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JULY, 1797.

[VOL. IV.]

33 On the 20th of July was published No. XIX, being the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the THIRD VOLUME of the Magazine, containing, besides the TITLE, INDEXES, &c. the following valuable original articles:—1. Particulars in the private Life of the celebrated Chevalier de Buffon. 2. Compendium of Political Arithmetic, consisting of Miscellaneous Calculations relative to Man and other Animals. 3. Description of the Toilet of a Roman Lady, and of other Treasures lately found, in digging at Rome. 4. Complete Collection of all the existing Chaldean Oracles, made by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, with a preliminary Disquisition. 5. A curious and interesting Account of a French Manuscript Cop. of Antiophanes, with a copious Analysis of its learned Preface, &c. 6. Two Essays read before a Literary Society at Liverpool, on the Characteristics of Poetry, &c. 7. Directions in the Formation of Roads in the West Indies. 8. Dissertation on Oulwry in general; and referring, in particular, to the Case of Mr. Sampson Perry. 9. Memoirs of the Life of the celebrated Robert Burns, the Scottish Bard. 10. Conclusion of a Mathematical Paper on the Analogy between the Circle and Curves.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

I NOW resume and finish my strictures, on Hume's character of queen Elizabeth, after premising that I transcribe from the 8vo edition of 1789.

"Her singular talents for government were founded equally on her temper and on her capacity."

Clumsily enough! as, indeed, upon all occasions. Who ever heard before, or wishes to hear again, of the *foundation* of a talent?

"Endowed with a great command over herself, she soon obtained an uncontrolled ascendant over her people; and while she merited all their esteem by her real virtues, she also engaged their affection by her pretended ones."

There is a sophistical puerility in the contrast between a *command over herself*, and an *ascendant over her people*, as no natural connection subsists between the two particulars: and the period closes with one of the very lowest vulgarisms incident to English composition.

"Few sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances; and none ever conducted the government with such uniform success and felicity."

The specific term *succeeded* has no propriety in this place: he would better have said, *ascended the throne*. And what a tame redundancy in the two last words of the sentence! They should be expunged.

"Though unacquainted with the practice of toleration, the true secret for managing religious factions, she preferred her people, by her superior

"prudence, from those confusions in which theological controversy had involved all the neighbouring nations."

Does the historian mean to say now, that she *was* acquainted with the true principles of toleration? I should think not. *The practice of toleration* then is an idle periphrasis for *toleration* itself.

"And though her enemies were the most powerful princes of Europe, the most active, the most enterprising, the least scrupulous, she was able, by her vigour, to make deep impressions on their states: her own greatness, meanwhile, remained untouched and unimpaired."

The least scrupulous; in what? Some addition is necessary to a clear perception of the writer's meaning; and we may readily conclude, that what has been *untouched* is *unimpaired*. The whole paragraph wants consecution, cohesion, and correspondence.

"The wise ministers, and brave warriors, who flourished under her reign, share the praise of her success; but, instead of lessening the applause due to her, they make great addition to it."

The phraseology of the latter sentence is uncommonly bald and pitiful, even for this writer; and he should have written:—"*but their refutation*, instead of lessening ---;" or something tantamount: or we may suppose what these characters *said*, or *wrote*, produced the effect in question.

"They owed, all of them, their advancement to her choice: they were supported by her constancy; and, with all their abilities, they were never able

"acquire any undue *ascendant* over her."

There seems nothing faulty here, except that the same expression has too recently preceded; and a more discriminate commendation would have been preferable, as follows: "They owed, all of them, their advancement to the *sagacity* of her choice."

"In her family, in her court, in her kingdom, she remained equally mistress. The force of the tender passions was great over her, but *the force of her mind* was still superior; and the combat which her victory visibly cost her, serves only to display the firmness of her resolution, and the loftiness of her *ambitious sentiments*."

Remained, in this use, is feeble, and void of taste: *the force of her mind* is a phrase inelegant in itself, and without beauty in this apposition; and *ambition* simply had been much better, in connection with *resolution*, than the affected periphrasis, *ambitious sentiments*.

"The fame of this princess, though it has surmounted the prejudices *both of faction and bigotry*, yet lies still exposed to another *prejudice*, which is more durable, because *more natural*; and which, according to the different views in which we survey her, is capable either of exalting beyond measure, or diminishing the lustre of her character."

As nothing was said above of any thing but *religious factions*, the words, *both of faction and bigotry*, are inaccurate and indistinct. The character of the passage, instead of the disparaging term *prejudice*, evidently required a word of *middle power*, as it is made susceptible of two opposite applications. "*More natural*" is foolish: no comparison is necessary, and none, in reality, was intended. Whether to *survey according to a view* be either English phraseology, or even sense, I much question; and, to *exalt a lustre* will command no great admiration from readers of taste. Besides, regularity demands this collocation of the words:—"either of exalting, or diminishing, beyond measure, the lustre---" *Measure*, too, as applied to *lustre*! Who ever heard of a *peck of moonshine*?

"This prejudice is founded on the consideration of her sex. When we contemplate her as a woman, we are apt to be *struck with the highest admiration* of her great *qualities* and *extensive capacity*; but we are also apt to re-

quire *some more softness* of disposition, *some greater lenity* of temper, *some of those amiable weaknesses*, by which her sex is distinguished."

For *struck* we should substitute *stricken*, the proper participle of *strike*. And what is an *extensive capacity*, but a *great quality*? What an improper distinction, then, have we here! Nothing, too, can be more paltry than the phrases *some more, some greater*. He should have omitted *some*, in both instances.

"But the true method of estimating her merit is to lay aside all these *considerations*, and *consider* her merely, as a rational being, placed in authority, and entrusted with the government of mankind."

By no means. A woman is to be considered as such; and, if she have displayed qualities of any kind, not usually exhibited by her sex, the better will her title be to a larger portion of praise or infamy.

"We may find it difficult to reconcile our fancy to her, as a wife or a mistress; but her qualities as a sovereign, though with some considerable exceptions, are the *object* of undisputed applause and approbation."

The latter part of this period is every way illaudable. What is meant by the words, "though with some considerable exceptions," is not very clear, from their position in the context. Instead of *object*, he should have put *subject*; and *applause*, in all propriety, should have followed *approbation*.

In short, I feel no difficulty in stating my own opinion, in the most unequivocal and unreserved language;—that the style of Hume, in this history, is replete with every species of harshness, coarseness, clumsiness, and impropriety; that there are not *two* well-written periods together in the whole work; that *correctness* and *elegance* are very rarely found indeed, and true *dignity* of composition, *never*. There is no instance, I think, on record, of so great a reputation for good writing, that rests on such a flimsy and fanciful foundation.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, June 18th, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December last, page 851, a correspondent asks, Whether Dr. FARMER received subscriptions for the Antiquities of Leicester, and whether the book has been published? Without entering into the motives for such a question,

tion, I will answer, that Dr. FARMER did receive such subscriptions, and that the book is not yet published. But let me add, that the very respectable dignitary here called in question, more than twenty years ago advertised in the St. James's Chronicle, that he had declined the undertaking, and that the subscription money was ready to be returned. Should any one doubt this assertion, I am ready to give the best proof of it, by repeating the same offer in the doctor's name. You may, therefore, sir, assure your readers, that if, by chance, there should be still any one or more subscriptions outstanding, the money will, on demand, be returned by
Red Lion Passage, Your's, &c.
Fleet-street, July 3. J. NICHOLS.

P.S. In his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," 1789, p. 95, Dr. FARMER says: "This work (the History of Leicester) was just begun at the press, when the writer was called to the superintendence of a large college, and was obliged to decline the undertaking. The plates, however, and some of the materials, have been long ago put into the hands of a gentleman who is every way qualified to make a proper use of them."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has lately been asserted, in some publications in vindication of TITHES, that waste land, when converted into arable land, is not liable to pay tithes for seven years after it is inclosed. There is no doubt but that it was intended, by the 2d and 3d Edward VI, to exempt from tithes, for seven years, when ploughed, such lands as are commonly meant by "barren heath or waste ground." But the words of the act were too indefinite to be so construed, when brought into the *temple* of the law; and lord Coke (Inst. ii. 656) says, that if land be not *suapte natura* barren, it is not within that act.

"The determinations on the act have all been agreeable to lord Coke's comment, where the rule laid down is: If land is, *in its own nature*, so barren as *not to be proper for agriculture*, it shall not pay tithe for seven years after it is improved; but otherwise, it shall.—There is an expence in gaining land from the sea, yet no seven years are allowed, although the land was overflowed time out of mind."—Vez. Rep.
 In my pamphlet against tithes*, I have

asserted, that very little, if any, such barren or waste land is to be found in England, as, by the 2d and 3d Edward VI, is exempted from tithes, when converted into arable land.

If any gentleman will inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, or otherwise, of any instance in which, after the inclosure or improvement of barren or waste land of any kind, the statute of Edward VI was successfully pleaded in a court of law, as an exemption from tithes for seven years, I shall be much obliged to him. I am, sir,

Hull.

Your's, &c.

July 8th, 1797.

THO. THOMPSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS, at present, there is no subject about which mankind in general appear to be more mistaken than that of happiness, I am not surpris'd to find in your correspondent Sinboron, an advocate for the happiness of youth, and the superiority of sensual gratifications to the refined pleasures of intellect.

This, like all other erroneous opinions, is the consequence of unscientific habits; of thinking without method, and reasoning without accurate definition. To determine the question, what animal, or what period of the life of any animal, is most happy, it is surely necessary, in the first place, to have a clear conception of happiness in general, and, in the next place, of the nature of the animal whose felicity is the subject of enquiry. Without in the least attending to this scientific management, your correspondent Sinboron defends the vulgar opinion, "that childhood and youth are the appropriate seasons of happiness; that sensual gratifications, whilst they are the most transitory, are the most intense of any; and that pleasures can be estimated only by their intensity and duration."

To prove the erroneousness of these pernicious conclusions, let us, in the first place, attempt a definition of happiness, which shall be found to be true, in all its numerous gradations. I define happiness, then, to be *the proper perfection of a vital being*; or, in other words, I assert, that *every vital being is then happy when it acquires the proper perfection of its nature*. For felicity is then doubtless present to an animated being, when nothing is wanting which its nature is capable of receiving. As different animals, therefore, have different perfections, their felicity also is

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different;

different: and hence, if the human differs from the brutal species, it is ridiculous to place human happiness in the gratification of appetites which we possess in common with brutes.

In the next place, the *nature* or *being* of every thing consists in that part of the thing which is most excellent; for that which is most excellent is most principal, and nothing can have a more principal subsistence than being. And hence, human felicity consists in a perfect intellectual energy; for intellect is our principal part. The felicity, therefore, of an irrational is very different from that of a rational animal, and of a boy from that of a man, who leads an intellectual life, or in other words, who energizes habitually, according to the summit or flower of his nature.

If these definitions, which were adopted by all the greatly wise among the ancients, are admitted, is it not as absurd for a *rational* being to defend the pleasures of *youth*, as for a man in a sound and vigilant state to praise the dreams of the sick, or the reveries of the mad? But so totally ignorant is Sinboron of these weighty truths, that he even envies the frolicking and frolic of a calf!

It is beautifully observed by Aristotle, that corporeal pleasures are nothing more than remedies against corporeal pains; and that they fill up the indigence of nature, but do not perfect the energy of the soul. As this must be obvious to every one, who is in the habit of reflection, it is as ridiculous to assert that the happiness of man, considered as man, consists in sensual gratifications, as that the felicity of the animal life consists in removing its torments when diseased, and not in the vigorous energies which attend it when in a healthy condition. Corporeal pleasures, therefore, however intense, can never be true pleasures, nor such as human nature principally desires, unless it can be shown that the felicity of a diseased is preferable to that of a healthy animal, and that the energies of sickness are more perfect than those of health. Hence Aristotle very properly adds, that true pleasures (and such are the intellectual) are those which are not preceded by pain. These are always laudable, and never transcend the becoming. These can triumph over indigence and oppression, and rise in full vigour when appetite is no more. These can smooth the brow of care, and dispel the gloom of despondence, sweeten the bitterness of grief, and lull agony to rest.

I only add, in reply to your correspondent Philobiblos, that though it should be admitted that Moses, by *darkness* upon the face of the waters, meant *stagnate air*! yet he has not informed us how darkness of any kind could exist prior to the creation of the sun. For we know of no physical darkness, but what is the consequence of the sun being absent from one place, and present at another. As to the passages which I have cited from ancient authors, if they had been understood by Philobiblos, he would never have ventured to put in competition with them those which he has adduced. I remain, sir,

Manor Place,
Waltham.

Your's, &c.
THOMAS TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading BOUTCHER'S Treatise on Forest-Trees, I met with an observation which I think may be interesting to some of your readers in the metropolis, and other populous towns in the kingdom, speaking of the peculiar properties of the yew-tree, he says, page 191, "I add one more very material quality in the yew-tree, though not related by any other writer as I know of, and which is, that the wooden part of a bed, made of yew, will, most certainly, never be approached by bugs. This is a truth confirmed to me by the experience of trees I had cut down and used in this way."

Wareham, July, 1797. B. CRACKNELL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS RESPECTING PROVIDENT CLUBS, OR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

IF the importance of any subject be in proportion to its relative effect and operation upon the comfort and welfare of the great mass of the community, there are few more important than that above adverted to. Under proper regulations, duly enforced, and steadily persevered in, there can be no doubt but that these societies may be made to contribute, in a very high degree, to the general weal.

There are, however, many difficulties and obstacles that present themselves to the attentive observer; and those men will deserve well indeed of their country, who can point out any effectual mode of surmounting them, and of rendering these inestimable institutions really productive of all those beneficial consequences that may be derived from them. In order to accomplish this most desirable purpose,

purpose, it will be necessary previously to point out their present defects.

It is natural for the members of these societies to be jealous of any interference in the management of those little capitals which are created by their own voluntary contributions; but, hence, much evil has ensued. Apprehensive that if they vested them in the government funds, some law might be enacted which would take them out of their own disposal; they have often preferred private securities, and many causes have combined to induce them to accept of those which have proved unsafe. Others, delighted with the idea of having a club-estate, have laid out their money in improvident purchases of land, or buildings; by these means it has happened, in very many instances, that their expectations of pecuniary aid from their club, in times of sickness and infirmity, have been cruelly disappointed; and after a subscription of many years' continuance, they have had the mortification to find the box of the club shut up, and all aid refused them, when that period arrived for which they had made this provision. There is another circumstance, which has also contributed much to this disappointment. Their weekly allowances have been settled from *general* tables; and it has very commonly happened, that the fund of the society has proved inadequate to the claims grounded upon those data. It should seem, that in settling these allowances, the situation, population, nature of the manufactory in which the members of the society are chiefly employed, together with the number of which it is proposed the club should consist, ought all to be taken into the account. Some places, and some employments or manufactures, are much more healthy than others: villages, in general, more so than large towns. In Shrewsbury a peculiar inconvenience has arisen, from a cause that would be least suspected of producing it—the general predilection of the lower class in favour of these societies. In consequence of this disposition, new clubs are frequently establishing, into which all the young persons enter; while those of longer date retain none but their old members; and these, in process of time, experiencing the general infirmities of age, the demand on the fund becomes greater than it can answer, and the box is shut up, or the club dissolved. Undoubtedly, it would contribute greatly to the success of these institutions, if they could be rendered

permanent; and if in the admission of new members, a due proportion with respect to the age of the parties, were strictly adhered to. For this purpose they should be divided into classes. Those under thirty, for example, forming the first class; from thirty to forty, the second class; and so on. And it should be a settled rule, to keep up a relative proportion in each class, in the admission of fresh subscribers; so that not more than one-third, or one-fourth of the members constituting each society, should be above fifty years of age. As in such a society, established under proper regulations, their fund, or capital, would generally experience a progressive increase; there would be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of young members, to keep up the proportion required.

These are the principal defects that have come to my knowledge, in the conduct and regulations of these societies. It is probable, however, that farther useful information may be obtained by applying to their secretaries.

How to remedy evils that so seriously affect the utility, and strike at the very existence of these valuable establishments, will require much deliberate thought and attention.

If it were possible to establish all these societies upon one uniform stable basis, and, by a very cautious interposition of the legislature, to enact some general regulation, to which each individual club should separately conform; particularly with respect to the allowances, and to prevent the capricious shutting up of the box, or dissolution of the society, it would certainly produce consequences, in the highest degree important to the community at large, and salutary to the societies themselves. I should, by no means, propose carrying the compulsion any farther; but, as a sincere friend to these institutions, and from an ardent desire for their success, I would beg leave to recommend to their serious consideration the establishment of an additional rule in each society, providing, that a certain number of respectable inhabitants in the town or vicinage to which they belong, and in whom they can confide, should be elected by the members of the society, as trustees for the management of their funds; such trustees giving security for the faithful appropriation thereof.

Until these improvements take place, holding forth to the public particular details of the rules adopted by those socie-

ties which have flourished most, and been enabled to fulfil all their engagements, the numbers of which they consist, and the annual state of their receipts, disbursements, and capital, would undoubtedly have a very good effect. It would furnish important data, and operate as a stimulus and encouragement to similar undertakings.

It were also much to be wished, that the legislature, or the societies for the encouragement of arts and agriculture, would offer premiums for the best practical dissertation on this important subject.

If these imperfect hints should furnish any useful materials to a more able hand, and contribute, in the least, to promote an object of so much consequence to the welfare of his fellow citizens, the writer of them will have obtained *his* reward.

Sbrevotbury,
July 8th, 1797.

J. WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In your Magazine for May, a correspondent finds himself disappointed in the improvement he expected from the flat board conductor. It is no wonder that he failed, for he acknowledges that he formed a metallic communication with the ground. The principle of prime-conductors in electricity is, that they be well insulated. A metallic communication from the ground should only exist from each of the exterior boards.

* Any of your electrical correspondents will do well to account for the following effect which I have lately discovered: jars are pierced with a small hole in charging, when they are coated within with brass file-dust, stuck on with rosin, and tin foil without. I have four quart flint bottles which have played me that trick with less charge than an ounce phial would hold.—If you think this worthy of your attention, I shall probably communicate some other effects, that are as difficult to account for on the present theory. The same jars, when coated with paste, held as great a charge as they could contain; it appears, therefore, that some unknown property in the rosin caused the perforation.

June 20, 1797. EDMUND BUNTING.

P.S. Please to correct the error of my being an Ironmonger, in your notice of my patent in the Magazine for May: read, St. John's-Square, late Pittman's Buildings, Ironmonger-Row, Old-Street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I GENERALLY run my eyes over your Monthly Miscellany, because I find in it much to interest, and something to instruct. As you profess to be agricultural, and indeed follow up your professions with useful articles of information on the subject, I expected to have seen some notice taken in your last number, of the WOBURN SHEEP SHOW, as it caught the attention of some of the daily prints, and is highly worthy of being remembered. I therefore send you a sketch of the nature and purport of the meeting, and of what passed during the three days that it continued.

Most of your agricultural readers have doubtless heard of the ram shows of Leicestershire, established several years ago by that extraordinary man, the late Mr. Bakewell of Dishley. The meeting at Woburn was, in part, of a similar nature. The duke of BEDFORD, among other extraordinary exertions in agriculture, has selected and improved, with judgment and perseverance, two distinct flocks of sheep: one of them of what is called the new Leicestershire breed, or the Bakewell or Dishley breed; the other of the Southdown breed, that was formerly peculiar to Suffex, but which is now, like the Leicestershire sheep, spreading fast over every part of the kingdom. These two flocks are kept entirely separate; they are not only under the care of different shepherds, but different bailiffs, being kept on distinct parts of the estate.

In cattle, too, the duke is advancing, with rapid strides, to excellence. He has selected, with superior judgment, the most valuable breed, namely, that which is found common in Herefordshire, Devonshire, and Suffex; and has drawn together, from these several counties, the most valuable individuals.

In the draining and watering of lands, his Grace has been equally successful; and, with respect to construction of farm-buildings, much has lately been done, though not with the same uniformity of design that marks his other improvements.

The examining these prominent features, and viewing the general improvements of the farm-grounds and magnificent domain of Woburn, were the ample sources of amusement and information. Each day had its allotted portion: the showing and letting of rams, of the Leicestershire breed, being the leading objects of the two first days.

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The distribution of time was equally judicious. Hospitality, though conspicuous, did not interfere, ostentatiously or fastidiously, with the business of the day, which was judiciously divided into *two journies*, agreeably to the practice of all good farmers. The bell for breakfast rang at nine; at three for dinner, which was served up, as in days of yore, in the *great hall* (the spacious vestibule of Woburn-Abbey); coffee and horses at six; and supper when darkness had put a stop to the evening's excursion.

The company were most happily mixed: men of fortune, and yeomanry, of different degrees, with farmers and graziers of the first classes, from various parts of the kingdom. The intercourse of sentiment, and the mutual exchange of information, which such a meeting naturally promotes, even though merely uniting in conversation, is highly profitable. And when continuing to associate for successive days, and having repeatedly before their eyes the subjects of conversation, accurate ideas will necessarily be brought out. Besides, while proprietors are obtaining substantial information in matters that most nearly concerns them, the minds of occupiers are unbending, and becoming fit to receive the seeds of improvement, which, in their growth, will not fail to prove serviceable to both.

Moreover, the lower orders of tenantry, who were merely permitted to the inspection of these improvements, will carry home with them ideas they would not otherwise have possessed; and, by conversations among themselves, will imperceptibly lose some portion of their prejudices. Meetings of this kind are not only praise-worthy in a public light, but in the end may turn out to be of high advantage to the particular county or district, as well as to the individual estate, on which they are drawn together: and every man of large landed property may seem to have an interest in promoting them, over and above the grateful reflection of having deserved well of his country. Such, at least, are the ideas that the Woburn Meeting gave rise to in the mind of

ONE OF THE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

I BEG leave to propose to the readers of your Magazine the following Query: How are we to understand John, chap. ix. ver. 2, if not as a proof that the querists supposed a state of pre-existence? The

words are: "And his disciples asked him, saying, master who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" That he could not be born blind as a punishment but for sins committed in a pre-existent state, is too obvious to be insisted on; and the alternative seems to lean too much to the doctrine of the Metempsychosis. Whatever were the ideas of the disciples on this subject, their master, in his reply to their question, does not deny a belief in a previous state of being, but simply gives a negative to both parts of their question: "Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents," &c.

Hackney, 1 am, fir, your's, &c.
June 28, 1797. CUAMOPHAGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF HYWEL AB OWAIN,
(CONTINUED).

THE SIXTH PIECE.

Arwyl â gânt Hywel wab Owain

CARAVI amfer hâv; amfathyr gorwyz
Corawenus glyw 'rag glew arglwyz;
Gorewynawg toh; tynhegyl ebrwyz;
Gorwisgwys avall arall arwyz;
Gorwen vy ysgwyd, ar vy ysgwyz, i drais.—
Cerais ni gevais, gyvai awy!—
Ceridwen, hirwen, hwyriwan ogwyz,
Cyveiliw gwen wawr yn awr eçwyz;
Claer wan lun, wen-lezwy, wynliw cywyz;
With gamu brwynen, braiz na zygywz
Beganigen wen, wan ei gogwyz;
Bycan i mae hyn no dyn degmlwyz.
Mabinaiz, luniaiz, lawn gwezeizrwyz,
Mabzylg oez izi rozi yn 'rwyz;
Mabwraig mwy yd faig fynedigrwyz ar wên
No faraby! o'i fen anghymhenrwyz.
Pedeistrig iolyz a'm byz i cilwyz!
Pa hyd yth iolav?—Sâv 'rag dy fwyz!—
Adwyvi yn anvedrez, o ynydrwyz caru,
Ni'm ceryz, Iesu! y cyvaryz!

THE TRANSLATION:

A verse composed by Hywel, the son of Owain.

I LOVE the time of summer; then the gladly-exulting steed of the warrior prances before a gallant chief; the wave is crowned with foam; the limb of the active more quickly moves; the apple-tree has arrayed itself in another livery; bordered with white is my shield, on my shoulder, prepared for violence.—I HAVE LOVED, with ardency of desire, the object which I have not obtained!—

CERIDWEN, fair and tall, of slowly-languid gait, her complexion vies with the warm dawn in the evening hour; of a splendid, delicate form, beautifully mild, and white-hued presence; in stepping over a rush, nearly falling seems the little tiny fair one, gentle in her air; she appears but scarcely older than a tenth year infant. Young, shapely, and full of gracefulness, it were a congenial virtue that she should freely give; but the youthful female does more embarrass

embarrass good fortune by a smile than an expression from her lip checks impertinence.

A worshipping pilgrim, she will send me to the celestial presence! How long shall I worship thee?—Stop and think of thine office!—If I am unskilful, through the dotage of love, Jesus! the well-informed will not rebuke me!

I was much gratified, Mr. Editor, upon reading the interesting account of M. le BRIGANT, in your Magazine of last month, from your correspondent VIAGGIATORE; and it is to be hoped that it will be the means of inducing some curious enquirer to search after his manuscripts, so that they may be deposited in a public library. I had, some little time before, received similar information, though not so particular, respecting M. le Brigant, from a friend who was acquainted with him, and who had often seen his printed Prospectus, being a thin quarto book, containing the plan, and many examples of the intended work, which was to be printed at the expence of government.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

“**T**HAT the country is not injured so much by the taxes, to pay the interest of that part of the national debt which is received by ourselves, as by that part of the interest which is paid to foreigners, and that it is the latter which constitutes the principal loss to the community,” has been so generally admitted by those who have most attentively considered the subject, that I am rather surprised to find it denominated by your correspondent Y. Z. a “mistaken prejudice;” particularly as the only argument he advances to prove the contrary, is, that all the money which is lent by foreigners is so much actual increase of our commercial capital, which yields a profit to the country considerably greater than the interest paid for it. How far this is the case, the following observations may perhaps contribute to show:

The money invested by foreigners in our funds, must go into the hands of *stockholders*, for the purchase of their stock; and though some of the principal stockholders are, at the same time, merchants or manufacturers, and, therefore, may sometimes have occasion to sell out, in order to procure money for the purposes of trade, the great majority of sellers are those who make a regular traffic of the funds, who generally employ the money they receive in farther speculations of the same kind, or in making their payments on new loans. The money sent here by

foreigners, to be invested in the funds, therefore, seldom makes any addition to our commercial capital; and when it does, it can only happen, by being paid for the stock of those who have occasion to sell out, for money to employ in trade; such persons, however, would always find purchasers without the aid of foreigners; so that the only benefit which trade derives from foreign buyers in the funds, is, that, as they contribute to raise the current price, they lessen the temptation which might induce the indolent or timorous to withdraw their money from trade, and invest it in the funds.

It is evident, then, that the money of foreigners has little effect in increasing our trading capital; it may, by taking stock out of the market, and adding for a while to the money in circulation, enable government to contract new debts with great facility; and may also enable such individuals as have occasion to borrow, to obtain the sums they want upon somewhat better terms than they otherwise could, but a trifling difference in the interest to be paid for money, will not alone be a sufficient inducement to a trader to increase his capital.

If, instead of buying up stock in the market, we suppose, what amounts to the same thing, that a million has been subscribed in any of our late loans, upon account of foreigners, the whole of this sum may have been expended in foreign countries, perhaps in the country of the subscribers, in the pay and maintenance of troops, or other war expences; in such case, it will not be pretended that there is any addition to our commercial capital, in consequence of this debt to foreigners; the only compensation for the perpetual burthen of the interest to be paid out of the profits of this country, is the negative advantage of our actual capital not being diminished one million, which it otherwise must have been.

But there is another view in which the property of foreigners in our funds ought to be considered:—The interest paid to persons residing in this country, and particularly the part that is paid to those who live entirely upon the income of their property in the funds, is chiefly expended in articles of consumption; a considerable part of it, therefore, returns again to government in the taxes upon such articles, while the remainder reimburses the trader a part of his capital, to be again employed in the encouragement of productive labour. In this case, it is evident, that the evil of the stockholder being enabled to live

live in idleness upon the labour of others, is, in some degree, lessened by his contributing, in common with them, to the revenue of the state, and by the circulation of all the money he receives. On the other hand, the interest paid to foreign stockholders is an annual contribution, drawn from the produce of the land and labour of this country, for the support of the inhabitants of another, from which we can derive no revenue, nor any advantage that may contribute to enable us to bear the burthen.

The interest of the national debt is, at present, about 16 millions; if one-fifth of this, or 3,200,000*l.* is payable annually to foreigners, and the balance of trade was only 3,000,000*l.* per annum in favour of this country, the payment of the former sum would not only preclude any augmentation of the wealth of this country from trade, but its excess is sufficient to deprive us, in time, of all the money in the country. The balance of trade in our favour is at present supposed to be double the sum I have stated; but it has been less, and circumstances may again reduce it, while the interest payable to foreigners may increase; in either case, I conceive the above observations are sufficient to show, whether our national prosperity is dependent upon "a large portion of the national debt being held by foreigners."

July 10, 1797.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AT the close of the winter theatres, an era of great importance to all play-going Christians, and when there can be no suspicion of my intending to flatter or injure the interests of any party, I hope that a few remarks on the very improving state of our theatres will not be denied a corner in your Miscellany.

Of late years, our dramatic concerns have been in a state of progressive improvement, which must strike the public with great respect both for the wisdom of our managers, the modesty of our writers, and the humility of our actors. With respect to our writers, let me observe how averse they are to that arrogance of self-conceit, that prospective ambition, which led former dramatic authors to look forward to posterity for fame. The present race of writers have no such ambition. To please for few a weeks or months is all they desire, and they have acquired a happy knack of giving general satisfaction by avoiding any thing which can give particular umbrage. But a still greater proof

may be produced of their modest forbearance, I mean, their sharing the reputation their piece may deserve, with the performers. This they do by taking measure of the actor, and giving him exactly such a part to perform as may suit him from top to toe; every grin, twist, jerk, jump, and attitude being exactly consulted. This surely is a proof that the author little regards the placing his reputation upon a firm basis, for I have known the death of a favourite actor carry with it the demise of half a score plays. Formerly, genius was immortal, but the genius of a modern dramatic poet is only an annuity upon the life of a performer.

Another improvement, introduced by our dramatic writers, is that of *sentiment* instead of those naughty and vile phrases so often to be met with in the old writers. If we, therefore, have less wit, we have more *sound* morality; and many very wicked persons, who despised virtue in plain language, have, I doubt not, bestowed very hearty applause upon the commandments when in blank verse.

But for improvements on a larger scale we are chiefly indebted to the spirit of our managers, who, finding that a much greater proportion of the public flocked to their theatres than could be accommodated, have enlarged their houses in such a manner as to prevent disappointments of that kind. The principle upon which they are built is somewhat new, and I have been rather puzzled to understand, why it is that people are supposed to hear and see better in a large room than a small one. But, doubtless, it must arise from the large room being fitted to contain a greater quantity of light and air, both of which are necessary in the exercise of the eyes and ears.

But this was not the only reason for enlarging the houses. It has long been complained, that the whole business of a theatre was deception, and that nothing was real; hence it was necessary to call in the aid of imagination, which, being a faculty not equally distributed to all spectators, the scene very frequently must have had but a mutilated effect. To remedy this, some time ago our managers conceived it would be proper to introduce realities instead of fictions. Hence we have seen real *horses*, and real *bulls*, on the stage, gracing the triumphal entry of some great hero. Hence, too, real *water* has been supplied, in such quantities, that Harlequin's leap into the sea would now really be no joke. These things have

been attended with additional expence. A stable has been wanted for the horses, and pasture for the bulls' green-room; and the introduction of a river naturally implied a communication with the sea, which no man can carry on for nothing. However, there can be little doubt that the gratitude of the public will keep pace with the liberality of the managers. People must be sensible that a real horse will consume more corn than one made of pasteboard, and that natural water will cost dearer than any the painter can make. Accordingly, I am happy to find, that the encouragement of the public has hitherto been in proportion to the merit of such spirited undertakings.

I say, I am happy to find this, because this is but the beginning of a series of improvements which will go nigh to banish all fiction from the stage. Nor is the design new. The theatre at the Farnese palace was built on this plan, and the old dukes of the house of Farnese have frequently taken away the flooring, and had water conducted through pipes from Parma, to fill up the cavity, and represent battles at sea; and we know that Æmilius Scaurius built a theatre at Rome, capable of containing eighty thousand persons. The largest of our theatres does not hold four thousand persons! How pitiful! Let us hope, however, that the spirit of improvement, which is revived, will not abate before we have, to say the least, rivalled the size of the ancient theatres.

At present, much remains to be done. Our theatres are infinitely too small for the introduction of any realities that are grand and striking. We may admit, perhaps, a pair of horses, but without a troop of horse we shall never be able to give a proper idea of a review. A real boxing match we have seen on the stage; but I am afraid we have not yet room for a battle, although it would have a prodigiously fine effect. I have always been of opinion, that one reason why the people of this country are so ready to agree to a war, is, that they have never seen a battle, and know no more of the horrors of regular carnage, than the wholesale accounts given in gazettes and newspapers, which excite no interest,—and yet perhaps excite as much interest as was intended. But this is a digression.

The introduction of water will, no doubt, facilitate the introduction of real sea-fights, provided we can get real admirals and real seamen; and what, per-

haps, may not be so easy, *real enemies*; and I do not see why they might not support their characters very well, by fighting for the amusement of an overflowing and brilliant audience.

With regard to other *realities* to be brought on the stage, I apprehend a great many characters might be filled by persons who come much nearer the originals than the present race of performers, even with all their mimic powers. Many of Shakspeare's historical plays, in particular, might receive a genuine colouring from the statesmen, heroes, tyrants, and fools of the present day. I have a tolerable Cardinal Wolsey in my eye, and an excellent set of privy counsellors. Indeed, it shocks me to see the privy council represented, in various plays, by a set of fellows whose *places* do not bring them in twenty shillings a week, and find their own "wigs and shirts."

I am aware, that many objections will be offered to my proposal to extend our theatres. It will be said, that the spectators cannot see, nor the audience hear. I have quoted some instances of the size of the ancient theatres, and I should be sorry to think that we were more short-sighted than the Romans. The Italians, indeed, who are the modern Romans, are surprized that their ancestors could *see* in the theatres of which there are such stupendous remains. Poor creatures! they don't know how blind they became when they lost the dominion of the world by the corruption and vices of a degenerated government. But we, Mr. Editor, have no such declension to fear. Then, sir, as to hearing, I flatter myself that that objection would vanish, if people would act as they ought to do. I agree that there is a general deafness gone abroad, but it does not arise from the dimensions of the theatre on which we act. I will tell you plainly whence it arises—people will not hear with their own ears!

I might notice some other objections, but I am unwilling, for the present, to take up more of your room. There is one thing, indeed, which has occurred to myself, and which it would be unfair in me to suppress, however much it may tell against my scheme of introducing *realities*. I am afraid, that if the ambition, folly, and wickedness of the leaders of mankind were to be represented by the parties, and strike conviction on the spectators, some danger might arise to the performers; and their generous patrons, instead of expressing their satisfaction, would

would express the indignation which follows the detection of fraud and deceit.

I am sir, your's, &c.

July 10, 1797.

C. C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE explanation of Hebrews, xi. 3, given by, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, in your Magazine for February, has, in your last, been justly controverted, under the illustrious signature of G. W. The meaning, however, which that great critic has annexed to the verse, is not, in my opinion, the true one. The assertion of the author appears to me to be levelled against the favourite and distinguishing principle of atheism: that the phenomena of nature are produced by visible material causes, as their *ultimate* and *only* source. Now, if this principle be true, the doctrine of a future state, which is the grand article of the Christian faith, and which the apostle had in view, when defining *faith* to be *evidence* of things *not seen*, necessarily falls to the ground; since it evidently rests upon the independent existence of a Being, who, though *invisible*, is, notwithstanding, the *origin* of all things. In support of this fundamental point, the author of the epistle asserts, 'By faith we understand that the *ages* have been framed by the word of God; so that visible things proceed not from things that are *manifest*;' which may be thus briefly paraphrased: 'By the evidence of truth, our reason comprehends, and our judgment believes, that time, at first, originated from, and still continues, with all its concomitant events, natural and moral, to revolve according to the *appointment* of an infinite invisible Being. To Him, therefore, and not to perceptible causes, all effects are *ultimately* to be ascribed.' This belief, which is so just in itself, so connected with the *moral* agency of man, and with the credibility of the gospel, the writer more clearly insists upon, in the sixth verse: 'Without faith, it is impossible to please God: for whosoever cometh to God, must believe that HE IS; and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him.'

In the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, there is a clause which, in import and phraseology, much resembles the preceding: the original of which is as follows: Τα γὰρ ἀσώβητα αὐτοῦ, ἀπὸ κτιστῶν ὁρατῶν, τοῖς τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ αἵματος, καθιδιώκεται. This, with little latitude, may be rendered "The attributes of God, though invisible to *sense*, yet, when *reason* contemplates

them in created forms, become visible, from the formation of the world. Observe, reader, the force and beauty of the expression—The structure of the universe renders *visible* the otherwise *invisible* properties of God. The language carries allusion to a *mirror* which reflects to the eye an image, while the object projecting it remains unperceived. I cannot help subjoining another passage of the same epistle, which, though not parallel to the above paragraph, may, nevertheless, be acceptable to the learned reader. In respect to some persons who had introduced false doctrines into the church, at Rome, the apostle uses this singular language: Δια τῆς Χρησολογίας καὶ Εὐλογίας ἐξῆλθοντες τὰς καρδίας των ἀκαθάρτων. The term *Χρησολογίας*, which, in our translation, is rendered 'good words,' will appear, if analysed, to mean an "account or interpretation of Christ." *Θεολογία*, with many others taken from the Greek, is a word of the same structure, and significities, in strict propriety, an *account* or *description* of God. The men here alluded to, who, it will appear, were pretended converts to Christianity, from the Egyptian superstition, changed *Χρησολογίας* which means *anointed*, into *Χρησός*, signifying *good*; this they, perhaps, did, in order to repel the unjust odium attached, by his enemies, to the name of Christ, and conciliate esteem to it, as denoting a character virtuous and laudable; such shift, however plausible might be its object (which, low as it was, has been, for the same purpose, adopted by the fathers) the ingenuoufness of Paul rejected with disdain, and insisted upon the expulsion of its authors. But what chiefly seems to have excited the indignation of the apostle, was a vile story they fabricated in respect of our lord, which, in opposition to the *curse* (*κατάρα*) or *disgrace* thrown upon him by the unbelieving Jews, as the son of *Joseph*, and native of *Nazareth*, they held up as an (*εὐλογία*) *eulogy* upon him. What this pretended eulogy was, it will far exceed the limits of a letter in your useful Publication to unfold.

I shall, therefore, at present, only observe that, though the apostle pronounces it *contrary* to the doctrine which the first converts in Rome had learned, and the fabricators of it to be *slaves* of their own belly, and not servants of our Lord Jesus Christ, it will be found, I presume, to have prevailed over the original purity of the gospel, and to be now a fundamental article in the Christian faith.

May 24, 1797. CAMBROBRITANNUS

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have room enough, you will much oblige me, by inserting the following in the next Number of your entertaining Miscellany:

In the second volume of the Fugitive Pieces (printed for Doddsley, 1765) there is an ingenious essay, intituled, "A Vindication of Natural Society, or a View of the Miseries and Evils arising to Mankind, from every Species of Artificial Society: In a Letter to Lord ****, by the late Noble Writer. First printed in the year 1756." By the late noble writer, I suppose is meant Lord Bolingbroke, in imitation of whose style this letter is written. The author, after inveighing against Ld. B.'s philosophy, in the beginning of the Preface, proceeds to inform us, that "his design was, to show, that without the exertion of any considerable forces, the same engines which were employed for the destruction of religion, might be employed with equal success for the subversion of government." But (begging the author's pardon) I confess, I cannot see what good end is to be answered by this design. For the writer's drift appears to be, to fix a stigma on Ld. B.'s mode of reasoning, by showing, that in the same manner every system of government can be overthrown. It is just as if he had said, "to prove the vanity and falsity of his Lordship's arguments against religion, I will show you that these arguments will also make against government." This is arguing *a fortiori* with a witness. It supposes political society to stand upon surer foundations than religion: and insinuates, that whatever arguments may be made use of against the former, must necessarily be erroneous, and therefore can be of no avail against the latter. But surely this is a very round-about way of defending the cause of religion. It is a sufficient answer to an argument against religion, to say, "No, this argument must certainly be fallacious, for, if it is not, artificial society must fall by it as well as religion, which you know is impossible." The author, it is plain, wishes to alarm us with the consequences. "Don't pursue that enquiry any farther, for see what destructive consequences it will lead to." But what signifies it whither it will lead us? If we have followed truth so far, shall we turn back and leave her in the lurch? rather let us (as the writer himself says somewhere in his letter) "probe the wound, without con-

sidering how deep our instruments may cut." If, indeed, he had shown, that the arguments would lead to an absurdity, we should then gladly thank him, and leave off the vain pursuit. But let it be remembered, that when once we have opened our doors for the admission of truth, it is vain to think of excluding the consequences.

If any of your readers will give any account of this author, or set his design in a fairer light than I have been able to see it in, he will much oblige

Your constant Reader,

PHILAETHES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

FROM FIRE AND FLAME.

THE element of fire, by the violence and rapidity of its action, and the splendor it gives to objects, when excited to combustion, is capable of affording a variety of striking images for poetical comparison. These have not escaped the notice of that original observer of nature, Homer, whose imagination seems to have been durably impressed with whatever the various scenery in which he was conversant could offer to captivate the attention, or interest the feelings.

The appearance, not unfrequent in a hot and dry climate, of a wood on fire, has suggested to him three similes, in one of which, the *splendor*, and in the others, the *violence* of the flames, are the circumstances of resemblance. In that *cluster* of striking similes, by which the first advance of the Grecian army to battle is distinguished, we meet with the following:

As when on mountain tops devouring fire
Consumes a spacious forest; from afar
The splendor gleams: so from the polish'd brass,
As on they march'd, the dazzling lustre round
Flash'd up to heaven. IL. II. p. 455.

The pursuit of the Trojans by Agamemnon gives occasion to the same image, except that a thicket is represented as the scene of conflagration, rather than a tall wood, to favour the resemblance, consisting in quick and frequent overthrow:

As when devouring flames a thicker seize,
This way and that, by whirling winds dispers'd;
Beneath the fiery force the shrubs around
Fall by the roots: thus by Atreides' arm
The heads of flying Trojans low were laid.

IL. xi. 155.

The

The poet rises in diction and imagery, where Achilles, in like manner, is painted as dealing destruction all around in the midst of the Trojan host :

As on some arid hill a raging fire
Runs madly through the dells, till all the wood
Is wrapt in flame, while by the wind con-
volv'd,

This way and that the fiery flakes are hurl'd :
So rag'd on every side the deathful spear.

IL. xx. 490.

The scene is here very distinctly painted : the fire runs along the woody hollows interposed between the several summits of the mountain, and, aided by the eddying winds, spreads through all the extent of grove.

Mr. Pope has, however, confused the picture, by speaking of the flame flying up the mountain *o'er the stubble*, and entirely drops the striking and appropriate action of the wind. The resemblance in this simile is not confined to the *destructive force* of the fire ; but the *glittering* of the Vulcanian spear was undoubtedly meant to be compared to the *light* of the conflagration.

Virgil has imitated this and the preceding passages, and has enriched and extended the simile, by the figure of the author of the conflagration, triumphing in the success of his purpose :

Ac velut optato, venis æstate coortis,
Dispersa immittit sylvis incendia pastor ;
Correptis subito mediis, extenditur una
Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos :
Ille sedens victor flammam despectat ovantes.
Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum ;
Teque juvat, Palla. ÆN. x. 404.

As when in summer welcome winds arise,
The watchful shepherd to the forest flies,
And fires the mid-moist plants ; contagion
spreads,
And catching flames infect the neighb'ring
heads ;

Around the forest flies the furious blast,
And all the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste : }
The pastor, pleas'd with his die victory,
Beholds the satiate flames in sheets ascend the
sky :

So Pallas' troops their scatter'd strength unite,
And pouring on their foes, their prince delight.

Dryden.

Neither this version, nor Pitt's, has done justice to the figure of the shepherd, who, rejoicing in his conquest, *looks down upon the triumphing flames*. The application to Pallas, however, does not seem very happy, since the prince was himself actively engaged as the leader and example of the war ; and did not fit, like the shepherd, a tranquil spectator of the mischief he had only set in motion.

It may be proper to observe, respecting Virgil, that he has given a still finer and more elaborate description of a grove on fire, though not for the purpose of simile, in the second Georgic.

Three other different similes derived from burning, are supplied by the exhaustless invention of Homer. The first is taken from a city on fire ; and its application is to the Ajaxes, pressed by the assailing Trojans, as they retreated with the body of Patroclus :

The furious war pursu'd : like rapid fire,
That in its sudden rage a city burns,
While in the mighty blaze the domes around
In ruin sink, and roaring winds conspire
To fan the flame : thus, as they slow retir'd,
The horrid din of mingled steeds and men
Tumultuous follow'd.

IL. xvii. 736.

The numerous islands of the Archipelago, in Homer's time, the seat of continual war and rapine, of mutual predatory invasions, and reciprocal leagues of defence, furnished a frequent spectacle of what the poet has represented in the following lively pictures :

As from a town invest'd by the foe,
On some lone isle, the distant smoke ascends,
When all day long they strive in bloody fight ;
Now, as the sun declines, the turrets round
Blaze thick, and high the sparkling flames
arise,
That haply, neighb'ring friends, the signal seen,
May launch their warlike ships, and succour
bring :

So from the hero's head the dazzling ray
Flash'd up to heav'n.

IL. xviii. 207.

I doubt not here, that the poet associated in his mind the *occasion* of these two luminous appearances, that from the besieged town, and from the head of Achilles, as both connected with succour and relief ; though, in fact, Achilles was about to *bestow* aid, while the purpose of the town was to *demand* it.—These slight and imperfect associations are conformable to the operations of a mind hurried along by a variety of quick and strong conceptions.

The remaining simile likewise is derived from the stock of ideas which the Grecian bard gained from his maritime situation :

As shines the light to sailors on the main
Of fire enkindled on the lofty top
Of some lone hill ; while tempests far to sea
Bear them unwilling from their friends away :
So from the burnish'd shield a dazzling light
Flash'd to the sky.

IL. xix. 375.

The whole resemblance here consists in the objects themselves : one light compared to another.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent B. D. (June, p. 348) on the subject of Large Farms, misapprehends my argument, when he objects that I adduce individual instead of collective proof; as, on referring to my letter (May, p. 361) he may perceive that when I say "a farmer, &c." I can mean nothing short of the *class* of large farmers.

His remark that "public benefit cannot arise from individual accumulation," &c. may be true, but it is irrelevant, because I have not supposed that the public is benefitted by the accumulation of individuals, but that, if the speculation answers to the individual, it is a proof of its serving the public also, for a reason immediately following the assertion, which strikes me as conclusive.

"A system of monopoly and extortion," are words of unpleasant import; but they are as applicable to every man who judiciously transfers his property for a valuable consideration, as to him who "drives his pigs to the best market." I am at a loss how to reply to the arguments "it is obvious" and "must," from a reason which must be obvious to those who consider contradiction as a breach of politeness. I wish B. D. to know that his general censure on large occupiers, contained in the two last paragraphs, is unjust; for I can assure him that they are not arrogant and unfeeling in proportion to the number of acres in their possession. N. B.

THE ENQUIRER. No. XIII.

QUESTION:—*Whence arises Diversity of Opinion?*

QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIE. Ter.
Many men, many minds. ENGLISH PROVERB.

EVER since men began to think and enquire, they have differed in opinion; and it does not appear from the history of mankind, that, as they have increased in knowledge, they have hitherto proportionally approximated towards agreement. Hence some have been inclined to infer, that to such beings as men, diversity of opinion is a benefit. It might as reasonably be asserted, that disease is a benefit, because it has given birth to the science and art of medicine. Truth being one, if there was no such thing as error, all men must think alike; and error is certainly a disease, or defect of the mind, which it is the business of

philosophy to remove. Diversity of opinion, if it has stimulated enquiry, has also generated animosity and intolerance. It must, therefore, be considered as an evil, which it is for the interest of mankind, as much as possible, to banish from the world: and it is of importance to examine, whence this imperfection in the nature, or present state, of man arises; for it is only by attending to the causes of any malady, that we can hope to discover the means of cure.

Many of the causes of diversity of opinion, are of a moral nature, originating in the habit and temper of the mind. Among these, one of the most prevalent, is *indolence*, or an indisposition to mental exertion, in the search after truth. The present modes of education are in no respect more faulty, than in neglecting to cultivate and improve the reasoning faculty. During the early period of instruction and discipline, in which the mind is moulded, it is thought sufficient to store the memory with words and facts, enrich the fancy with images, and impress the heart with sentiments, without instituting any course of intellectual exercises, by means of which young people may form a habit of deducing from admitted premises, certain, or probable, conclusions. It is not till they pass from the grammar-school, to the last finishing of the university, that young men are taught to think. Hence arises an indolent and desultory habit of the mind, which indisposes it for those vigorous and continued exertions which are necessary to the successful investigation, or even the accurate apprehension, of truth. To escape the fatigue of pursuing a regular train of thought, and examining minutely and methodically any subject of enquiry, we content ourselves with general ideas, casually collected from conversation, or snatched up by rapid glances, from any books which accident throws in our way. Instead of that orderly, scientific method of study, which is the direct road to knowledge, are substituted miscellaneous reading, and vague thinking, from which nothing is to be expected, but a confused mass of truth and error. Thus, opinions, once introduced, however ill-founded, obtain an easy reception, and are transmitted from hand to hand without due examination, till the counterfeit currency becomes more numerous than the sterling coin.

That diligence of enquiry which leads to truth is prevented; and, consequently, those erroneous conceptions which multiply

tively contrary opinions, are fostered by conceit. This quality is called by the French, *opiniâreté*, and by some of our old English writers, *opiniatry*, doubtless to express the immoderate fondness of the conceited man for his own opinions. To this fault young people are particularly liable. The first acquisitions which a young person makes in science, like the first pieces of money which a child calls his own, are valued beyond their real worth; and the reason in both cases is, that the possessor is not capable of comparing his little stock with the larger treasures of others. It is chiefly on this account, that

“A little learning is a dangerous thing.”

While we are at the foot of the hill of science, our view is so confined that we can neither perceive to what heights others have attained, nor observe what vast regions remain unexplored by ourselves. In the lower stages of improvement, men are apt to rest satisfied with their present attainments, and to sit down contented with their present stock of ideas, and their present set of opinions, without suspecting that they may be false and erroneous, or apprehending any necessity for giving them a careful revision. It is from the modest enquirer, and not from the conceited sciolist, that the world must look for the correction of those errors which have diversified opinion.

Nearly allied to conceit is *pertinacity*, another moral fault, which has the same tendency. Some men grasp their opinions, in whatever way they acquired them, with so firm a hold, that they cannot be wrested from them by any force of argument. With such persons, opinions have all the value and certainty of axioms. Never admitting a doubt concerning the truth of the *dogmata* they embrace, or making the supposition, so mortifying to their pride, that possibly they may be mistaken, they read and converse only to support their system. “Why should we give ourselves the trouble to search for a treasure, which we already possess? or why listen to men who are, either ignorantly or dishonestly, pleading the cause of error?” Such is the genuine language of dogmatism. Its sure effect upon others, is to produce disgust instead of conviction; upon the dogmatist himself, to shut him up for ever within the narrow inclosure of his own prejudices: it therefore tends to perpetuate multiplied and contradictory errors.

Dogmatism, upon the most favourable supposition, proceeds from narrow and partial views. But men are often positive and dogmatical, not because they have studied the subject in dispute imperfectly, but because they have not studied it at all. They have no doubt that the opinions which they have received from their ancestors, or from their instructors, must be true: without examining the arguments, or evidence on which they are founded, they embrace them as incontrovertible doctrines, and maintain them as strenuously, as if they had seen them established upon the fullest demonstrations. Such persons seem to consider their opinions as a part of their inheritance, and to retain them as tenaciously as their estates. This implicit *deference to authority*, evidently tends to preserve alive those false opinions which have once obtained the sanction of a great name, or the patronage of the civil power. According to this principle, Aristotle ought still to preside in our schools, and the system of Descartes should never have given way to that of Newton. Were this principle universal, error, in its multifarious forms, must become perpetual; and it would no longer be true, that * “time, while it confirms the dictates of nature, destroys the fictions of opinion.”

But nothing has a more powerful tendency to produce those erroneous judgments, which occasion diversity of opinion, than the *predominancy of passion* over reason. While the mind is kept perfectly cool, and free from agitation, it can contemplate objects according to their real nature, without exaggeration or distortion: and to view every thing as it is in itself, and as it stands related to other things, is the proper office of the understanding, and the only way to discover truth. In mathematical and philosophical reasonings, provided the feelings of vanity and emulation be excluded, the understanding is commonly free from the bias of the passions, and pursues truth in the right line of fair investigation. But on other subjects, in which personal interest is concerned, and concerning which, hope, fear, or any other powerful passion renders the decision, on either side, an object of desire or aversion, we are in perpetual danger of forming false judgments. It is not, indeed, certain, that in determining any doubtful ques-

* *Opinionum commenta delet dies, Naturæ judicia confirmat.*

tion, in the manner which best accords with our private advantage, we are adopting an error; for it may happen, that speculative truth and personal interest may coincide: "People," says Mr. Locke, "may stumble upon truth in the way to preferment." But in cases in which the enquirer is deeply concerned in the result of his speculations; when, for example, wealth, popularity, or advancement, is connected with one decision, and poverty, obscurity, or suffering with the reverse, it requires no small portion of integrity and fairness, to make an impartial judgment. It cannot admit of a doubt, that the edifice of superstition has lasted longer, by means of the buttresses which power has erected to support it, than it could have done without them. Many opinions are now existing, and even flourishing, through their alliance with interest, which, left to the natural process of the human intellect, would probably, by this time have been extinct.

The moral causes of diversity of opinion, already enumerated, may be sufficient to account for innumerable cases of erroneous judgment, in which men wander, in various directions, from the truth, merely because they are not honestly and resolutely engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. Other causes, less under our control, remain to be mentioned.

Great confusion of ideas, and consequent diversity of opinion, arise from the want of precision in the use of terms. The only science in which every leading term is accurately defined, and strictly used in one given sense, is mathematics; and to this cause is, in a great measure, owing the superiority of this science to all others, in perspicuity and certainty. As far as the science of physics partakes of mathematical accuracy, in its use of terms, it becomes capable of demonstration; and just in the degree in which, from the want of a complete idea of the things or properties which the terms express, they are imperfectly defined, uncertainty arises. In other sciences, particularly metaphysics, theology, and morals, innumerable terms are adopted, which in different connections, and used by different persons, represent different combinations of ideas. Hence, when they are employed in argument, a confusion of conception, and diversity of opinion are necessarily produced. The whole metaphysical doctrine of Aristotle, concerning Being abstractedly considered, is a mere science of words; and the in-

numerable disputes which it created among the scholastics in the middle age, were nothing better than logomachies. The sects of the nominalists and realists, which through the eleventh and twelfth centuries, disturbed the world with angry contentions on the question, whether universals have a real essence, or are mere names, would have been at once annihilated by settling the meaning of the terms *genus* and *species*. Confusion in the use of the terms *substance*, *nature*, *being*, *person*, *generation*, &c. gave rise to the numerous sects into which the Christian church was early divided, concerning the Divine Nature and the Person of Christ. The ancient schools of the philosophers, maintained endless disputes concerning the Supreme Good, the value of pleasure, and other moral topics, which originated entirely, in the different collections of ideas which they respectively connected with the same words. "Let us," says Cicero, to the Stoic, "settle the meaning of terms, and no controversy will remain⁶¹." Among disputants of modern times, greater precision of language has been studied; yet, perhaps, it will be found, that the controversies concerning liberty and necessity, concerning the foundation of morals, and some others, are rather disputes about words than things.

Disagreement in judgment, and, consequently, diversity of opinion, is farther increased by the injudicious use of metaphorical language. Figures of speech are the instruments of oratory, not of logic. By distracting the mind between different objects, they interrupt that steady contemplation of the matter in question, which is necessary to the discovery of truth. They are also frequently employed to create arbitrary associations, and to prepossess the mind by impressions on the imagination, while the understanding ought to be coolly occupied in argumentative discussion. Of this, almost every treatise in theological or political controversy furnishes examples. This is often to be imputed to crafty design, but is sometimes merely the effect of literary vanity. Writers who excel more in fancy than judgment, and whose taste in style inclines rather to ornament than simplicity, are too apt to load even scientific disquisitions with rhetorical figures, and thus lose in perspi-

* Conferam tecum quam cuique verbo rem subjicias; nulla erit controversia. DE FIN. l. iv. c. 27.

culty of reasoning, more than they gain in elegance of writing. It may deserve the attention of those who are fond of *eloquent argumentation*, that one of the most perfect books of reasoning in the world, the Elements of Euclid, has not a single rhetorical figure from the beginning to the end. As far as language is concerned in argument, a better rule cannot be laid down, than that of Cicero: "Care should be taken to make use of the most common words, and such as are best adapted to express the meaning*."

The neglect of method in study, is another fruitful cause of diversity of opinion. Even in the construction of general plans of education for public schools, much remains to be done, before a regular edifice of instruction will be erected. There is a natural connection among the several parts of science, which renders it exceedingly desirable that a broad foundation being laid in the knowledge of the materials and the instruments of science, things, and words, the superstructure should be raised with a due regard to relation, proportion, and harmony. When this great work shall be accomplished, by the united exertions of well-informed and comprehensive minds, it may be expected, that many systems of opinions will be overturned, and that the uniformity of judgment, which statesmen and priests have so long in vain attempted to produce by coercion, will in some degree arise from the regular investigation of truth. For the want of such a plan of instruction, knowledge, even upon the subjects most interesting to man, is commonly gathered up in an accidental and desultory manner. Partial views are taken of great questions in theology, morals, and policy; no single point is examined throughout, and in regular train. A few arguments, on one side, are contemplated in full view, and in a strong light; others of equal importance are slightly noticed; and, perhaps, the whole, or the greater part of the evidence, on the side contrary to that which the reader is disposed to favour, is overlooked, or designedly kept out of sight. The inevitable effects must be prejudice, error, and diversity of opinion.

If the matter be traced still higher, it will be found that, where neither passion nor prejudice interferes, men still

think differently, from the want of certain *data*, in which they are agreed, as the basis of their subsequent reasonings. Excepting only in pure geometry, a foundation of definitions and axioms has never yet been so firmly laid as to produce, in the application, irresistible demonstration. Some philosophers have conceived, that there are in every science certain first principles, the truth of which is intuitively perceived. But it is a strong presumption against the existence of such principles, that no one has ever yet been able to discover a criterion by which they are to be distinguished, on the one hand, from opinions formed by prejudice, and, on the other, from the legitimate deductions of reason. It will perhaps be found, upon strict examination, that those first principles which are called axioms in geometry, appear to the mind as certain truths, because they necessarily follow from the admitted signification of the terms. The whole is known to be greater than its part, not by intuitive reason, but, because the terms *whole* and *part* being understood to express certain relative ideas of magnitude, cannot retain their meaning, unless the proposition be received as true. If this explanation of the nature of an axiom be accurate, the reason why there is such a perfect agreement concerning geometrical truths, and so much diversity of opinions concerning propositions in other sciences, is, that, in the former case, the leading terms which are made use of are universally understood in the same sense; but, in the latter, have different meanings.

Diversity of opinion must be ultimately ascribed to the different degrees of imperfection in human knowledge. Were all men perfectly acquainted with the nature, properties, and relations of the beings which come under their perception or contemplation, they must see every thing as it is, and must, therefore, form the same judgment concerning it. Did all men know alike, though imperfectly, their opinions must be the same. But, while one man knows more than another, and while men, from their incomplete knowledge of things, must necessarily view the same objects under different aspects, and be liable to misconception and error, it is impossible that diversity of opinion should not arise. Concerning mathematical figures and quantities, our knowledge is certain. Concerning the forms and obvious properties of bodies, which come under the

* Opera danda est, ut verbis utamur quam ubistatissimis, & quam maxime aptis, id est, rem declarantibus. DE FIN. L. IV. c. 20.

notice of the senses, the judgments of different persons will commonly be the same. Concerning physical powers, the effects of which are subjected to experiment, a general agreement may be expected. But, with respect to historical facts, which must be reported on human testimony, and cannot be judged of without weighing various circumstances; with respect to moral and political questions, the accurate decision of which requires a diligent examination of numerous facts; and with respect to intellectual beings, and their powers and qualities, known only from inference or analogy, opinions, however satisfactory, must be liable to great diversity. On these latter subjects, as one has well observed*, it is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of opinative uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.

Error, and its inseparable concomitant, diversity of opinion, are entailed by an irreversible decree upon human nature. These defects may, however, be in some measure corrected. Without the aid of persecution, which can at most only enforce an hypocritical uniformity of profession, instead of unity of belief, the liberal protection and encouragement of free enquiry may cherish the love of truth, and promote the honest and ardent pursuit of knowledge. Individual attention to moral discipline may cure those diseases of the mind, which multiply and perpetuate erroneous opinions. If the project of an universal philosophical character, in which the present ambiguities of language should be avoided, and all the varieties of human ideas should be correctly represented, and classically arranged, be too difficult to be accomplished, men may, at least, learn to use with greater caution and skill, the symbols with which they are already furnished. New institutions of education adapted to the present state of knowledge, may be introduced, in the room of the cumbrous systems, which time has fairly worn out. Unprofitable speculations may give way to such literary and scientific pursuits, as promise general utility. And if, after all, knowledge should never become so perfect and universal, as to banish diversity of opinion, men may, at least, be heartily united in prosecuting the great object of the common good, and, with respect to every point of doubtful speculation, may candidly AGREE TO DIFFER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, AMICUS, in the Magazine for May, asks, whether or not it be contrary to scripture, to marry a wife's sister?—The 18th chapter of Leviticus is the bar to many unions, and has been the great regulator of matrimonial connections, since the passing of the 32 Hen. VIII, which declares it lawful for all persons to contract matrimony, that be not prohibited by God's law to marry. The 19th verse of this chapter is, indeed, no direct prohibition to the marrying a wife's sister, but the reasoning upon the case is conclusive. By the 16th verse, it is expressly forbidden to marry a brother's wife; and, upon examination, we find her to be exactly in the same degree of affinity to us as a wife's sister: the marriage with such sister, is, therefore, prohibited. Quia eandem habent rationem propinquitatis cum eis qui nominatim prohibentur.—“There are several degrees,” (says Burn, in his *Ecdl. Law*, 3 vol. p. 402, 3 edit.) “which, though not expressly named in the Levitical law, are prohibited by that, and by the statute of Hen. VIII, by parity of reason.” This mode of reasoning might be equally supported upon John's reproof of Herod, with which your correspondent seems to be acquainted. So far as the law of the land is to be consulted upon this subject it is very decisive, and of the illegality of this match, which AMICUS is anxious to form, he must be aware if residing, as his letter intimates, at the Temple; and that it has actually been made a question, whether it is lawful to marry a wife's sister's daughter. This answer may not be satisfactory to your correspondent, who will remember that Henry VIII married Catharine of Arragon; widow of his brother Arthur; that an act of parliament declared the validity of such marriage: and, by a necessary consequence, the validity of all marriages in like circumstances. But the passing such act was a self-evident proof, that the marriage had been illegally contracted, that it was an exception to general rule, and that it needed the extraordinary exertion of legislative authority, to rectify the error that had been committed.

There was sometime in the year 1774, a series of letters upon the legal degrees of marriage, published by John Alleyne, esq. in which the author endeavoured to support the propriety of such connections as AMICUS would fain think right. I know not where this book can be now procured; it might afford some consolation to your correspondent. T. I. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

STR.

I OBSERVE with pleasure in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, Vol. III. page 362, an Enquiry relative to the celebrated Poems of Ossian, so much and deservedly admired.

The translator of these poems assigned by his will, one thousand pounds sterling to his executors, for the purpose of publishing them in the original Gaelic; and the Highland Society of Scotland, at their last general meeting at Edinburgh, on the 3d inst. agreed to give Mr. Macpherson's trustees their countenance and aid for carrying this into effect, "recommending to their committee of directors to take the most effectual means for elucidating and ascertaining the History and Authenticity of Ossian's Poems."

I have myself, sir, had an opportunity of comparing several parts of the original poems with Mr. Macpherson's translation, and have found the version *strictly literal*; the language of these pieces clearly demonstrates the composition to be of the most remote antiquity.

I shall feel great pleasure in communicating to you what information I may hereafter obtain on the subject.

July 15, 1797.

CALEDONIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

I WAS much interested by the account of the Life and Writings of the celebrated German Philosopher WIELAND, which appeared in your last Number. The writer omitted to mention the *History of Peregrinus Proteus*, which has been translated by Mr. TOOKE, the historian of Russia; and *Select Fairy Tales*, in two volumes, which have also been published in England. I learn that a translation into French of the select works of WIELAND is now preparing by a learned Frenchman, who has been settled some years in Saxony. This undertaking will be finished under the inspection of WIELAND himself. The collection is entitled, *Oeuvres choisies de M. WIELAND, traduites de l'Allemand, d'après la dernière édition, par M. D. V.* The first volume, I am informed, will contain the *Dialogues of the Gods*; the second and third the *Golden Minotaur*. The edition, embellished with a portrait of the author, is printing at Zurich, with all imaginable care, under the eye of HENRI GESSNER, son of the chanter of the Death of Abel, and son-in-law of WIELAND. Your's, INQUISITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SECESSION OF THE OPPOSITION.

CURIOUS STATE PAPER, WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC IN ANY SHAPE.

The following is the Paper to which we alluded in our last Month's State of Public Affairs. It will throw considerable light on the history of Opposition, during the American war, and indeed in all the public events of those times.—It is additionally interesting, at this period, as the production of a great man and a great writer, recently deceased, concerning whom the curiosity of the public is at present naturally excited, and every production of whose pen is deserving attention.

The reader will perceive that it is in the form of an Address to his Majesty, containing the motives and reasons for the meditated secession. Why that secession did not take place, we shall probably be able to explain in a future Number.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, several of the peers of the realm, and several members of the House of Commons, chosen by your people to represent them in your parliament, do, in our individual capacity, but with hearts filled with the warmest affection to your majesty, with the most inviolable attachment to your royal house, and with the most unfeigned devotion to your true interest, beg leave, at this awful crisis of your affairs, in all humility to approach your royal presence.

A situation without example necessitates a conduct without precedent. We are driven in this mode of addressing your majesty, reluctantly, to supersede those forms which, in other circumstances, we should highly respect; and to regulate ourselves by no other rules than those of our laws, our rights, and the profound reverence we bear to our sovereign.

We are called, sire, in a manner peculiarly marked, singularly emphatical, and from a place from whence any thing implying censure falls with a decisive weight, to concur in unanimous approbation of those measures which have produced our present distresses, and threaten us in future with others far more grievous. We hold ourselves therefore bound for the preservation of our honour, and, what stands next in our estimation, your majesty's good opinion, to present, at the foot of your throne, to your majesty, and our country, our humble apology for inflexibly persevering in our dissent from every part of those proceedings,

proceedings, on the experience of their mischief, which we originally gave from a sure foresight of their unhappy and inevitable tendency.

We deplore, along with your majesty, the distractions and disorders which prevail in your empire. But we are convinced, that the disorders of the people, in the present time, are owing to the usual and natural cause of such disorders at all times—the misconduct of government; that they are owing to plans laid in error, pursued with obstinacy, and conducted without wisdom. We cannot attribute so much to the power of faction at the expence of human nature, as to suppose, that a combination of men, few in number, not considerable in rank, of no natural hereditary dependencies, of talents, which, however respectable, appear to be no way uncommonly imposing, should, by the efforts of their policy alone, be able to bring the people of your American dominions into the disposition which has produced the present troubles. We cannot conceive, that, without some powerful concurring cause, any management should prevail on some millions of people dispersed over a whole continent, in thirteen provinces, not only unconnected, but in many particulars of religion, manners, government, and local interest, totally different and adverse, voluntarily to submit themselves to a suspension of all the profits of industry, and all the comforts of civil life, added to all the evils of an unequal war, carried on with circumstances of the greatest asperity and rigour. This, sir, could never have happened but from a general sense of some grievance, so radical in its nature, and so spreading in its effects, as to poison all the ordinary satisfactions of life, to dislocate the frame of society, and to convert into fear and hatred that habitual reverence ever paid by mankind to an ancient and venerable government.

That grievance is as simple in its nature, and as level to the most ordinary understanding, as it is powerful in affecting the most languid passions. It is an attempt made to dispose of the whole property of a whole people, without their consent.

Your majesty's English subjects in the colonies, possessing the ordinary faculties of mankind, know, that to live under such a plan of government is not to live in a state of freedom. Your English subjects in the colonies, sympathising with the ancient feelings of your subjects here, cannot live under a govern-

ment which does not establish that freedom as its basis.

This scheme being therefore set up in direct opposition to the rooted and inveterate prejudices of a whole people, has produced the effects which ever must result from such a collision of power and opinion. For we beg leave, with all duty and humility, to represent to your majesty (what we are persuaded has been industriously concealed from you) that it is not the opinion only of a very great number, or even of the majority, but the universal sense of the whole body of people in those provinces, that such a practice is subversive of all their rights. This sense has been declared by the unanimous voice of all their assemblies; each assembly also perfectly unanimous within itself: it has been declared as fully by the actual voice of the people without these assemblies, as by the constructive voice within them; as well by those who addressed, as by those who remonstrated; and it is as much the avowed sense of those who have risked their all rather than take up arms against your majesty's forces, as of those who have run the same risk to oppose them. The only difference among them is, not on the grievance, but on the mode of redress; and we are sorry to say, that they who have conceived hopes from the placability of those ministers that influence the public councils of this kingdom, disappear in the multitude who conceive that passive compliance only confirms and emboldens oppression.

The sense of a whole people, most gracious Sovereign, never ought to be contemned by wise and beneficent rulers, whatever may be the abstract claims, or even rights of the supreme power. We have been too early instructed, and too long habituated to believe, that the only firm seat of all authority, is in the minds, affections, and interests of the people, to change our sentiments for the convenience of a temporary arrangement of state. It is not consistent with equity or wisdom, to set at defiance the general feelings of great communities, and all the orders which compose them. Much power is tolerated, and passes unquestioned, where much is yielded to opinion. All is disputed, where every thing is enforced. This is the tenet we hold on the duty and policy of conforming to the prejudices of a whole people, even where the foundation of such prejudices may be false or disputable. But, permit us to lay at your Majesty's feet our deliberate judgment

ment on the real merits of that principle, the violation of which is the known ground and origin of these troubles. We assure your Majesty, that, on our parts, we should think ourselves unworthy of life, which we only value for the means of spending it in honour and virtue, if we ever submitted to taxes, to which we did not consent, either directly, or by a representation satisfactory to the body of the people. And we add, sire, that if fortune, instead of blessing us with a situation where we may have daily access to the propitious presence of a gracious prince, had fixed us in settlements on the remotest part of the globe, we must carry these sentiments with us, as part of our being; persuaded, that the distance of situation would only render this privilege the more necessary, in the disposal of property. Abuses of subordinate authority increase, and all means of redress lessen, as the distance of the subject removes him from the seat of the supreme power. What, in those circumstances, can save him from the last extremes of indignity and oppression, but something left in his own hands, which may enable him to conciliate the favour, and control the excesses of government? When no means are possessed of power to awe, or to oblige, the strongest ties which connect mankind in every relation, social and civil, and which teach them mutually to respect each other, are broken. Independency, from that moment, virtually exists. Its formal declaration will quickly follow. Such must be our feelings for ourselves. We are not in possession of another rule for our brethren. When the late attempt, practically to annihilate that privilege was made, great disorders and tumults very unhappily and very naturally arose from it. In this state of things, we were of opinion, that satisfaction ought instantly to be given, or that at least the punishment of the disorder, ought to be attended with the redress of the grievance. Because, whenever a disorder arises from, and is directly connected with a grievance, to confine ourselves to the punishment of the disorder, is to declare against the reason and justice of the complaint.

The methods then recommended and followed, as infallible means of restoring peace and order, we could not consider as at all adapted to these purposes. On the contrary, we looked upon them to be, what they have proved to be, the cause of inflaming discontents into disobedience,

and resistance into revolt. The great instruments in that unfortunate plan, were the three following: 1st. The infringement of the charter of Massachusetts's Bay, in many of its most essential points, upon a suggestion of abuse, without citation, evidence, or hearing. 2. The establishment of a military force not accountable to the ordinary criminal tribunal in the country, in which they reside. 3. The putting that stop (also without hearing) to the commerce of a great maritime city, during the pleasure of the crown. We could not conceive, when disorders had arisen from the complaint of one violated right, that to violate every other, was the proper means of quieting exasperated minds. Recourse was had to force, and we saw a force sent out, enough to menace liberty, but not to awe resistance; tending to bring odium on the civil power, and contempt on the military; at once to provoke and encourage resistance. This mode of proceeding, by harsh laws and feeble armies, could not be defended on the principle of mercy and forbearance. For mercy, as we conceive, consists not in the weakness of the means, but in the benignity of the ends. We apprehend, that mild measures may be powerfully enforced; and that acts of extreme rigour and injustice may be attended with as much feebleness in the execution, as severity in the formation.

In consequence of these terrors, which, falling upon some, threatened all, the colonies made a common cause with the sufferers, and proceeded, on their parts, to acts of resistance. Again we besought your majesty's ministers to entertain some distrust of the operation of coercive measures, and to profit of their experience. This experience had no effect; the modes of legislative rigour were construed not to have been erroneous in their policy, but too limited in their extent; new severities were adopted; the fisheries of your people in America followed their charters, and their mutual combination to defend their common rights brought on prohibition of their mutual commercial intercourse. No distinctions of persons or merits was observed: the peaceable and the mutinous, friends and foes were alike involved, as if the rigour of the law had a tendency to recommend the authority of the legislator. If there had been no disobedience, these severe laws could not have been proposed as necessary; disobedience prevailing, it was evident, beyond a doubt,

a doubt, nothing but force or concession could restore authority. It seemed to us absurd, in the highest degree, to hold out, as a means of quieting a people on the point of taking arms, the austere law which a rigid conqueror would enforce on his ultimate success. Force was sent out not sufficient to hold one town; laws were passed to inflame thirteen provinces; at length British blood was spilt by British hands! A fatal era! which we must ever deplore, because your empire will for ever feel it. Your majesty was touched with a sense of so great a disaster; your paternal breast was affected with the sufferings of your English subjects, in America. You inclined to relieve their distresses, and to pardon their errors. You felt their sufferings under the late penal acts of parliament, but your ministry felt differently: not discouraged by the pernicious consequences of all they had hitherto advised, they obtained another act of parliament, in which the rigour of all the former were consolidated, and embittered by circumstances of additional severity and outrage. The whole trading property, even innoxious shipping in port, was indiscriminately and irrecoverably given, as the plunder of foreign enemies, to the sailors of your navy. This property was put out of the reach of your mercy. Your people were despoiled, and your navy, by a new, dangerous, prolific example, corrupted with the plunder of their countrymen. They were put, in their general and political, as well as personal capacities, out of the protection of your government. They were put on the footing not only of foreigners but of foreign enemies. Though unwilling to dwell on all the improper modes of carrying on this ruinous war, and which lead directly to a separation of the countries, we must beg leave to represent two which we are sure must have been entirely contrary to your majesty's order or approbation. Every course in hostility, however that hostility may be just or merited, is not justifiable or excusable. It is the duty of those who claim to rule over others, not to provoke them beyond the necessity of the case; nor to leave stings in their minds which must long rankle, even when the appearance of tranquillity is restored. We, therefore, assure your majesty, that it is with shame and sorrow we have seen several acts of hostility, which could have no other tendency than incurably to alienate the minds of your American subjects. We

are persuaded, that to excite by a proclamation, issued by your majesty's governor, an universal insurrection of negro slaves, in any of the colonies, is a measure, full of complicated horrors, absolutely illegal, suitable neither to the practice of war, nor to the laws of peace. Of the same quality we look upon all attempts to bring down on your subjects an irruption of those fierce and cruel tribes of savages and cannibals, in whom the vestiges of human nature are nearly effaced by ignorance and barbarity. They are not fit allies for your majesty, in a war with your people; they are not fit instruments of an English government. These and other things we disclaim as having advised or approved, and we clear ourselves to your majesty, and to all civilized nations, from any participation whatever, before or after the fact, in such unjustifiable proceedings. But there is one circumstance which we lament equally with the causes of the war, and the modes of carrying it on: that no disposition, whatever, towards peace or reconciliation have been shown by those who have directed the public councils of these kingdoms, either before the breaking out of these hostilities, or during the continuance of them. Every proposition made in your parliament to remove the original cause of these troubles, by taking off taxes, obnoxious for their principle or their design, has been over-ruled; every bill brought in for quiet, rejected on the first proposition. The petitions of the colonies have not been admitted even to an hearing. The very possibility of public agency, by which such petitions could authentically arrive at parliament, has been evaded and chicaned away. All public declarations, which indicate a disposition to reconcile, are loose, general, equivocal, capable of various meanings, or of none; and construed differently, at different times, by those on whose recommendation they have been made, as fit for that purpose; being, as they are, wholly unlike the precision and stability of public faith, and that ingenuous simplicity and native candour and integrity which formerly characterized the English nation.

Instead of any relaxation of the claims of taxing up to the discretion of a parliament (which does not represent those for whom they grant) your ministers have devised a new mode of enforcing that claim much more effectually, both as to the quantity and application, than any of the former methods; and

this mode has been expressly held out as a plan not to be departed from by the House of Commons, and the very condition on which the legislature is to accept the dependance of the colonies.

At length, when an act, putting your people out of your protection, was passed, your ministers suffered several months to elapse without affording to them, or any of them, the means of entering into that protection, even on unconditional submission, contrary to your majesty's gracious declaration, and the public faith.

We cannot, therefore, agree to unite in new severities against the brethren of our blood; for an independency, to which we know, in our conscience, they have been necessitated, by the conduct of those very persons who make use of it to provoke us to a continuance and repetition of the acts which, in a regular progression, have led to this great misfortune.

The reasons, dread Sir, which have been used to justify this perseverance, in a refusal to hear or conciliate, have been reduced into a sort of parliamentary maxims, which we do not approve. The first of these maxims is, that the two Houses ought not to receive, as they have hitherto refused to receive, petitions containing matter derogatory to any part of the authority they claim. We conceive this maxim, and the consequent practice, to be unjustifiable by reason, or the practice of other sovereign powers, and must be productive, if adhered to, of a total separation between this kingdom and its dependencies.

The supreme power being, in ordinary cases, the ultimate judge, can, as we conceive, suffer nothing in having any part of his rights excepted to, or even discussed, before himself. We know that sovereigns in other countries, where the assertion of absolute regal power is as high as the assertion of absolute power in any politic body can be here, have, notwithstanding, received many petitions in direct opposition to many of their claims of prerogative; have listened to them; condescended to discuss, and to give answers to them. This refusal to admit even the discussion of any part of an undefined prerogative, will naturally tend to annihilate any privilege that can be claimed by any inferior dependent community, or any subordinate order in the state.

The next maxim which has been put as a bar to any plan of accommodation, is, that no offer of terms of peace ought

to be made, before parliament is assured that these terms will be accepted. In this we beg leave to represent to your majesty, that if, in all events, the policy of this kingdom is to govern the people in your colonies as a free people, no mischief can happen from a declaration to them, and to the world, of the manner and form in which parliament proposes that they shall enjoy the freedom which it communicates. It is an encouragement to the innocent and meritorious, that they, at least, shall enjoy those advantages which they patiently expected, rather from the benignity of parliament, than their own efforts. Persons more contumacious may also see, that they are resisting terms of, perhaps, greater freedom and happiness, than they are now in arms to obtain. The glory and propriety of offered mercy, is neither tarnished nor weakened by the folly of those who refuse to take advantage of it; and we cannot think that the declaration of independency makes any natural difference in the reason and policy of the offer. No prince out of possession of his dominions, and become a sovereign *de jure* only, ever thought it derogatory to his rights, or his interest, to hold out to his former subjects a distinct prospect of the advantages to be derived from his re-admission, and a security for some of the most fundamental of those popular privileges, in vindication of which he had been deposed. On the contrary, such offers have been almost uniformly made under similar circumstances. Beside, as your majesty has been graciously pleased to declare your intention of restoring the people in the colonies to a state of law and liberty, no objection can possibly lie against defining what that law and liberty are; because those who offer, and those who are to receive terms, frequently differ in the objects to which they apply such words. To say that we do not know, at this day, what the grievances of the colonies are, be they real or pretended, would be unworthy of us; but by waiting, under this pretext, until their grievances are transmitted to us by certain commissioners, weakens their powers of treaty, and we protract the happy hour of peace by at least two superfluous voyages across the Atlantic. In the mean time, we are wasting the substance of both countries; we are continuing the effusion of human, of Christian, of English blood; a consideration too serious to suffer us to trifle, by a pretended ignorance of the origin

of this quarrel, and of the measure of concession, which may be made with the greatest probability of putting an end to it. We are sure that we have your majesty's heart along with us, when we declare in favour of mixing something conciliatory with our force; and had rather they should yield to well ascertained, and well authenticated terms of reconciliation, than that your majesty should owe the recovery of your dominions to their total waste and destruction; or suffer difficult questions, lying deep in the vital principles of the British constitution, to be solved by the coarse barbarism, and very unprincipled military conduct of German mercenaries. It is not, sire, from a want of the most inviolable duty to your majesty, not from a want of partial and passionate regard to that part of your empire in which we reside, and which we wish to be supreme, that we have hitherto withstood all attempts to render the supremacy of one part of your dominions, inconsistent with the liberty and safety of all the rest. The motives to our opposition are found in those very sentiments which we are supposed to violate, for we are convinced, beyond a doubt, that a system of dependence, which leaves no security to the people for any part of their freedom in their own hands, cannot be established in any member of the British empire, without consequently destroying the freedom of that very body, in favour of whose boundless pretensions such a scheme is adopted. We know and feel that arbitrary power over distant regions is not within the competence, nor to be carried on agreeably to the forms, or consistently with the spirit of great popular assemblies. If such assemblies are called to a share in the exercise of such power, in order to screen, under general participation, the guilt of desperate measures, it tends only the more deeply to corrupt the deliberative character of those assemblies, by habituating them to blind obedience, by rendering them executive instruments in designs the bottom of which they cannot fathom, and using them to proceeding upon grounds of fact, with which they can rarely be sufficiently acquainted. To leave any real freedom to parliament, much must be left to the colonies. Military power is the only substitute for civil liberty. That the establishment of such a power will exhaust our finances, though a certain effect, is the least of our apprehensions. It will become an apt

instrument of destroying our freedom. Great forces of armed men kept up for the purpose of trampling on the express image of English privileges, will come rather to hate the principles they oppress, than to make distinctions among those who adhere to it. All our troops, in the rotation of service, will pass through this discipline, and must contract these habits. We deprecate the consequences.

We deprecate the effect of the doctrines which must support and countenance the government over conquered Englishmen. It will be impossible long to resist the powerful and equitable arguments in favour of the freedom of these unhappy people, to be drawn from the principle of our own liberty. Attempts will be made, attempts have been made, to ridicule and to argue away this principle, and to inculcate into the minds of your people other maxims of government, and other grounds of obedience than those which have prevailed at and since the glorious revolution. By degrees, these doctrines, by being convenient, may grow prevalent; the consequence is not certain; but a general change of principles rarely happens among a people without leading to a change of government.

Sire, your throne cannot stand secure upon the principles of unconditional submission, or passive obedience, on powers exercised without the concurrence of the people to be governed, on acts made in defiance of their prejudices and habits, on acquiescence procured by foreign mercenary troops, and secured by standing armies. These may possibly be the foundation of other thrones, they must be the subversion of your's.

It was not to passive principles in our ancestors that we owe the honour of appearing before a sovereign, who cannot feel that he is a prince, without knowing that we ought to be free. The revolution is a departure from the ancient course of the descent of this monarchy. The people re-entered into their original rights, and it was not because a positive law authorized the act, but because the freedom and safety of the subject, the origin and cause of all laws, required a proceeding paramount and superior to them. At that ever-memorable and instructive period, the letter of the law was superseded in favour of the substance of liberty. To the free choice, therefore, of the people, without either king or parliament, we owe that happy establishment of which both king and parliament were regenerated.

From

From that great principle of liberty these statutes have originated which have confirmed and satisfied that establishment from which your majesty derives your right to rule over us. These statutes have not given us our liberties; our liberties have produced them. Every hour of your majesty's reign, your title stands upon the very same foundation on which it was at first laid, and we do not know a better on which it can possibly be placed. Convinced that you cannot have different rights, and a different security in different parts of your dominions, we wish to lay an even platform for your throne, and to give it an immoveable stability, by laying it on the general freedom of your people, and by securing equally to your majesty, that confidence and affection in all parts of your dominions, which makes your best security and dearest title in this chief seat of your empire.

Such, Sir, being amongst us the foundation of the monarchy itself, much more clearly and peculiarly is it the ground of all parliamentary power. Parliament is a security provided for the protection of freedom, and not a subtle fiction contrived to amuse the people in its place; and the authority of both houses can still less than that of the crown be supported upon different principles, or different places, so as to be for one part of your subjects a protector of liberty, and for another a fund of despotism, by which prerogative is extended by occasional powers, whenever an arbitrary will finds itself frightened by the restrictions of law. Had it seemed good to parliament to consider itself as the indulgent guardian and strong protector of the freedom of the subordinate popular assemblies, instead of exercising its powers to their utter annihilation, there is no doubt that it never could be their inclination, because not their interest, to have raised capricious questions on its extent, or to have encroached on its privileges which were the security of their own. Powers evident from necessity, and not suspicions from an alarming mode or purpose of application, would, as formerly they were, be cheerfully submitted to; and these would have been fully sufficient for conservation of unity in the empire, and for directing its wealth to one common centre. Another use has produced other consequences; and a power which refuses to be limited by its own moderation must either be lost, or find other more distinct and satisfactory

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limitations. As for us, a participation in arbitrary power would never reconcile our minds to it. We should be ashamed to stand before your majesty boldly asserting inherent rights which bind and regulate the crown itself, and yet insisting on the exercise in our own persons of a more arbitrary sway over our fellow citizens and fellow freemen.

These, most gracious sovereign, are our sentiments on this most important subject, on this most critical of all occasions. Whenever the day shall arrive which promises the least disposition to act on these principles; we shall attend to support and perfect correspondent measures, with the same clear intentions with which we formerly attended to oppose those of a contrary tendency, or as we now relax our attendance from a dread of countenancing, by a false appearance of a free discussion, proceedings fatal to the liberty and unity of the empire, which exhaust the strength of all your majesty's dominions, and leave us exposed to the suspicious mercy and uncertain politics of our neighbour and rival powers. If this should not happen, we have the satisfaction at least to give a faithful warning to your majesty of those evils; and, however few in number, or overborne by the prevalence of corrupt practices, or the misguided zeal of arbitrary factions, to stand forth and rear our names in assertion of those principles whose operations have in better times made of your majesty a great prince, of the British dominions a mighty empire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the nature of an electrical apparatus, it is impossible for me to guess at the immediate reason why your *Confront Reader* did not succeed in the prime-conductor which he constructed upon my plan. I wish he had altogether followed my directions, and had suspended his upper plate by chains from the ceiling, which chains he might have continued from the wall to the ground.

It is so obvious, on the smallest reflection, that every prime conductor does nothing more than charge a plate of air, and that a conductor is more perfect and powerful, in proportion as its plate of air is more completely charged, that it would be a waste of words to say more upon the subject. Your's, &c.

London, June 6, 1797.

A. D.

E

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often expressed a wish to my clerical friends, to be informed of the origin of the phrase, "*Nolo Episcopari*," commonly supposed to be used by the clergy on their preferment to the episcopal office; but without receiving any satisfactory account of it. Professor Christian, in his new edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 380, note 8, says, "It is a prevailing vulgar error, that, when a bishop has an offer made of a bishopric, he affects a maiden coyress, and answers, "*Nolo Episcopari*." The origin of these words, and this notion, I have not been able to discover; the bishops give no such refusal at present, and I am inclined to think they never did, at any time, in this country."

Such is Mr. Christian's note; now I own I am inclined to differ from him, because I believe there are none of those popular, or, if you please, vulgar sayings, which may not be traced to some specific and intelligible source. What can be more common, for instance, than the phrase, "the grapes are sour," when we would affect to despise what, in spite of our desires, we cannot obtain possession of; and yet the allusion is palpably directed to the well-known fable of the Fox and the Grapes, which we are taught in our childhood.

If Mr. Christian's opinion be correct, that the bishops never made any such professions, the expression must have been originally invented by some wag, as a satire on the rapacity and avarice generally imputed to the clerical order, and intended simply to convey this meaning—that there never was an ecclesiastic who had the virtue of self-denial to such a degree, as to pronounce *Nolo Episcopari*.

February 16, 1797.

W. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL (CONTINUED).

A LONG list of substantial titles is annexed to the name of BARTHOLOME LEONARDO: he was chaplain to the Empress Maria, of Austria; canon of the church of Zaragoza; historian to his Majesty for the kingdom of Aragon; and rector of Villahermosa. The "*Poet's Fate*" has not always been an unfortunate one. The rector of Villahermosa expresses clerical comfort in every lineament of his face, and proves, in oppo-

sition to the rule of GEORGE DYER*, that the interests of mind and body are not irreconcilable.

Lupercio Leonardo de Argensola was born about 1565, a short time before his brother Bartholome; he was secretary to the empress Maria, and gentleman of the bedchamber to the archduke Albert. Equally prosperous in life, and equally deserving prosperity, the names of the Leonardos have descended together.—Among the Spanish poets no one has surpassed them, and Quevedo only may be esteemed their equal.

"It seems (said Cervantes) as if these brethren came from Aragon to reform the language of Castille." Of this merit, which is allowed to them in their own country, a foreigner, who is not minutely acquainted with the language, must necessarily be an imperfect judge. I have still more to regret the scarcity of their works; the only edition extant was published by the son of Lupercio, at Zaragoza, in 1634, and I am obliged to content myself with the selections in the *Parnaso Espanol* and in Gracian.

The following sonnet of Lupercio simply expresses a natural reflection:

The sun has chas'd away the early shower,

And now upon the mountain's clearer height,

Pours o'er the clouds, afloat, his growing light.

The husbandman, loathing the idle hour,

Starts from his rest, and to his daily toil,

Light-hearted man, goes forth; and patient now

As the slow ox drags on the heavy plough,

With the young harvest fills the reeking soil.

Domestic love his due return awaits,

With the clean board bespread with country cakes;

And clust'ring round his knee his children press;

His days are pleasant, and his nights secure.

Oh, cities! haunts of power and wretchedness,

Who would your busy vanities endure?

There is a passage in *Don Quixote* relative to the Spanish drama, which for a considerable time excited the curiosity and regret of the lovers of poetry in Spain. "You will allow (said the curate) that there were three tragedies represented in Spain, a few years ago, composed by a famous poet of these realms, which astonished, delighted, and suspended all who heard them, simple as well as gentle, vulgar as well as learn-

* Alluding to the "*Poet's Fate*" of this benevolent writer, his late publication.

ed, and brought more money to the actors than thirty of the best plays which had been written before them." "Undoubtedly (replied the actor) you must speak of the Isabella, Phillis, and Alexandra." "I speak of them (replied the curate); see if they do not observe the rules of art, and in consequence of observing them, please all the world." The name of the author was unknown, and the tragedies were supposed to be lost, till, a few years since, two of them were discovered, and proved to be the productions of Lupericio Leonardo.—These two; the Isabella and Alexandra, were published, for the first time, by Don Juan Joseph Lopez de Sedano, in his *Parnaso Español*, a work which it would be equally unjust and ungrateful to mention without high approbation; an analysis of one of these tragedies will give an idea of the state of the Spanish drama, in the golden age of their poetry.

The scene lies in Zaragoza, and the piece opens with a conversation between Alboacen, king of that city, and his minister Audalla. It appears, that Alboacen is on the point of going to war with Pedro, the Spanish monarch; this, however, alarms him not, his anxiety proceeds from an enemy within the walls of Zaragoza. By this enemy, Audalla understands the Christians, and the Moors are represented as intolerant in his speech; a right Catholic idea of the religion of Mohammed. Here too he relates the history of our Lady of the Pillar, and this relation must have secured the favour of a Zaragozaan audience.—The king refuses to expel the Christians; he will favour them for Isabella's sake, the cause of his anxiety, because the object of his fruitless love. This resolution of the king soon changes, when he learns, that Muley Albenzayde, his friend and favourite, is the favoured lover of Isabella, and her convert to Christianity. A soliloquy of Isabella follows, her fears and prayers are interrupted by the arrival of Muley, now returned from the Christian territories adjoining, where he has been baptized by the name of Lupericio. It is somewhat singular, that the author should have given his own name to the heroes of both his plays.

Isabella appears much distressed at the rumour that the Christians are to be expelled the city. Muley endeavours to quiet her apprehensions, and says, that as he is intimate with the king, he will make him delay this measure, under the

pretext that it would inform Pedro prematurely of his hostile intentions; he will persuade Alboacen to promise tribute to Pedro, that he may have time to prepare for war. In the mean time, the Christians in Zaragoza may prepare themselves for resistance; and, when the king refuses tribute, he may be attacked or overpowered by foreign and domestic enemies. Satisfied that the end sanctifies the means, Muley departs with this intention.

In the following scene, Audalla informs himself and the audience, that he is desperately in love with Isabella; that it is very foolish, and very unfortunate, but he cannot help it.

The servant of Muley tells Isabella that he has seen his master thrown into a dungeon among venomous serpents. Her sister enters, and tells her, that the house is surrounded by a crowd of Christians, that they know the king's love for her, and that they come, led by her father, to intreat mercy from Isabella.

The second act opens with the supplications of the Christians to Isabella: her parents and her sister join them in intreating that she will supplicate the king for them. Isabella yields at last.

A scene follows between Adulce, the exiled king of Valencia, and Selin, his friend. He expresses his hope of being restored, by the aid of Alboacen, to his kingdom; but complains heavily of his love for that prince's inexorable sister, Aja. He is now about to ride to see her, and Selin tells him his horse is ready:

A goodly steed

Waits you; so fleet and forcible, he seems
Foal'd by the fire, and nourish'd by the winds.

Alboacen and Audalla are discovered in the palace; the king deeply laments the perfidy of Muley, whose death Audalla demands. Isabella enters; in answer to her intreaties, Alboacen states, that he had applied to a holy man, to know the will of heaven, who had declared that the prophet could only be appeased by the sacrifice of that person whom the king loved best; that person is Isabella, but, willing to save her, he had banished the Christians that Isabella might depart with them, and chosen Muley for the victim. She attempts to convince him that he ought to sacrifice her, because this very attempt to save her, proves her to be the person he loves best. Provoked, at length, by jealousy, the king exclaims, that she shall have the death she desires, with the dog she loves.

Massinger makes an old courtier say—

You are a king,

And what in a mean man I should think folly,
Is in your majesty remarkable wisdom.

By the same privilege, we may class the term by which the king addresses Isabella, in the polite vocabulary of vituperation. She is committed to the custody of Audalla, and the old minister tells her not to dread severity from him.

The sister of the king now declares her love for Muley, in a long speech to herself. She commands Adulce to save him by force; in vain he represents to her the ingratitude of exciting an insurrection against his protector. She insists upon it, and leaves him to lament his fate in a long soliloquy, concluding the second act.

Audalla, finding that no means can subdue the virtue of Isabella, shows her the dead bodies of her father, mother, and sister, and sends her to execution. Aja is discovered upon the top of a tower, eagerly watching for Adulce, to save her beloved Muley. A messenger comes and informs her, that the Christians have lost two columns of their faith—but gained two martyrs. She listens to the long detail of their deaths, vows vengeance in a soliloquy, and departs to execute it.

Azan and Zauzalla, two characters introduced only in this scene, now enter; and the one tells the other that he had overheard Audalla making love to Isabella, informed the king of it, and seen the old minister put to death.

Aja and Selin meet. Selin tells Aja that his master has killed himself, because he could not obey her injunctions. Aja tells him that she has killed Alboacen to revenge Muley, and then she kills herself. The tragedy is concluded by the ghost of Isabella, she says, that, like the phoenix, she rises from the funeral pile to heaven, and hopes, that whenever her history shall be represented on the stage, the audience will applaud it.

The characters in this piece are fourteen, and ten of them are killed. The Alexandra has eleven characters, and nine of these are killed, without reckoning children. The editor has annexed some just and judicious remarks upon these tragedies, but they exceed my limits, and would not be new to an Englishman. Ill planned and ill executed as they are (the one which I have analysed is the best) they will reflect no disgrace on Luperio Leonardo, when we recollect, that he could be but twenty years old when they were represented,

and that they were superior to any his countrymen had then produced. The variety of metres in which they are written, though altogether improper for tragedy, advantageously display his powers in versification; and, if he had left no other works, there are passages brilliant enough in these, to entitle him to a high rank among the poets of Spain.

Bartholome survived his brother many years; he continued the annals of Zurita, and I hope and believe that he is included in the praise bestowed upon that author, by Robert Robinson*, a man whose uncommon learning, and still more uncommon liberality, deserve this respectful mention. He was, indeed, Royal Historiographer to the execrable Philip II; but Bartholome Leonardo was an honest man, and I do not know that Philip demanded apostacy as a qualification.

In one of his Epistles, he describes the birds as coming to a general council; among the rest (he says) there came my partridge, to whom orange and pepper is myrrh and frankincense. He lived to the age of sixty-six, deservedly respected, and the ease of a literary and canonical life was only occasionally interrupted by the gout; a complaint which, however painful it may be, is certainly an orthodox and gentleman-like one. The following extract from an epistle, written by him in the latter years of his life, shall conclude my account of Bartholome Leonardo; the ideas may not be new, but they are calm and contemplative; they are lines which I often read with pleasure, and which make me love the old rector of Villahermosa:

As the deep river swift and silent flows
Towards the ocean, I am borne adown
The quiet tide of time. Nought now remains
Of the past years; and for the years to come,
Their dark and undiscoverable deeds
Elude the mortal eye. Beholding thus
How daily life wains on, so may I learn,
Not with an unprovided mind, to meet
That hour, when Death shall gather up the old
And wither'd plant, whose season is gone by.
The spring flowers fade, th' autumnal fruits
decay,
And gray old Winter, with his clouds and
storms,
Comes on; the leaves, whose calm cool mur-
muring
Made pleasant music to our green-wood walks,
Now rustle dry beneath our sinking feet.
So all things rise and perish; we the while
Do, with a dull and profitless eye, behold
All this, and think not of our latter end.
My friend! we will not let that foil, which oft

* Ecclesiastical Researches, p. 230.

Impregnate with the rains and dews of heaven,
Is barren still and stubborn to the plough,
Emblem our thankless hearts; nor of our God
Forgetful, be as is the worthless vine,
That in due season brings not forth its fruits.
Thinkest thou, that God created man alone
To wander o'er the world and ocean waste,
Or for the blasting thunderbolt of war?
Was this his being's end? Oh! how he errs,
Who of his godlike nature and his God
Thus poorly, basely, blasphemously deems!
For higher actions, and for loftier ends,
Our better part, the deathless and divine,
Was form'd. The fire that animates my breast
May not be quench'd, and when that breast is
cold,

The unextinguishable fire shall burn
With brighter splendor: till that hour arrive,
Obedient to my better part, my friend,
Be it my lot to live, and thro' the world,
Careless of human praise, pass quietly.
The Eastern despot, he whose silver towers
Shot back a rival radiance to the sun,
He was too poor for sin's extravagance;
But Virtue, like the air and light of Heaven,
To all accessible, at every heart
Intreats admittance. Wretched fool is he
Who, through the perils of the earth and
waves,

Toils on for wealth! A little peaceful home
Bounds all my wants and wishes, add to this
My book and friend, and this is happiness.

T. Y.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle, who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with Observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

THE very extensive fens with which the county of LINCOLN abounds, appear to have been formerly under the dominion of Neptune, but the sea appears to have receded for a long series of centuries.

These fens are exceedingly useful in breeding geese, of which great numbers are annually sent in droves to different parts of the kingdom; they also form excellent nurseries for different sorts of aquatic wild fowl. In many parts of Lincolnshire, the proprietors are, however, draining these extensive bogs, and converting them into meadow and pasture ground. They effect this by large open drains; the main drains, which are very wide and deep, run in direct lines several miles towards the

sea, and serve for canals. In places where the fen is too low for draining by that method, the water is raised by machines, which, at a distance, have the appearance of windmills.

The roads are very spacious, and are made of sand; scarcely a pebble being to be seen in this district. SWINESHEAD, where I arrived this day, is a small, but pretty market-town. The whole parish does not support above 1500 or 1600 inhabitants, and they are chiefly farmers. In this neighbourhood, much of the ground is applied to the production of wheat, and other grain. The crops, I am told, are generally good; the wages of labour, in harvest, are very high, being from 3s. to 10s. per day, according to the season, and other circumstances. The air is foggy and unhealthy; agues, pimpled faces, &c. are very prevalent, but not so much as formerly, when the neighbouring fens were all undrained.

June 14, I left SWINESHEAD, and proceeded to LONG SUTTON, in Lincolnshire (by way of Gosberton and Holbeach) 25 miles.—The surface is quite level; the soil, a sort of marsh; the fields mostly divided by ditches, in which reeds grow in abundance; a few are separated with hedges of earth, and planted with thorn. Roads (provincially termed *rampers*) are entirely made of sand, no stone being to be found. The buildings, in general, are better than those I have lately seen; the churches, in particular, are fine, although the parishes are small.

This is an open, flat, and unhealthy country; no springs to be met with, so that the inhabitants are under the necessity of using water from the stinking ditches, and other filthy reservoirs; a circumstance which cannot fail to be followed by a train of disagreeable consequences. The soil appears to be very productive in wheat and grass—farms are rather small, and low-rented.

LONG SUTTON is a small market-town, as are GOSBERTON and HOLBEACH, but no manufactory is carried on in them.

The county of LINCOLN, considered altogether, is perfectly rural, the inhabitants being principally farmers. The soil is fertile, with low rents. Vast numbers of sheep and cattle are bred and fed in it, particularly the former. The general appearance of the country is very pleasant, and the air is very salubrious. Among its inconveniences may be considered the great distance from coals, and the want of pure water. In regard

regard to the general character of the inhabitants, being at a distance from the metropolis, and without any great manufactures, they are happily uncontaminated with the many vices which constantly prevail in more active and populous districts. They may be characterized as simple, honest, and undefining in their manners, and as being more ignorant, contented, and happy, than enlightened, industrious, or ambitious.

June 15, I went from LONG SUTTON to DOWNHAM, in Norfolk, 22 miles. In this journey I passed through a part of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire; a low fenny country on each side. On the left hand, the fens are an entire swamp, covered with reeds, for many miles. These reeds the neighbouring inhabitants collect, and put into stacks for sale; they are principally used in covering the roofs of buildings, and for partitioning and ceiling rooms, instead of laths. Canals are made in this country at a very trifling expence, and form the most common means of conveyance. I observed a great deal of hemp and flax growing, particularly in the Isle of Ely. Fuel is conveniently got in the bogs, or mossy swamps, by the following means: narrow ditches, dug out from the dry ground, extend to those parts of the fens where the peat is best, and easiest procured; these ditches become filled with water, and navigable for long narrow boats, in which they bring the peats to solid ground.

DOWNHAM, in Norfolk, stands upon rising ground, by which the fens seem to be terminated in that direction; it is a small market-town, without trade or manufacture, but stands in a fine situation, surrounded by fertile fields, which, however, on one side, are subject to inundations from the sea; and they have actually suffered much this spring, from being flooded by the breaking of the sea bank.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BROMYARD	-	-	-	1
Hereford	-	-	-	1
Ledbury	-	-	-	1
Leominster	-	-	-	2
Longtown	-	-	-	1
Ros	-	-	-	1
Ryford	-	-	-	1
				8
Baptists	-	-	-	2

NOTE.—It may be suspected, that this list is defective, as the members of Dissenting congregations in this county, are so inconsiderable; however, such suspicions are without foundation, as I believe the list will be found accurate. But, besides these eight congregations which belong to either of the three denominations of Dissenters, there is in Hereford a congregation of Methodists, in Lady Huntingdon's connection. And, at Leominster, a congregation of Quakers, and another of Moravians.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

St. Alban's	-	-	-	2
Ashtwell	-	-	-	1
Barkway	-	-	-	1
Buntingford	-	-	-	1
Berkhamstead	-	-	-	1
Bendish	-	-	-	1
Box-Lane	-	-	-	1
Chestnut	-	-	-	2
Codicote	-	-	-	1
Hertford	-	-	-	3
Hoddeston	-	-	-	1
Hampstead	-	-	-	1
Hitchin	-	-	-	2
Kingsnorth	-	-	-	1
Red-Hill	-	-	-	1
Sanidon	-	-	-	1
Bishop's Stortford	-	-	-	1
Tring	-	-	-	2
Ware	-	-	-	2
Watford	-	-	-	1
				27
Baptists	-	-	-	8

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately been much gratified by the perusal of a series of well-written letters, which have appeared in the SCOTS CHRONICLE, signed by "A Citizen of Glasgow," upon the subject of BOOK-CLUBS, or SUBSCRIPTION READING-SOCIETIES. It appears that a very considerable number of these excellent institutions have recently been set on foot in various districts of North Britain, and that they are already beginning to produce the happiest effects upon the state of knowledge among the middling and laborious classes in that country.

Is it not, sir, much to be desired, that in your extensively useful Miscellany, the best plans of literary societies of this popular kind should be published, and that intelligent and public-spirited persons should be invited to promote, by all the means in their power, the establishment of various degrees of them, in every district of the island? I am, your's truly,

Leeds, July 12, 1797. BENEVOLOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE National Institute holds, every three months, a public sitting: that of the summer quarter was held on the 15th Messidor (July 3)*.

JOACHIM LEBRETON, secretary to the class of moral and political sciences, read a summary of the proceedings of that class for the last three months. MONGES, as secretary to the class of literature and the fine arts, and PRONY and LACÉPÈDE, secretaries to that of the sciences of physics and mathematics, also entered into a detail of the proceedings of their respective classes.

In this sitting, the National Institute was to have exercised the finest of its privileges, that of crowning useful talents. RÖDERER, however, in the name of the class of moral and political sciences, announced that no one of the memoirs which had been received had been judged worthy of the prize. The subject for competition was the question: *For what objects, and on what conditions does it belong to a republican state to make public loans?* The memoir having the following motto: *Tantum ne series juncturaque pollet*, was the only one which seemed to deserve an honourable mention.

The competitors had, in general, paid too much attention to the consideration of the expediency of borrowing. The question is again open to competition; and the prize is to be awarded on the 15th of the ensuing Messidor (July 3, 1798). The memoirs are to be sent in before the 15th Germinal (April 4, 1798). The reporter stated several particular points which the class was desirous should be treated; among them was the following:—*To determine the circumstances in which a public loan shall not be followed by an augmentation of salaries.*

In opening the sitting, the president, PASTORET, announced four new subjects for prizes, two of them proposed by the class of moral and political sciences, and the other two by that of literature and the fine arts.

CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

Subject for the first prize.

What are the means the best calculated to lay the foundation of the morals of a nation?

The memoirs are to be written in French, and sent in before the 15th Germinal, of the sixth year.

Subject for the second prize.

Researches and observations relative to the progress of the public mind in France, from the time of Francis I. to the convocation of the States-General, in 1789.

The memoirs are to be written in French, and sent in before the 15th Nivose, of the seventh year.

CLASS OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Subject for the first prize.

What have been the causes of the perfection of ancient sculpture, and what are the means of attaining that perfection?

The memoirs are to be written in French, and sent in before the first Germinal, of the same year.

Subject for the second prize.

Researches into the means of giving, in France, a new impulse to the study of the Greek and Latin languages.

The memoirs are to be written in French, and sent in before the first Vendémiaire of the same year.

The prizes in every case to be a gold medal, of the weight of five hectograms. General conditions to be fulfilled by those who shall contend for the prizes, to whatever subject the competition may refer.

Persons of every country, the members and associates of the institute excepted, are admitted to the competition.

No name is to be annexed to the manuscript, but merely a sentence or device. A separate paper, sealed, and containing, besides the sentence or device, the name and address of the competitor, may, if it should be thought necessary, be sent with it. This paper will not be opened by the institute, unless the memoir to which it refers should have obtained the prize.

The works destined for competition may be sent to the institute under a cover, directed to the minister for the home department. They may also be addressed, post-paid, to one of the secretaries of the class by which the prize has been offered, or may be delivered into his hands. In the latter case, the secretary will give a receipt, and will mark the sentence or device of the work, and its number, according to the order of time in which it shall have been received.

The Commission of the Funds of the

* The Proceedings of all the former Sitzings have been exclusively detailed in the Monthly Magazine.

the Institute will deliver the gold medal to the bearer of the receipt; and, if there should be no receipt, the medal will be delivered to the author only, or to his agent, having the requisite authority.

This preliminary business being closed, TALEYRAND-PERIGORD read an essay on the advantages which may be derived, on the conclusion of a peace, from the establishment of new colonies, founded, in some respects, on the principles which are handed down to us in the history of the ancients.

After having spoken of the measures adopted for the preservation of the colonies which now exist, he took a view of other countries, and proposed to lay the basis there of new colonies, the ties of which with France should be more natural, more useful, and more durable.

"It cannot fail to happen," said he, "that the system of internal government in France must, in its relations with foreign countries, produce changes analogous to itself. The necessary effect of a free constitution is an unceasing tendency to adopt, both within itself and without itself, whatever can contribute to the interest of the human race. The necessary effect of an arbitrary government is an unceasing tendency to adopt, both within and without itself, whatever can favour the particular interest of those who govern. From these opposite tendencies, it is incontestable that, since there is nothing common in the objects, a community of means cannot long subsist."

He now proceeded to develop the motives which, after such a revolution as that of France, seemed to point out the necessity of the establishments he proposed. That revolution, he observed, having destroyed the property of many individuals, having thrown many others out of employment, and kindled up all the passions, must necessarily have left behind it a sentiment of inquietude, a necessity for adventure and hope, and an ardent activity which, if not directed towards an useful aim, might become fatal to the country, and which might have a tendency to destroy, if unprovided with the means of creating. On this ground he considered new colonial establishments as highly political, and even as essentially necessary. He now examined the causes by which ancient nations had been influenced in the foundation of colonies; and demonstrated that no one of them was placed in a situation which made these

establishments so necessary as they now are in France. The ancients in this way ridded themselves of an useless population, while France would by such a plan be delivered from a dangerous population. TALEYRAND considered the world as being peopled merely by the help of colonies: thus was Greece no other than a colony of Egypt, and Carthage a colony of Tyre. Marseilles had its origin in the emigration of the Phocians, and Rome in the calamities and destruction of Troy; while the south has been re-peopled by the north, whose savage warriors, in the first instance, laid it waste. He next proceeded to the distant establishments which are kept up at the present time; and took a view of the causes to which their want of success is owing. He observed that governments seemed to pay too little attention to their colonies; that the advances they made to them were insufficient; and that the individuals who were usually conveyed to another hemisphere were of too mean a description to allow the colonies to prosper, with such inhabitants and such limited resources. Citizen Taleyrand undoubtedly proposes to point out the means which may lead to more favourable results. His talents, and the nice observation which all his writings display, give us reason to think that no one is more capable than himself of fulfilling this task. His essay received the most flattering testimonies of applause from the respectable and numerous auditory.

A CITIZEN, whose name we do not know, read an interesting memoir on Sheep. He is of opinion that sheep bred in France are capable of producing as fine wool as that from the Spanish sheep, inasmuch that France may, in the manufacture of the finer cloths, derive an immense advantage from its amelioration.

The author charmed his hearers as much by the interest of the subject he treated, as by the clearness of his style. The attention which is now paid to objects of rural economy may be considered as one of the happiest effects of the French Revolution. Formerly, a Novel, a Play, a Vaudeville even, was received with transport, while those productions which had for their object the progress of agriculture, of the arts, and of commerce, remained unnoticed. We are sensible at times how effectually knowledge may contribute to public prosperity; and are aware that the agriculture of any country can never be good, unless the labours of

of man be directed, in the field, by the observations of the philosopher and the naturalist.

MONVEL read a fable, the verification of which was smooth and pleasant.

COLLIN d'HARLEVILLE, and FONTANES recited verses, which were heard with delight.

There has been but one translation in French verse of the Pharsalia of Lucan: it is by Brebeuf. It was held in little estimation in his time, and is not read at present. Several of our modern versifiers have translated a few of the cantos; but no one has succeeded in transferring to the French tongue the masculine conciseness and energetic eloquence of the poet who sung the last struggles of Roman liberty.

To a republican, Lucan is the first of poets. Heinsius has observed that there is as much difference between the sublime majesty of the author of the Pharsalia and the smooth elegance of

Virgil, as between the impetuous course of the horse and the trot of the ass. This is the language of an enthusiast, not of a man of taste.

It belonged to LEGOUVE, who has succeeded so well in expressing the character of Lucan in his fine tragedy of Epicharis and Nero, to attempt a version of his masculine and sublime beauties.

The first canto of the Pharsalia, which he read, contains very fine verses. What is not a small merit, it sometimes reaches the force of the original. We can readily conceive that a translation of the magnificent pictures, the rich descriptions of Homer and Virgil, may be successfully made; but it is far more difficult to convey to French verse the sententious brevity of a writer who has happily expressed the profoundest ideas in the fewest words.

The assembly was extremely numerous. The five members of the Directory were present.

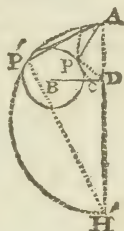
MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTION XXV (No. XIII).—*Answered by Mr. T. HICKMAN, Land-Surveyor, Woburn.*
FROM the given point A let fall the line AH' perpendicular to the horizon. From A, on this line, as a diameter, describe a semicircle AD, touching the given circle externally in P, which will be the point required: for it is well known, that a heavy body will descend down any chord AP in a semicircle in the same space of time in which it would fall freely through the diameter AD; and it is evident, that AD is the diameter of the least circle that can touch the given circle BP; consequently, AP is the plane on which the body would descend to the circle in the least time.

Cor. 1. If another semicircle be described on the line AH' to touch the given circle internally in P', then AP' is evidently the plane on which a heavy body would be the longest time in descending to the given circle.

Cor. 2. If BPP', instead of a circle, were a given right-line, or a given curve of any order, the same construction will hold.

Cor. 3. If the time in which the body is to descend to the given circle, or other given curve, or line, instead of a minimum or maximum had been a given quantity, we have only to take, on AH', a line through which the body would fall freely in the given time, and thereon describe a semicircle, the intersections of which, with the given curve or line, would determine the points required.



QUESTION XXIX (No. XV).—*Answered by Mr. WM. SAINT, of Norwich.*

Let x denote the least number that will answer the first condition. Then, by the question, $\frac{x-1}{2}$, $\frac{x-1}{3}$, $\frac{x-1}{4}$, &c. — — — — — to $\frac{x}{11}$ are whole numbers. Put $\frac{x-1}{2} = p$; then $x = 2p+1$; which put for x in the second term, gives $\frac{2p}{3} = wh$. and $\frac{3p}{3} - \frac{2p}{3} = \frac{p}{3} = wh$.

Let x be the least number which will answer the first condition, then, per question, $\frac{x-1}{2}$, $\frac{x-1}{3}$, $\frac{x-1}{4}$, &c. — — — — — to $\frac{x}{11}$ are whole numbers; put $\frac{x-1}{2} = p$, then $x = 2p+1$, which put for x , in the second term, gives $\frac{2p}{3} = wh$, and $\frac{3p}{3} - \frac{2p}{3} = \frac{p}{3} = wh$ which put $= r$, then $p = 3r$, and $x = 2p+1 = 6r+1$; and by proceeding, in like manner, with all the terms to the last, we shall have $x = 27720r = 2519$, and by taking $r = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11$, and

and 12, we shall have respectively the numbers 25201, 52921, 80641, 108361, 136081, 163801, 191521, 219241, 246961, 274681, 302401, 330121, which numbers will answer the first condition of the question.

Again, let y represent the least number, which will answer the second condition: then, per question, $\frac{y}{11}$, $\frac{y-9}{10}$, $\frac{y-8}{9}$, &c. ----- to $\frac{y-1}{2}$, are whole numbers. Put $\frac{y}{11} = p$;

whence $y = 11p$; which substituted for y in the second term, gives $\frac{11p-9}{10} = wh.$ and $\frac{p-9}{10} = wh.$ which put $= r$, whence $p = 10r + 9$, and $y = 110r + 99$. By proceeding in like manner with all the terms to the last, we shall have $y = 27720r + 2519$; and by taking $r = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$, and 11, we shall have respectively the numbers 2519, 30239, 57959, 85679, 113399, 141119, 168839, 196559, 224279, 251999, 279719, 307439; which numbers will answer the second condition of the question.—N.B. In this solution wh stands for *whole number*.

The same answered by Mr. R. SIMPSON, of Bath.

The least common multiple of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, is 2520 ($= 10 \times 2 \times 9 \times 7$) if this number be therefore increased by unity, the sum will evidently be a number which, divided by 10, 9, 8, &c. would leave the given remainder 1. Hence the expression $2520x + 1$ will determine any quantity of such numbers, by taking $x = 1, 2, 3$, &c. But, per question, these numbers ought to be divisible by 11; to include this condition, place 11 as a denominator to the above expression, viz. $2520x + 1$ and the quotient $\frac{2520x+1}{11}$, or its equal $229x + \frac{x+1}{11}$, must be

an integer, and consequently, $\frac{x+1}{11}$ an integer also. Assume it $= n$, and x is found $= 11n - 1$; which determines the first part of the question: for, by expounding n by 1, 2, 3, &c. and substituting the corresponding values of x in the expression above, any series of numbers may be found having the required properties, the least twelve of them being 25201, 52921, 80641, 108361, 136081, 163801, 191521, 219241, 246961, 274681, 302401, and 330121, those required.

The second part of the question is answered in the very same manner, only instead of increasing we must diminish the least common multiple by unity, and then the resulting value of x will be $11n + 1$. Let $n = 1, 2, 3$, &c. and the respective values of x substituted in this expression $2520x - 1$ will give so many numbers fulfilling the conditions in the second part of the question: the required twelve are, 2519, 30239, 57959, 85679, 113399, 141119, 168839, 196559, 224279, 251999, 279719, 307439.

NEW QUESTION XXIII.—By Mr. R. SIMPSON, of Bath.

Given the base, and the ratio of the sides; to construct the triangle, when the supplement of one angle at the base is equal to the complement of the other.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE:

IT is a circumstance which has a promising aspect on the future state of society, that the attention of the literary public is gradually turning from unproductive speculations, to subjects of general utility. The world is growing tired of those abstract researches, which lie remote from the great ends of human existence, and is wisely employing itself, principally, in those enquiries which tend to correct the disorders of society, and to meliorate the condition of man. Many of the publications which are to come under our consideration in our present periodical retrospect, are of this useful kind, particularly in the class which we shall first introduce to the notice of our readers.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Upon that branch of Political Economy, which every consistent friend of human kind must acknowledge to be the most interesting subject which can, in the present state of society, occupy the thoughts of the philosopher, or engage the exertions of the statesman, Sir FREDERIC EDEN has bestowed laudable industry, in his large and valuable work, entitled "The State of the Poor; or a History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period." Though we are inclined to think the statements in this work respecting population, inaccurate, and the conclusion in favour of the present time, erroneous; and though we have no doubt, that a comparison

comparison of the *kind of food* consumed by the poor formerly and at present, will furnish a complete refutation of Sir Frederick's opinion, that the poor are in a state of improvement with respect to their accommodation; we, nevertheless, admit that the nation is under great obligation to this public-spirited citizen, for the pains which he has taken to collect a vast mass of facts respecting the domestic economy of the poor, the plans from time to time proposed and adopted for their relief, the management of work-houses, the state of friendly societies, and other similar subjects: and we anticipate with pleasure the period, we trust not far distant, when the facts accumulated in this and other philanthropic publications, will impress upon the public mind an irresistible conviction of the necessity of abolishing monopolies, and of superseding the use of poor laws, by securing to the labourer the fair reward of his industry, and an equitable portion of the national wealth. Although Mr. Pitt's bill for the maintenance of the poor is generally disapproved, it has had its use in keeping the public attention awake to this important object, and in giving birth to several ingenious publications, among which are Mr. BELSHAM's keen, but sensible "Remarks" on the bill; Mr. WOOD's temperate "Letter to Sir W. Pulteney;" Mr. HEWLETT's judicious "Examination;" and "An Abstract of the Bill, by a Committee of the Parishes of St. Giles's and St. George's," drawn up by some well-informed writer, to prove that the bill, if carried into a law, would be attended with ruinous consequences. Other projects for the relief of the poor may be seen in Mr. SHERER's "Remarks on the Present State of the Poor;" in Mr. JONES's "Prevention of Poverty by Beneficial Clubs;" and in Mr. HUNT's "Provision for the Poor."

In the present alarming state of public affairs, it was not to be expected that our political economists would be so perfectly disinterested as to direct their whole attention to the amelioration of the state of the poor. The security of national and private wealth against the ruinous attacks of ministerial prodigality, has been the laudable object of some publications, which have contributed much towards awakening the nation from its lethargy. Of these the principal are, Lord LAUDERDALE's "Thoughts on Finance," and Mr. MORGAN's "Ap-

peal to the People of Great-Britain, on the alarming State of the Public Finances and of Public Credit;" the object of both these publications is nearly the same; they both contain clear, and we have no doubt, accurate statements, tending to lay open the indiscreet profusion of ministers in the management of the present war, and to evince the necessity of a speedy change of men and of measures. In opposition to the strong facts, and the clear reasoning, of these pamphlets, nothing has appeared, which can deserve the name of a reply. Mr. DANIEL WAKEFIELD's "Observations on the Credit and Finances of Great-Britain," will hardly be thought, by well-informed readers, to merit that appellation. Mr. POPE, by his declamatory and unsatisfactory publications, "Scarcity of Specie no Ground of Alarm," and "Answer to Paine's Decline and Fall," &c. will not, we apprehend, be able to sooth the public into a belief of its rapidly-advancing prosperity. We do not expect, that an effectual cure for the wound which public credit has received, will be found in Mr. BRAND's elaborate, but unsubstantial, "Considerations on the Depression of the Funds;" in Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's "Letters to the Directors and Governors or the Bank of England," or in Mr. WOOD's "Plan for the Payment of the National Debt;" much less in the wild projects of Dr. TATHAM, who, in his "Second Letter to Mr. Pitt," proposes a national bank and national insurance, "to increase the influence of the crown." Those probable means of saving the nation are pointed out in a manly pamphlet, concisely and energetically written, by Capt. BURNEY, entitled, "Measures recommended for supporting Public Credit."—A very judicious discussion of the subject of paper-currency will be found in a pamphlet, entitled, "A New Circulating Medium." The internal advantage of the country is consulted in Mr. FULTON's judicious "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," containing many descriptions of machines, and hints of plans, which may be very useful in undertakings of this kind; its external defence is the object of Mr. WILLIAMS's ingenious "Essay on Invasions, and the Defence of the Coast;" of Capt. BURNEY's temperate and sensible pamphlet, entitled, "A Plan of Defence against Invasion;" and Capt. NEVILLE's useful manual,

"On the Discipline of Light Cavalry," containing concise practical instructions on this branch of the military art.

POLITICS.

The subject of politics is, as usual, very prolific, but chiefly in small tracts, and on the occurrences of the day. On general politics, the only pieces which offer themselves to our notice, are, a translation of Professor KANT's "Project for a perpetual Peace;" the work of a profound philosopher and bold philanthropist, which clothes much political wisdom in a scholastic dress; Mr. PAINE's small tract, intitled, "Agrarian Justice opposed to Agrarian Law," in which the author, in that forcible manner so peculiarly his own, pleads the cause of the poor, and proposes, as a debt of justice, that the tenth part of the produce of land should be paid to the poor, as compensation of the injury done them by the present distribution of landed property; "Democracy vindicated," a re-publication of WALTER MOYLE's "Essay on the Government and Constitution of the Roman State;" and Mr. THELWALL's "Rights of Nature, against the Usurpations of Establishments." Part the Second, more temperately written than some of this author's former works. On particular national politics, the piece which, far beyond every other production of this period, has interested the public, is Mr. ERSKINE's "View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France;" a work which, within a few months, has passed through about thirty editions. The very extraordinary success of this publication has, doubtless, been owing, in part, to the universal interest which the nation felt in the great question discussed, and, in part, to the celebrity which the author had already acquired; but chiefly to the singularly happy combination of honesty and integrity, with candour and moderation; of strength and animation in the exhibition of facts and arguments, with ease and perspicuity of style; in short, of the *suaviter in modo*, with the *fortiter in re*. If Mr. BURKE's dazzling sophistry fascinated the nation into the phrenzy of war, Mr. ERSKINE's clear and forcible appeal to reason and experience broke the charm, and contributed to raise the general cry for peace. Mr. ERSKINE's late defence of intolerance, obliges us to exclaim here; *Q si sic omnia!* The surreptitious, or, at least, irregular, manner in which Mr. BURKE's "Letter to the Duke of Portland" was introduced to the

public, has screened it from rigorous criticism: it may be sufficient to remark upon this publication, that while it perfectly breathes the spirit, and exhibits the principles of this mighty champion for aristocracy, it falls far short of his former publications in brilliancy of expression, and richness of imagery. Mr. ERSKINE's powerful arguments against the continuance of the war called forth an able respondent, in the anonymous author of "Reasons against National Despondency;" though his arguments are by no means conclusive, his style is nervous, animated, in short, worthy of the Burkean school. We cannot bestow equal praise on another reply, by Mr. GIFFORD, in "A Letter to Mr. ERSKINE:" it abounds with loose declamation and virulent invective. Mr. BURKE has met with a fairer and more candid antagonist in Mr. WORKMAN, whose "Letter to His Grace the Duke of Portland" is a judicious and temperate refutation of his arguments against making peace with France. On each side of the great question concerning the continuance of the war, various other publications have appeared. On the affirmative side, the pamphlets which seem most entitled to attention, from the ingenuity with which they support a weak cause, are, "A general Address to the Representatives of Great Britain;" "Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man;" and Mr. BOWLES's "Third Letter to a British Merchant." On the negative side, are, a strong exposition of the immorality of the measures by which the war is conducted, in "An Appeal to the Moral Feelings of Samuel Thornton, &c." a spirited attack upon administration, by Dr. BEDDOES, in his "Alternatives compared;" a liberal recommendation of peace, and an intimate alliance between the governments of France and England, in Mr. LUSON's "Conciliation;" and a temperate, judicious, and philanthropic attempt to unite all good men in the prosecution of pacific measures, in "Thoughts on the late Negotiation."

The unhappy state of affairs in Ireland has given occasion to fewer publications than might have been expected. A sensible and liberal pamphlet, written with great elegance, recommending unanimity, on the ground of a concession of equal privileges, to all sects and classes, is intitled, "Observations on the Present State of Affairs in Ireland." Mr. EDGEWORTH has published "A Letter

ter to the Earl of Charlemont," written with judgment and temper, on the subject of the defence of Ireland, and proposing a plan for a Telegraph between Dublin and Cork. The late president of America appears with all the dignity of a wife and honest statesman, in his "Letter to the People of the United States of America;" a state paper which will remain as a model to governors, and a monument of the superior wisdom and unparalleled merit of WASHINGTON, when the petulant and abusive attack of Mr. PAINE's "Letter" to the President will be forgotten. An alarmist, in "A Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, on the emigrant French Priests," has renewed the old cry against Popery: in the present state of opinions, we conceive this writer's apprehensions to be altogether groundless. A gentleman, who calls himself an *unprejudiced traveller*, in "A Summary View of the Present Population of France, and Great Britain and Ireland," has endeavoured to convince the public, that the present population of the former is only *sixteen* millions, and that the number of inhabitants in the latter amounts to *fourteen* millions: of the accuracy of the lists of cities and towns on which this extravagant computation is founded, a single specimen may be sufficient: the city of Norwich, which certainly does not contain more than 40,000 inhabitants, is entered as containing 80,000: such gross imposition deserves the severest censure.

HISTORY.

In the important department of history, several valuable publications have appeared. Mr. MITFORD, with whose diligence of research, and solidity of judgment, the public is well acquainted, has published a Third Volume of his "History of Greece," in which he has given new proofs of his superior talents for this branch of literature. The original and useful plan upon which Dr. HENRY constructed a new "History of Great Britain," and which he executed from the beginning of the British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VIII, is resumed by Mr. ANDREWS, a gentleman well qualified to do justice to the undertaking: he has continued the history to the accession of James I, and appears to have spared no pains to enrich the work with great variety of facts and anecdotes, and to embellish it with the graces of style: we are willing to believe that this work will be carried on with great advantage

to the public, and great credit to the continuator. The period in the Scotch history, between the antiquarian researches of Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, and the modern history of Dr. ROBERTSON, has been very ably filled up by Mr. PINKERTON, in his "History of Scotland;" a work, in which the historical reader will find much new matter, collected from documents not till now brought to light, and will see great reason to admire the writer's industry, penetration, and impartiality. The friends of British freedom are indebted to Mr. OLDFIELD, the author of the History of Boroughs, for "An History of the original Constitution of Parliament, from the Time of the Ancient Britons to the Present Day," in which the rise and progress of corruption and abuse are clearly traced. The ingenious author of The History of the British Colonies in the West Indies, Mr. EDWARDS, has favoured the public with "An historical Survey of the Island of St. Domingo," in which important facts are well arranged, and elegantly narrated: we must, however, regret that so able a writer should be an apologist for the iniquitous traffic in slaves, and should attribute to unworthy motives, the humane exertions of those who are desirous of its abolition. The wonderful account given in Hermann of Unna, of a secret tribunal, has produced a very curious "Letter on the secret Tribunal of Westphalia," in which its existence is ascertained, and its history traced up to the time of Charlemagne. An affecting "Narrative" has appeared, "of the Sufferings of Mr. PALMER and Mr. SKIRVING," in which they are fully vindicated from the charge of conspiracy, and are said to have been treated with a degree of inhumanity which calls for justice.

The French revolution still continues to furnish ample materials for historical narrative and philosophical speculation: With a glow of sentiment in the cause of freedom, which gives a boldness to his style, Mr. SAM. PERRY, partly from genuine materials collected during a residence in France, has written "An historical sketch of the French Revolution." The origin of this great event is clearly traced in an ingenious and candid "Essay on the Causes and Vicissitudes of the French Revolution," including a vindication of the character of general La Fayette, who is maintained to be a sincere friend to liberty. Another "Essay" has appeared, "on the Ambition and

and the Conquests of France, with some Remarks on the French Revolution;" the object of which is to prove, that the French have always aspired, and are still aspiring at aggrandizement: the piece, though well written, is rather calculated to increase than allay the ferment of national animosity. A work rather historical than biographical, which, with due allowance for the partiality of personal attachment, may deserve much attention on account of the author's talents and the opportunities of information which he enjoyed, is, "Private Memoirs relative to the last Year of the Reign of Louis XVI," by A. F. BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, who was minister of state to the king, and enjoyed his confidence. Translations have also been given of a negligent and extravagant work, M. MOUNTJOYE's "History of the Conspiracy of Robespierre," and of M. DAVID's "History of the Campaign of general Pichegru;" a performance which bears great marks of probity and humanity, and which, on account of its details, will be very acceptable to military gentlemen. "A Residence in France, during the years 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795;" in a series of letters, written by a lady, appears to be drawn up as a contrast to Miss WILLIAMS's Letters from France, of which it is, in every respect, the reverse: the work is confessedly prepared for the press by Mr. GIFFORD, and strong suspicions have been excited, that the public is more indebted to that gentleman, than to the lady, for the entertainment of this publication: however this be, it is certain that the letters have been written under the strong influence of a party spirit, and that their authenticity rests wholly upon the testimony of the editor. Other articles, which may deserve mention, under the class of historical publications, are, an accurate and faithful, but not elegantly written, "Journal of earl MOIRA's expedition;" corporal BROWN's "Impartial Journal of a Detachment from the brigade of Foot-guards," in which minute details are related with great apparent fidelity; lord MOUNTMORRIS's "Historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival of the Irish Parliament," containing many just and important observations, strongly expressive of the author's patriotic spirit; an interesting "Narrative of the action off Cape St. Vincent, between the British and Spanish fleets;" and a very useful compilation, entitled "A History of the Bank

of England." A satirical piece, which is in part historical, may be mentioned here: it is entitled, "Thoughts on National Insanity;" and reviews the history of England and Scotland, marking the periods when this disease has been most prevalent.

BIOGRAPHY.

We have at present nothing to report, under the head of Biography, besides a fourth volume of Mr. SEWARD's very amusing, and in part original work, "Anecdotes of some distinguished persons, chiefly of the present and the two preceding centuries;" a fourth number of Mr. PINKERTON's elegant publication, entitled, "*Iconographia Scotica*, or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland," well engraved from the most authentic paintings, seals, &c. and accompanied with valuable biographical notes; and a translation of a French work, which has been much read, "The Five Men," by DESPAZA, in which a circumstantial, discriminative, and animated account, probably from correct information, is given of the late five members of the French Directory.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Industry still continues to search into the remains of British antiquity, and to collect curious and useful articles of information respecting the modern state of this country, in histories of counties and towns. A very valuable work of this kind has been presented to the public by Mr. PRICE, "An historical account of the city of Hereford, with remarks on the river Wye:" in this work the prolixity which frequently renders topographical descriptions tiresome, is judiciously avoided, and a great variety of matter, antiquarian, historical, biographical, statistical, and picturesque, is brought within a moderate compass. An advance is made towards a topographical history of the county of Hereford, in Mr. LODGE's "Introductory Sketch," which is so well executed as to afford the public a reasonable expectation of a valuable work: the author proposes to devote a small volume to each hundred, of which there are eleven. Some new light has been cast upon the ancient history of England, in "The Ancient and Modern History of Lewes and Brighthelmston," a work rendered interesting by biographical anecdotes, and curious details from ancient sources, as well as by numerous articles of information respecting modern times. Mr. BREWSTER's "Parochial History and Antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees," is a work

work of considerable research, written in a plain style. It may be mentioned as a circumstance to the credit of this work, that the author, in the remarks which he occasionally introduces, discovers moderate principles, and a candid spirit. We are sorry that we cannot say the same concerning another work of the same class, the Rev. Mr. NEWCOMB'S "History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Alban:" the writer seems to have conversed with the antiquities of the abbey, till he has imbibed all the bigotry of one of its ancient abbots. Mr. TOMKINS'S "Tour in the Isle of Wight" is an amusing and elegant work, beautifully printed, and embellished with eighty views, which are, on the whole, well executed. We have also to announce a third volume of a work, mentioned in our last retrospect, Mr. HUTCHINSON'S valuable "History of Cumberland."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The philosophical enquirer into human nature will find ample scope for speculation, and the idle reader much amusement, in M. VAILLANT'S "New Travels into the interior parts of Africa:" the work abounds with curious facts, collected, as far as appears, from actual observation, tending to place uncivilized man in a more pleasing light than that in which he has hitherto been viewed. Mr. STOLBERG'S "Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily," well translated by Mr. HOLCROFT, is a very valuable work, in which narrative and speculation are happily united, and in which the writer has displayed much knowledge, learning, and taste. Dr. TOWNSON'S "Travels in Hungary," though not elaborately written, will be found, on the whole, a pleasing production: the narrative part is lively and pleasant, but sometimes a little too luxuriant; the botanical descriptions show scientific information, and the reflections are judicious and liberal. Some useful information may be gathered from Mr. WANSEY'S "Journal of an Excursion to the United States of North America;" but the work must be read with caution, for the author seems to have entertained illiberal prejudices, and to be determined, at all events, to discourage emigration. While multitudes of travellers are visiting foreign countries, it is pleasing to observe, that our own island, so abundant in objects of philosophical enquiry, is not neglected. The naturalist, and the man of taste, will be much gratified with

the perusal of Mr. AIKIN'S "Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropshire, with Observations on Mineralogy, and other branches of Natural History:" the exterior scenery of this richly varied country is described with characteristic propriety and classical elegance, and its interior contents are examined with the discriminating eye of science.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The botanical department of Natural History has received valuable accessions, in the material additions which, in a new edition, are made to Dr. WITHERING'S "Arrangement of British Plants;" a work which is far superior to any thing of the same kind before published. Many good observations, and some new remarks on grasses, will be found in *Hortus Botanicus Gippoviensis*, a systematic enumeration of the plants in a botanical garden at Ipswich. Another elegant publication in this class is, Mr. LAMBERT'S "Description of the Genus *Cinchona*," illustrated by figures; an important genus, comprehending all the trees which afford the Peruvian, and other similarly medicinal barks. Mineralogists will acknowledge themselves indebted to the editor of "Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the cabinet of Mr. RASHLEIGH, of Menabilly, in Cornwall;" a publication, in which are given engraved representations of above a hundred specimens of tin and copper ores, and other mineral productions.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The unsuccessfulness of former theorists, in attempting to explain, from natural causes, the formation and present structure of the earth, has not repressed the spirit of conjecture. Mr. HOWARD, in his "Scriptural History of the Earth, and of Mankind, compared with the Cosmogonies, &c. of Ancient Nations," has very ingeniously attempted to overturn the systems of philosophers, ancient and modern, on this subject, and to explain, by a theory of his own, the Mosaic account of the creation: this writer has succeeded better in pulling down than in building up. We turn with more satisfaction to the experimentalist, and have great pleasure in mentioning the important discovery of a method of producing artificial cold, to a degree hitherto unknown, by successive dissolutions of different salts in the same menstruum, described at large in Mr. WALKER'S "Account of some remarkable Discoveries;" a work which has made an important

important addition to our stock of physical knowledge. Some very ingenious, though perhaps not altogether decisive, speculations on the cause of *single vision*, will be read in Mr. CRISP's "Observations on the Nature and Theory of Vision:" the writer coincides with Berkeley, and opposes Reid. Mr. LYONS, electrician, has endeavoured to confirm his own theory of electricity, by "An Account of several Phænomena, in a Thunder-storm near Dover." The translation of "BECKMANN's History of Inventions and Discoveries," though not accompanied, as it ought to have been, with an account of the present state of the arts, will be acceptable to many readers. Much as gold and silver are wanted; the attempt of Mr. PEW, in his "Observations on the Art of Making Gold and Silver," to revive the exploded study of Alchemy, is not likely, in the present age, to attract much attention. The chemical student is presented by Dr. WHITE with a tolerable view of the new theory and nomenclature of chemistry, in "A Summary of the Pneumatico-Chemical Theory."

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural knowledge may gradually receive important improvement, by accurate surveys of the present state of husbandry in different parts of the kingdom. Such surveys are, at present, attempted by Mr. BOYS, in his "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," and by Mr. KENT, in his "General View of the Agriculture of Norfolk." Useful information, concerning the various methods of agriculture, may be had from "Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER's Remarks on the Drill-husbandry," which, however, seem rather the result of reading than of experience. Practical hints and directions, if not new, yet well arranged, will be met with in Dr. ANDERSON's "Essays on Agriculture." Some valuable suggestions, written in a style well adapted to excite attention to the subject, occur in Mr. BAYLEY's "Thoughts on collecting and preserving Substances for Manure."

MEDICINE.

The publications principally deserving of notice, under the head of Medicine, are Dr. WALKER's "Treatise on Nervous Diseases," which, though not containing much matter altogether new, may be read with benefit by the young practitioner; "Medicina Nautica," by Dr. TROTTER, an useful performance, containing practical observations and di-

rections, adapted to general readers, concerning the diseases of seamen; Dr. CLARKE's "Treatise on the Yellow Fever," which is said to be the result of great experience, but abounds in conjectural theory; Dr. FALCONER's ingenious and useful "Observations respecting the Pulse;" the Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND's "Guide to Health," containing cautions and directions in the treatment of diseases, which may be useful to medical students; and captain REYNOLDS's "Aids to Nature," containing directions, perhaps too minute, for preserving health, in childhood, and through life.

LAW.

The lawyer will esteem a valuable addition to his library, Lord Chief Justice HALE's treatise, lately published, from an authentic manuscript, by Mr. HARGRAVE, entitled, "The Jurisdiction of the Lord's House; or, Parliament considered according to the ancient Records," a treatise of authorities and illustrations on an important subject. The "Posthumous Works of CHARLES FEARNE, Esq." will be sufficiently recommended to the professor, by the name of the author. Mr. WENTWORTH's "Complete System of Pleading," contains an useful collection of entries, under every head. Mr. PLOWDEN's treatise "On the Law of Usury and Annuities," discusses the subject with great ability, both historically and legally. A comprehensive and well-methodized work, entitled, "A practical Arrangement of the Law of Excise" has been published by Mr. HIGHMORE. If an abridgement of Blackstone's commentaries can be necessary, the student is furnished with a good one, by Mr. CURRY. The late unpopular attempts to restrain the freedom of speech and writing, are solidly and temperately examined, in "Considerations on Lord Grenville's and Mr. Pitt's Bills, concerning Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Unlawful Assemblies."

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Mathematical learning, which, except in its great seminary at Cambridge, is too much neglected, has a valuable friend and patron in Baron MASERES, who has presented the world with "Scriptores Logarithmici;" a collection of curious tracts, on the nature and construction of logarithms; on the binomial theorem, and other subjects connected with the doctrine of logarithms. The practical astronomer may, perhaps, learn to correct some of his computations, by

Mr. DALBY's "Short Account of Mr. Burrows' Measurement of a degree of Longitude, and another of Latitude, near the tropic, in Bengal, in the years 1790 and 1791. Little attention will, probably, be paid to an obscure and fanciful tract, entitled, "A new System of Fire and Planetary Life," in which the Newtonian system is opposed, and planetary life, whatever that be, is maintained to be the result of repulsion and gravitation.

THE ARTS.

The artist, or connoisseur in architecture, will be gratified by an elegant

work, publishing in numbers by Mr. HALFPENNY, in which are represented in plates neatly and accurately executed, "Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York." A similar publication containing, in forty plates, a variety of beautiful forms, under the title of "Specimens of Gothic Ornaments, from the Parish Church of Lavenham, in Suffolk."

In Painting, a work of great taste, judgment, and ingenuity, written by Mr. DAULBY, has appeared, under the title of "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt, and his Scholars."

*† On Account of the length of some other interesting Articles in this Number, the Subjects of THEOLOGY, MORALITY, CRITICISM, POETRY, EDUCATION, and MISCELLANY, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS, ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.

THE human heart is excited by a principle of curiosity, to trace the early dawnings of ability, and follow the first footsteps of genius. We are pleased to behold talents emerging from obscurity, and the disadvantages incident to mediocrity of fortune, melting away before the intense powers of a great and aspiring mind.

These ideas are naturally called forth while contemplating the character of the late Mr. Burke; and it is hoped, it may be permitted for a man who admired him without servility, to collect a few facts relative to his history, and give an opinion on his merits and his faults, equally devoid of adulation on one hand, and of enmity on the other.

The subject of this hasty memoir was born in Ireland, in the neighbourhood of Catherlough or Carlow, in the province of Leinster, in 1729. Some peculiarities attended the early part of his life. His parents, like the great body of the inhabitants of that country, are said to have been Catholics; he himself was educated, and always continued a Protestant; the preceptor under whom he studied was a Quaker*. From a provincial school, he repaired to the capital, entered himself as a student of Trinity College, Dublin, and

is reported to have taken a degree there in 1749.

Of most celebrated men, some early traits of genius have usually been recorded, and the adult orator or statesman has generally been, at some time or another, developed in the school-boy. If we are to trust, however, to the report of one of his contemporaries, this young man, who by dint of talents alone rose to some of the first offices in the state, held a high rank in the republic of letters, and occupied nearly the first place in the senate, was not distinguished from the vulgar herd that surrounded him.

It was formerly obligatory on such of the youth of Ireland as were intended for the bar, to repair to this country, in order to become members of the inns of court; and it is but of late years that Ireland has been rescued from this remnant of subjugation. As Mr. Burke was intended for the law, he is said to have enrolled his name in the Inner Temple, and had he but continued his juridical studies, it is more than probable that he would have attained great eminence, and risen to the highest honours of the profession. His mind, however, was soon diverted from this object, to a far different pursuit; indeed, this was scarcely an appropriate one; for a man possessing the finest fancy, perhaps, of the age, would have experienced no common degree of disgust in the attempt to untie the Gordian knot of our municipal law, and might have found it difficult to submit to the drudgery of eliciting the principles of justice from a barbarous code, in which modern ideas are engrafted on ancient principles, and human reason holds an eternal hostility with feudal prejudice.

* His name was Shackleford; he resided at Ballymore, was a man of great erudition, and received the appellation of *Doctor* from the courtesy of his neighbours. Mr. Burke also spent some time at a school in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, Dublin.

A plan of life more consonant to his wishes, luckily opened to his view, and we find him, in consequence of the introduction of the present lord St. Helen's father, patronized and protected by the late marquis of Rockingham.

Unhappily for the nation, the government, during the whole of the present reign, has been confided to a succession of parties, and while the obsolete terms of Whig and Tory have been bandied about to amuse and deceive the vulgar, the contest has, in reality, only been, to what fortunate portion of the aristocracy, the spoils of office, the management of *influence*, and the blandishments of power should be entrusted?

After a series of long and bitter disputes, in which the Bute, Chatham, and Pelham factions were patriots and courtiers in administration and opposition, as it suited their interests, the nobleman to whom we alluded above, was placed at the head of the Whigs, or, in other words, of the *party out of place*, in 1764, and by their means became first lord of the treasury, in 1765. Mr. Burke was soon after appointed his private secretary, and thus had an opportunity of being initiated into all the secrets and all the intrigues of the cabinet.

If the different parties, who by turns had seized on the management of public affairs, disagreed on every other subject, they were at least unhappily united in respect to one; this was the *right* to obtain a direct revenue from America. Indeed, the financiers of that day were either less able, or the people more sturdy than during the present; for it appeared necessary that new sources of wealth should be opened, in order to retain a political preponderance in a country which, after the peace of Paris, it was luckily the fashion to consider as exhausted. Accordingly, while the Rockingham administration countenanced the repeal of the stamp act, they did not concede, but on the contrary, insisted on the claim of Great Britain to tax the colonies: thus the seeds of a future war were cherished, during which this very party, when out of power, in express opposition to their ancient principles, but in strict conformity with the spirit of the constitution, manfully maintained, that unrepresented America could not be lawfully assailed by a parliament in which she had not a suffrage.

On the 30th of July, 1766, both the patron and the client retired from public life, with the reputation of extraordinary

disinterestedness, and remained nearly sixteen years in opposition. The situation of Mr. Burke, at this period, was far from being affluent, but he endured an honourable poverty, in a manner worthy of himself, and had recourse to literary pursuits, both for consolation and support.

The late James Doddsley, in conjunction with his brother Robert, the author of "Cleone," "The Economy of Human Life," &c. had projected a periodical work, since known by the name of the "Annual Register." In this publication Mr. Burke took an active share, and for many years superintended the historical department, a circumstance that tended not a little to its celebrity.

Partly by the generosity of the marquis, and, if I am not much mistaken, partly by the friendship of the late lord Verney also*, he soon became the proprietor of Beaconsfield, in consequence of which he enjoyed an elegant retreat, where he was enabled to pursue his studies undisturbed with the dread of want. This circumstance provoked Dr. Johnson to hazard one of his ill-natured remarks; for on entering the park, to visit a friend raised to sudden affluence, he affected less to admire the place, than the means by which it had been obtained.

Being of a sociable turn, and addicted to the company of men of letters, Mr. Burke frequented several clubs of the day, particularly one at a tavern in Gerrard-street, and another at the St. James's Coffee-house, to the latter of which sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Cumberland, Dr. Douglas, now bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Bernard, dean of Derry, Dr. Goldsmith†, and many others were accustomed to resort. In

* Lord Verney told the writer of this article, a little before his death, "That the Burkes owed him 18,000l."

† Among the epitaphs written by the doctor, on the members of this club, is the following whimsical one, on Mr. Burke:

"Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,

"We scarcely can praise it or blame it too much;

"Who born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,

"And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

"Though fraught with all learning, yet straining his throat,

"To persuade Tommy Townshend to lend him a vote;

"Who too deep for his hearers still went on refining;

In the year, 1768, Mr. Fox made his *début* in public. While yet an *infant*—for he was literally so in the language of the law, being only nineteen years of age—he sat in parliament for Midhurst, in Sussex, and thus by a ridiculous concurrence of circumstances, a minor was seen, not unaptly representing a borough, in which was neither house nor inhabitant! Mr. BURKE, who held his seat by a tenure equally unconstitutional (for I believe at this time he acted as lord VERNEY's nominee for Wendover) was singled out by the young orator, as an antagonist worthy of his talents, and it is a well known fact, that one of his first speeches was levelled directly at him. They were fated however, to become fast friends, then colleagues, &c. Mr. Fox has often been heard to say, that to this circumstance he stands indebted for his knowledge of the true principles of the English constitution. Indeed, he could not have studied in a better school. Mr. BURKE, with all the learning of the ancients, had imbibed their love of liberty, and was accustomed at that period, to think and to speak like a Roman. In respect to the forms and essence of our government, he had been induced by his professional studies to search beyond the surface; and in Sydney, Locke, Milton, and Harrington, he had developed the great and leading points in the masculine polity of our ancestors.

During the whole of the American war, he displayed the most uniform and honourable consistency. He was the strenuous opposer of all the wild measures of that day, and was accustomed, in a strain of unrivalled eloquence, to denounce the conduct of the premier to the indignation of mankind, and threaten him with the well-earned terrors of an impeachment.

But no sooner had lord North been hunted into the toils of the opposition, than it was seen that his enemies, or rather his rivals, were more attentive to the spoils of office, than to those calls of public justice, which they themselves had aroused, and

“And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining;

“Though equal to all things, for all things unfit,

“Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit,

“For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;

“And too fond of the *right*, to pursue the *expedient*.

“In short, ’twas his fate unemploy’d or in place, sir,

“To eat mutton cold, and cut’ blocks with a

1797.]

echoed unceasingly from one end of the kingdom to the other. The Rockingham administration must, notwithstanding, be acknowledged, in point of ability, to have been superior to any cabinet formed during the present reign; and Mr. BURKE, who had become one of the most conspicuous members of this party, was gratified with a seat at the council board, and the appointment to a lucrative office. On the death however, of the nobleman whose virtues formed the key-stone of this political arch, all the heterogeneous bodies of which it was composed, lost their tenacity, and presented a mass of jarring and discordant materials, suddenly bereft of the principle of adhesion.

In consequence of some suspicions relative to the sincerity of the earl of SHELBURNE, Mr. FOX soon after chose to resign, and was followed into retirement by his friend, who had added another wreath to his fame, by means of his “Reform Bill,” a splendid but illusory project, calculated to dazzle and to deceive; which, as experience now fully demonstrates, did not even scratch the pinion of prerogative, and was formed of so flimsy a texture, as to present an aperture, through which the crown was enabled in a very few years to remunerate the political economist himself with a pension, in express opposition to its spirit and intentions.

On the ever memorable coalition, of which power alone was the object, and which, if not the immediate, is at least the proximate cause of all our present misfortunes, Mr. BURKE most cordially united with the *ostensible* author of the American war, while his associate in office became the penman of the India bill, which gave the *coup de grâce* to their political labours.

On the accession of Mr. PITT, his rage exceeded all common bounds; and with a degree of justice correspondent to his indignation, while alluding to the arts by which he had acquired and retained power, he compared his administration to the “heroic ages of corruption.” He appeared, however, to be a little softened at times, during the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, when the minister occasionally lent him a majority. On the regency bill, his ancient enmity returned, and it was not until the memorable epoch of the French revolution, that something like an uniform congeniality of sentiment was discovered between two men, who had in general displayed the most rancorous hostility.

No sooner had the arbitrary government of France received a death-wound, than the aristocracy of England began to tremble. Mr. BURKE, the once-reputed champion of American freedom, was one of the first to take the alarm, and carried his hatred against the *new order of things* to a degree bordering on phrenzy. He soon after seceded, first from his ancient friends, and then from parliament; but he continued to gratify his new adherents with political pamphlets, which belied all the boasted principles he had ascribed to the "Old Whigs," and recognized nearly the whole of those tenets which had been considered as execrable, in the compositions of Filmer and Sacheverel. In short, he soon discovered, that his "tongue," upon occasion, like that of the most celebrated poet of modern Italy,

"Was tun'd for slavish pæans at the throne
Of tinsel pomp——"

No institution, however absurd, but in him found an advocate, for he became the patron of

"Embrios and ideots, eremites and friars,

"White, black, and grey, with all their trumpetery."

As an author, Mr. BURKE possesses considerable claims to celebrity. The "History of the European Colonies in America," is chiefly commendable for the style and manner. The facts are all borrowed from preceding authors, and the Abbé RAYNAL, in his turn, has translated whole pages into his history of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies.

The "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," is allowed to be a composition of much taste. The idea, that *terror* constitutes an ingredient in the *sublime*, cannot be considered as a novelty; the principles of *beauty* have also been developed before, except in so far as it is here combined with *weakness* and *fragility*.

Of the Vindication of Natural Society, an eloquent composition, after the manner of Bolingbroke, and the first published by Mr. BURKE, the best eulogium is, that it, for a considerable time, deceived both the noble lord's friends, and the public.

In respect to his political works, "The Letters to the Sheriffs of Bristol"—"Considerations on the Cause of the present Discontents"—and "Reflections on the French Revolution," are usually deemed the principal. The last of these

experienced a sale unknown, perhaps, in the annals of bookselling; no less than 18,000 copies having been disposed of, within a short period; but it called forth an answer, so bold in its principles, and wonderful in its effects, that the civil arm was invoked to suppress it, without effect.

Possessing a wonderful irritability of nerves, a warm, and almost disordered imagination, his rage against regenerated France was here sublimed nearly to madness. Another *Peter the Hermit*, he preached up a crusade against the modern Saracens, and, like Peter too, his doctrines proved the destruction of his followers. Many passages of his latter works appear to be simple translations of the poetic horrors of a classic pen:

"Aspicimus populos quorum non sufficit ira
"Occidisse aliquem, sed pectora, brachia, vul-
"tum,

"Crediderint genus esse cibi."

As an orator, he was undoubtedly the most eloquent man of his time. His manner was bold and commanding; his periods flowing and majestic; his language choice and harmonious; his imagery chaste and classical. Notwithstanding so many qualifications for a public speaker, his friends had often to lament, towards the latter period of his life, that he was not listened to with becoming attention *.

His enemies, eager to detract from his merits, affected to consider his language as tumid, and his eloquence was said to be of that species which the Greeks were accustomed to term *Asiatic*. It must be admitted, however, that his action was at times violent, and his gesticulations affected. The naked dagger, snatched from his bosom during a memorable debate, too closely resembled the figs of Africa, strewed by Cato in the Roman senate, and approached so nearly to the *theatrical*, that, during the Augustan age, he would have acquired the surname bestowed on Hortensius.

In private life, the conduct of Mr. Burke was highly meritorious. A good husband, an affectionate father, an excel-

* "De tribus illis luminibus Anglorum, quibus editio hæc dicatur, religioni nobis non habendum est, perhonorificè et sentire, et fari. Horum in uno virorum insigne utriusque fortunæ exemplum vidimus. Cujus enim dicentis ex ore senatus quondam pendebat, illius jam oratio, etsi nivibus hybernis simillima sit, sibi tamen audientiam vix ullam facit. Indignitas rei hujusce et atrocitas," &c. PRÆF. AD. BELLEND.
lent

lent master, a warm friend; unaddicted to the pernicious habits of gaming, that have so long disgraced the chiefs of one party, and the bacchanalian intemperance that forms but the least criminal charge against the leaders of the other; he long continued to exhibit a rare instance of domestic virtue amidst a profligate age.

The character of Alcibiades was tarnished by the acceptance of a present from the Macedonian prince, whose tyranny had hitherto been the subject of his declamation; the pension of Edmund Burke has no less been the theme of obloquy and reproach. Indeed, how is it possible to behold an orator, at one time boasting of his independence, and at another, submitting to receive a gratification from a ruined country, without experiencing the same sentiment felt by every virtuous mind, on contemplating Demosthenes now vaunting that all the gold of Macedonia could not tempt him, and now greedily receiving the golden cup, presented by the detested hand of Harpalus, the treasurer of Alexander?

Friendship will, and ought to erect altars to his memory; but he must be acknowledged to have been rancorous and vindictive, in respect to his enemies. While lord George Gordon was suffering under the horrors of an imprisonment, that ended but with his life, and which, in point of legality, might have been questioned in better days, he ridiculed his religious opinions, triumphed over his misfortunes, and coldly advised him "to consult his Talmud." His personal hatred to Mr. Hastings, was as injurious to him, as the vehemence against Clodius proved to Cicero. With such gross impolicy—perhaps injustice, was this impeachment conducted, that the modern Verres, who had at first excited the indignation of the whole nation, was finally persecuted into popularity! Neither will it be readily forgotten, that, at the time his thunders were pointed at the head of an Asiatic delinquent—while he smote a governor-general of Bengal with one hand, he supported a clerk in office with the other, and thus actually sheltered a delinquent, who had shared in the spoil of "unaccounted millions," beneath the shield of his authority.

But if his enmities were bitter, his attachments were ardent and sincere. He was ready to support by his counsels, to uphold by his countenance, and to back, by his solicitations, every man whose interests he espoused. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and was dis-

posed, on all occasions, to become their protector: to his honour be it recorded, that he sent Barry, the painter, to Italy, and maintained him there at his own expence.

The last moments of his life were worthy of a man of letters and a philosopher. A little before his death, he is reputed to have listened to some essays composed by one of the purest and most elegant of our English writers, who, like himself, had united the characters of a statesman and an author*. After transmitting many kind messages to absent friends, and conversing with several then present, on the awful situation of his country, he gave some directions, in contemplation of his approaching end, and then sunk into dissolution.

To the talents of Mr. BURKE, all unprejudiced men must assent. His early writings will long continue to fascinate, and to instruct†; but when we consider those of a more recent date, it may be questionable, if any man of his time has proved more hostile to the interests, the liberties, and the glory of his country. At one period, he appeared like a benignant star in the political firmament, diffusing a cheerful light, and a genial warmth around him; at another, he exhibited the appearance of a shining, but portentous meteor, clothed in terrors, scattering death and desolation abroad, and foreboding ruin and destruction to surrounding nations.

The following eulogium, prefixed by Dr. PARR to the Preface to Bellendenus, may be gratifying to such of his friends as are not in possession of the original:

EDMUNDO BURKE,

Viro, tum ob doctrinam multiplicem & exquisitam,

Tum ob celeres illos ingenii motus,
Qui & ad excogitandum acuti, et ad explicandum
Ornandumque uberes sunt,

Eximio ac præclaro:

Optime de litteris, quas solas esse omnium
temporum

Omniumque locorum expertus vidit;

Optime de senatu, cujus periclitantis

Ipse Decus & Columna fuit:

Optime de patria, in Civis

Sui amantissimos cheu! ingrata,

Nunquam non promerito,

Librum huncce ea, qua par est, observantia.

D. D. D.

A. E. A. O.

* Addison.

† A State Paper, in a former part of this Number, is one of the most eloquent specimens of his talents.

With respect suitable to the occasion,

This book is inscribed to

EDMUND BURKE;

A man most peculiarly distinguished
By learning, alike elegant and extensive;

By those nobler energies of mind.

Acute to invent, prompt to explain,

Fruitful to adorn:

Who has consistently and constantly deserved
from science,

That meed which alone he himself has found

To defy every vicissitude

Of place and time;

From the senate,

Which, when menaced by danger, considered
him

Its pride and its support;

Lastly, from this our country

(To its most affectionate citizens,

Alas! not always generous or just)

All that can be conferred

Of honour or of gratitude.

Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution.

HENRY LARIVIERE,

AT this time President of the Council of Five Hundred, was born at Falaise, in Normandy, now in the department of Calvados. His father died when he was about fifteen years of age, and left a wife and four children, with a very small fortune. Madame Larivière, however, continued to carry on the business of her husband, who had kept the inn of *Larigale* in one of the suburbs of Falaise, not far from the famous tower where William the Conqueror was born. Although she was left with a very small income, which did not exceed four hundred livres. (17*l.* 10*s.*) a year, she used her utmost endeavours in procuring a liberal education for her son. Henry Larivière so well answered his mother's expectations, that he was a student in logic before he had attained his sixteenth year.

I knew him at that time, and having many opportunities of seeing and conversing with him, witnessed more than once the flashes which his early genius sent forth. He was then a fine handsome youth, with a beautiful face and lively complexion.

As well as I can remember, it was in 1779 that he commenced his studies in philosophy at a seminary in the city of Falaise. As he did not board in the house, he was every day obliged to attend the exercises of the college. He was as-

siduous enough in attending the lectures on philosophy, but seemed to show great reluctance to the pious exercises, such as going to mass, to prayers, and learning the catechism by heart, which occasioned him to be several times reprimanded and severely punished by the priests who at that time governed the seminary.

I cannot ascertain whether he ever entered into holy orders; I know extremely well that he had no propensity that way, and that he often repeated what we have read of Chamfort, "I love girls and liberty too well to belong to the church:" for in these countries every one who had shown any disposition for the sciences was soon destined for the church by his parents and relations; but if the parents had early known the objections of their children to the church, not ten out of a hundred who were sent to the public schools, would ever have been allowed to learn to read or write; and such was the general folly and ignorance at that time, that as soon as a boy was taught Latin, he was inevitably to become a clergyman, and we have more than one example of five and six brothers being all priests, the fathers being always pressing on this head.

Whatever may have been the reason, Henry Larivière remained only one year at Falaise, and was sent to Caen, a well-known academy in France. He there applied himself to philosophy, and was soon distinguished for his extraordinary talents; he studied law; and when he returned home, he entered into that profession. He became a counsellor, but although he then bore a great reputation, on account of his literary talents, had very little practice.

He was always distinguished by his mildness and moderation, but particularly so at the beginning of the revolution, when his enemies were inclined to suspect him of being in the party of those who were then called *aristocrats*; but when deputed to the convention by the electoral body of Calvados, his *civisme*, although moderate, was so pure and so enlightened, that he was soon distinguished by the founders of the republic, who were then the only true republicans in France;—we allude to the Girondists.

Larivière was one of the warmest opposers of the infamous decrees of the 31st of May, and of the 1st and 2d of June, 1793; he protested against them on the 6th and 9th of June, together with Lanjunais, Louvet, Lefage, Hardy, &c. This opposition was afterwards imputed

imputed to him as a crime, and he was declared an outlaw, with twenty-two other deputies. After the fall of Robespierre, he was recalled into the bosom of the convention, where he has been ever since.

Every one knows with what energy he, at all times, professed the spirit of moderation, being well aware, that the best way to lay a durable foundation for a republic does not consist in carrying things to extremities, which was the system aimed at by terrorism.

We believe him to be warmly attached to the cause of liberty, and could warrant that he is a good republican. Although he is one of the distinguished members of opposition (we call opposition those who were the minority before the arrival of the new third), we have not the least doubt, that if there were any danger of seeing the present government overthrown, he would immediately join the party of the directory, and show himself one of the most zealous supporters of the republic.

We shall add but one word, which is, that his mildness, his moderation, his knowledge, and ability, please both parties; and there are very few members in the two councils who have fewer enemies than he, if he has any. His private and public virtues have raised him to the honourable post of president of the Council of Five Hundred, and in this office he has succeeded general PICHÉGRU, who quitted the *fauteuil* on the 19th of June last. We have no doubt that he will acquit himself in this delicate situation, to the general approbation of all parties.

FROM MY PORT FOLIO. No. I.

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLERS.

THE heavy prices of modern publications, become every day less calculable. Authors, we fear, begin to value their own publications, and booksellers are equally resolute; the day may not be far distant when a sixpenny pamphlet shall be rated at its weight of gold. It is a growing evil that threatens the destruction of our republic. The glare and luxury of the print and paper, we would hope, having long ceased to be a novelty, will be soon given up; and a well-filled margin will once again tempt the reader's eye, by the luxuriance of its fruits or its leaves. At present, we see at a glance what is offered for sale; and, therefore, we buy little. The profits of publication would probably

not be diminished, by lessening these prices; a greater number would be more easily vended; and the interests of literature would be considerably meliorated. That the *prices* of books were, even in the first days of printing, considered as an important object, worthy of the animadversions of the highest power, appears from a privilege of pope Leo to Aldus Manutius, for printing Varro de Re Rustica. It lies before me, and is dated Nov. 28, 1553, signed by cardinal P. Bembo. He here exhorts Aldus to put a moderate and just price on the work, lest he should withdraw the privilege, and give it to others. That such a controlling power is required at the present moment, will be acknowledged by most purchasers of books; since a common circulating-library novel has the audacity to exact more than two guineas for its inestimable pages; and the Tom Thumbs of literature publish in quarto.

Besides the *price of books*, there is something equally desirable for the interests of literature—the *character of booksellers*. It is much to be regretted, that our publishers are not literary men;—among the learned printers formerly, a book was valued because it came from the presses of an Aldus, or a Stephens; and even in our time, the name of Robert Doddsley was a kind of approbation to a work. Pelisson, in his History of the French Academy, tells us, that Camusat was selected as their first bookseller, because of his reputation, for publishing only estimable works. He says, “He was a man of some literature, and good taste, and rarely printed an indifferent work; so that, when you or I were young, we may remember, that we always made it a rule to buy his publications. His name was almost an infallible test of the goodness of the work.” A publisher of this character, would produce a number of good authors, who do not care at present to become such; it would be a kind of honour to be inscribed in his catalogue; a literary honour that at present does not exist in England. It would be of great service to the public, and particularly to continental readers.

RICHARDSON.

The censure which Richardson, the novelist, has incurred, for the revolting length, and the minute detail of his incidents, his character, and the slightest gestures of his personages, is extremely unjust; for it should be evident, that we could not have his excellence, without his defects.

defects. A point of criticism, which I will venture to prove at some future day, in illustrating it, by an examination of a similar performance. It will be here sufficient to observe, that every literary beauty is naturally accompanied by certain unavoidable defects; if characters are delineated, the narrative must be neglected, and if the narrative is rapid, the characters are less prominent; if a writer excels in the glow and elegance of sentiment, his descriptive powers cannot exhibit themselves with the same prevalence as if his sentiments were less frequent. It is sufficient if in every work of genius it be distinguished by some peculiar impression; and the colouring, and manner of thinking, form a literary characteristic.

Richardson himself has given us the principle that guided him in composing. He tells us, "If I give speeches and conversations, I ought to give them justly; for the humour and characters of persons cannot be known unless I repeat *what* they say, and their *manner* of saying."

Of foreign critics, who have noticed Richardson, I shall allude to three very exalted geniuses; D'Alembert, Rousseau, and Diderot. D'Alembert was a great mathematician; his literary taste was extremely cold: he was, therefore, not worthy of reading Richardson; the volumes, if he ever read them, must have fallen from his hands. The human heart was a problem to this great mathematician, never to be solved; at least not in its delicate and subtle turnings; not in those folds which exact so nice and skilful a touch. There is no other demonstration in the human heart, but an appeal to the feelings; and the feelings of a mathematician are only the feelings of a calculator, an arithmetician of lines and curves. He, therefore, said of Richardson, "*La Nature est bonne à imiter, mais non pas jusqu'à l'ennui.*"

But it was not thus with Rousseau and Diderot. What the former has so eloquently written, I shall not here notice; his works are generally known. Diderot, if possible, exceeded in enthusiasm Rousseau himself. He has composed an eulogium on Richardson, from which I shall extract some interesting passages.

He says of Clarissa:—"I yet remember with delight the first time it came into my hands. I was in the country. How deliciously was I affected! At every moment, I saw my happiness abridged by a page. I then experienced the same sensation those feel who had long lived with one they loved, and were on the point of

separation. At the close of the work, I seemed to remain deserted."

The ardour of Diderot's character is even more forcibly shown in the following passages:—"O Richardson, Richardson! thou singular genius to my eyes! thou shalt form my reading in all times. If forced by sharp necessity, my friend falls into indigence, if the mediocrity of my fortune is not sufficient to bestow on my children the necessary cares for their education, I will sell my books—but thou shalt remain—yes, thou shalt rest in the same class with Moses, Homer, Euripides, and Sophocles, and I will read ye all alternately."

"—— O Richardson! I dare pronounce that the most veritable history is full of fictions, and thy romances are full of truths. History paints some individuals; thou paintest the human species. History attributes to some individuals, what they have neither said nor done; all that thou attributest to man, he has said and done. History embraces but a portion of duration, a point on the surface of the globe; thou hast embraced all places and all times. The human heart, which has ever been and ever shall be the same, is the model thou copiest. If we were to apply to the best historian a severe criticism, would he sustain himself as thou! In this point of view, I venture to say, that frequently history is a miserable romance; and romance, as thou hast composed it, is a good history. O Painter of Nature, thou never lost!"

"—— I have never yet met a person who shared my enthusiasm, that I was not tempted to embrace and to press him in my arms."

"Richardson is no more! O loss to humanity and to letters! A loss that touches me, as if my brother was no more. I bore him in my heart, without having seen him, and knowing him but by his works."

"—— He has not had all the reputation he merited. What a passion is Envy! cruel Fury! It follows the man of merit to the borders of his tomb; there she disappears, and justice is seated in her place."

"—— O Richardson! if, living, thou hast not enjoyed all the reputation thou didst merit, how great wilt thou be to our children's children, when they shall view thee at the distance we now view Homer! Then, who will dare to steal a line from thy sublime works? Thou hast had more admirers among us, than in thine own country; and at this I rejoice!"

JAMES I.

In the education of princes, the rod is not used; but that young *princes* should be *flogged*, when flogging is necessary, I conceive is neither treason to assert, nor injustice to perform. "There is no royal way to geometry," said the tutor of a prince, when desired to abridge the mode of instruction; and that a refractory prince, when at school, should be corrected by his tutor, I shall prove by an anecdote, which will serve to exhibit the character of Buchanan as a man of humour, and the degree of his veneration for royalty. Our James I, being one day at play with a fellow pupil, Buchanan, who was reading, desired them to make less noise. Finding that they disregarded his admonition, he told his majesty if he did not hold his tongue, he would certainly whip his breech. The king replied he would be glad to see who would *bell the cat*, alluding to the fable. Buchanan, in a passion, threw the book from him, and inflicted on his majesty a sound flogging. The old counsellors of Mar rushed into the room, and taking the king in her arms, asked how he dared to lay his hands on the *Lord's anointed*. "Madam," replied the elegant and immortal historian, "I have whipped his a——; you may kiss it, if you please." When Buchanan was asked how he came to make a pedant of his royal pupil, he answered, that it was the best he could make of him.

AMPHIGOURIE

Is a word composed of a Greek adverb, signifying *about*, and of a substantive signifying a *circle*.

It is a word much employed by the French, to distinguish certain little lyrical parodies of a burlesque nature, and which turning on words and ideas, without order or any particular meaning, appear, in spite of their incoherence, to convey some sense, but which have no meaning at all.

Here is one; you may observe it forms a piece of as unmeaning poetry, as ever posed an admirer of the Cruscan school; but it is elegant, and what the French call richly rhimed.

AMPHIGOURIE.

Qu'il est heureux de se défendre,
Quand le cœur ne s'est pas rendu !
Mais qu'il est fâcheux de se rendre,
Quand le bonheur est suspendu !
Par un discours sans suite & tendre,
Egare un cœur éperdu ;

Souvent par un mal-entendu,
L'amant adroit se fait entendre.

IMITATED.

How happy, to defend our heart,
When Love has never thrown a dart !
But ah ! unhappy, when it burns,
While Pleasure her soft bliss suspends.
Sweet in a wild disorder'd strain
A lost and wandering heart to gain,
Oft, in mistaken language wooed,
The skilful lover's understood.

This song has such a resemblance to meaning, that the celebrated Fontenelle, hearing it sung, imagined he had a glimpse of sense, and desired to have it repeated. Don't you see (said Madame de Tencin) that they are NONSENSE VERSES ? It resembles so much (replied the malignant wit) the fine verses I have heard here, that it is not surprising I should for once be mistaken.

There is certainly a kind of pleasure which we receive from absurd poetry; but ordinary nonsense verses are not sufficiently nonsensical. Taylor, the water-poet, has described the pleasurable sensation which exquisite nonsense can give; in addressing himself to Coriat, who had a very happy turn for the nonsensical, he says,

"Your plenteous want of wit is wondrous witty."

POPE'S ELOISA.

The two celebrated and reprehensible lines in Pope's Eloisa—

"Not Cæsar's empress would I deign to prove,
"No, make me mistress to the man I love,"

are, however, found in her original Latin letters. The author of the "*Romaunt of the Rose*" has also given it thus *naïvely* :—

Se l'empereur, qui est à Rome
Souz qui doyvent être tout honme
Me daignoit prendre pour sa femme,
Et me faire du monde dame ;
Si voudroye-je mieux dist-elle,
Et Dieu en tesmoing en appelle
Etre sa Putaine apellée
Qu'être emperière couronnée.

* * Communications for this Article are to be addressed to the EDITOR of the PORT-FOLIO, to the care of Mr. Phillips. No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard. Censorious Literary Strictures, and original Anecdotes, will be deemed most valuable.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

H Y M N.

"YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH."

SALT of the earth, ye virtuous few,
 Who season human kind;
 Light of the world, whose cheering ray
 Illumes the realms of mind;

Where Misery spreads her deepest shade,
 Your strong compassion glows;
 From your blest lips the balm distils,
 That softens mortal woes.

By dying beds, in prison glooms,
 Your frequent steps are found;
 Angels of love! you hover near,
 To bind the stranger's wound.

You wash with tears the bloody page,
 Which human crimes deform;
 When vengeance threatens, your prayers ascend,
 And break the gathering storm.

As down the summer stream of vice
 The thoughtless many glide;
 Upward you steer your steady bark,
 And stem the rushing tide.

Where guilt her foul contagion breathes,
 And golden spoils allure;
 Unspotted still your garments shine—
 Your hands are ever pure.

Where'er you touch the poet's lyre,
 A loftier strain is heard;
 Each ardent thought is your's alone,
 And every burning word.

Your's is the large expansive thought,
 The high heroic deed;
 Exile and chains to you are dear;
 To you 'tis sweet to bleed.

You lift on high the warning voice,
 When public ills prevail;
 Your's is the writing on the wall,
 That turns the tyrant pale.

The dogs of hell your steps pursue,
 With scoff, and shame, and loss;
 The hemlock bowl 'tis your's to drain,
 To taste the bitter cross.

E'en yet the steaming scaffolds smoke
 By Seine's polluted stream;
 With your rich blood the fields are drench'd
 Where Polish sabres gleam.

E'en now, through those accursed bars,
 In vain we send our sighs;
 Where, deep in Olmutz' dungeon glooms,
 The patriot martyr lies.

Yet your's is 'all; thro' hist'ry's rolls
 The kindling bosom feels;
 And at your tomb, with throbbing heart,
 The fond enthusiast kneels.

In every faith, thro' every clime,
 Your pilgrim steps we trace;
 And shrines are dress'd, and temples rise,
 Each hallow'd spot to grace.

And Pæans loud, in every tongue,
 And choral hymns resound;
 And length'ning honours hand your name
 To time's remotest bound.

Proceed! your race of glory run,
 Your virtuous toils endure!
 You come, commission'd from on high,
 And your reward is sure.

A. L. E.

ODE TO CONTEMPLATION.

BY MR. MOTT.

NOW ev'ning dim appears—that much-lov'd
 hour

Of sweet tranquillity and rural ease:
 When far asfield is heard,
 The ploughman's simple song;

And from the bean-field sings the lab'ring bee,
 Warn'd homeward, by the coming shades of
 night,
 And dews that gently fall
 On ev'ry drooping flow'r.

With Contemplation let me seek to dwell,
 In wild romantic vale, or ruin dark,
 Where the swift-circling bat
 Hits in the twilight way.

And oft in sheep-cote near, the pleasing sound
 Of warning-bell is heard; as Philomel,
 In Echo's mournful haunts,
 Sings her sad tale of woe.

Or if by musing mem'ry fondly led
 To poor Matilda's turf of fading flowers,
 Meet me in holy guise,
 O, Maid! rever'd by those

Who love to shed affection's hallow'd tears,
 Unmark'd at night, when through the fleecy
 clouds,
 That veil her azure sphere,
 The wan moon dimly shines.

But when drear Winter saddens all the plain,
 And by the cheerful fire, at close of day,
 I hear the bleak winds mourn,
 Around my reed-thatch'd hut;

The Muse my lonely hours shall oft beguile:
 And thou, sweet maid, the willing mind shalt
 store
 With pity, meek content,
 And friendship's sacred law.

As night appears, big with the wintry storm,
 Then shall the glimmering lamp, with cheer
 ray,

Beam

Beam o'er the neighb'ring plain,
Or mountain's lonely side :

For oft poor travellers benighted stray,
Wide of the village path, at that dark hour,
When not a watch-dog barks,
No distant sheep-bell sounds.

Or ling'ring onward, fear the chasm's depth,
Conceal'd by drifted snow ; as the cold blast
Howls through the leafless thorn,
And windings of the steep.

Cambridge, July 8, 1797.

IN the year 1760, a very formidable insurrection of the Jamaica negroes took place.—This was instigated by the professors of a species of incantation, known among the blacks by the name of OBI. The OBI, says Mr. EDWARDS, is usually composed of a farrago of materials, viz. *blood, feathers, parrots' beaks, dogs' teeth, alligator's teeth, broken bottles, grave dirt, rum, and egg-shells.* By the proper mixture and application of these materials, the negroes imagine they can effectuate the destruction of their enemies. The account of the above-mentioned circumstances, contained in EDWARDS'S History of the West-Indies, gave birth to the following Ode.

THE NEGRO INCANTATION.

I.

HAIL ! ye sacred horrors hail !
Which brooding o'er this lonely vale,
Swell the heart, impearl the eye,
And raise the rapt soul to the sky.
Hail ! spirits of the swarthy dead,
Who, flitting thro' the dreary shade,
To rouse your sons to vengeance fell,
Nightly raise the troublous yell !
Hail ! Minister of Ill, whose iron pow'r
Pervades resistless earth, and sea, and air,
Shed all thy influence on this solemn hour,
When we with magic rites the white man's
doom prepare.

II.

Thus Congo spake, " what time the moon,
" Riding in her highest noon !"
Now beam'd upon the fable crowd,
Now vanish'd in the thickening cloud.
'Twas silence all—with frantic look,
His spells the hoary wizard took ;
Bending o'er the quiv'ring flame,
Convulsion shook his giant frame.
Close and more close the shuddering captives
throng,
With breath repress'd, and straining eye, they
wait—
When midst the plantains bursts the awful song,
The words of mystic might, that seal their
tyrants' fate.

III.

Haste ! the magic shreds prepare—
Thus the white man's corse we tear.
Lo ! feathers from the raven's plume,
That croaks our proud oppressor's doom,
Now to aid the potent spell,
Crush we next the brittle shell—

Fearful omen to the foe,
Look ! the blanched bones we throw.
From mouldering graves we stole this hallow'd
earth,
Which, mix'd with blood, winds up the mys-
tic charm ;
Wide yawns the grave for all of northern birth,
And soon shall smoke with blood each fable
warrior's arm.

IV.

Hark ! the pealing thunders roll,
Grateful to the troubled soul.
See ! the gleamy lightnings play,
To point you to your destin'd prey.
Hence ! with silent foot and slow,
And sudden strike the deadly blow :
Your foes, the palmy shade beneath,
Lie lock'd in sleep—their sleep is death !
Go ! let the memory of the snarling thong
Outplead the pity that would prompt to save :
Go ! let the oppressor's contumelious wrong,
Twice nerve the hero's arm, and make the
coward brave.

W. SHEPHERD.

ODE TO THE SKY-LARK.

SWEETEST warbler of the skies,
Soon as morning's purple dyes
O'er the eastern mountains float,
Waken'd by thy merry note,
Thro' the fields of yellow corn,
That Mersey's, winding banks adorn,
Or green meads I gaily pass,
And lightly brush the dewy grass.

I love to hear thy matin lay,
And warbling wild notes die away ;
I love to mark thy upward flight,
And see thee lessen from my sight :
Then, ended thy sweet madrigal,
Sudden swift I see thee fall,
With wearied wing, and beating breast,
Near thy chirping younglings' nest.

Ah ! who that hears thee carol free
Those jocund notes of liberty,
And sees thee independent soar,
With gladsome wing, the blue sky o'er,
In wiry cage would thee restrain,
To pant for liberty in vain ;
And see thee 'gainst thy prison grate
Thy little wings indignant beat,
And peck and flutter round and round
Thy narrow, lonely, hated bound ;
And yet not open thy prison door,
To give thee liberty once more.

None ! none ! but he whose vicious eye
The charms of nature can't enjoy ;
Who dozes those sweet hours away,
When thou begin'st thy merry lay ;
And 'cause his lazy limbs refuse
To tread the meadow's morning dews,
And there thy early wild notes hear
He keeps thee lonely prisoner.
Not such am I, sweet warbler ; no,
For should thy strains as sweetly flow,
As sweetly flow, as gaily sound,
Within thy prison's wiry bound,

As when thou soar'st with lovers' pride,
And pour'st thy wild notes far and wide,
Yet still depriv'd of every scene,
The yellow lawn, the meadow green,
The hawthorn bush besprink'd with dew,
The skyey lake, the mountain blue,
Not half the charms thou'd'st have for me,
As ranging wide at liberty.

Liverpool,

April 6, 1797.

WILLIAM SMYTHE.

SONNET.

FAR from the tumult of the busy throng,
I court the silent wood's sequester'd
shade;
And as I view the tints of *Phæbus** fade,
I feel the hours drag heavily along.
Onward I stray, and wrapt in pensive gloom,
Muse on the varied ills of wayward life:
On Faischood's treacherous wiles, Ambition's strife,
And virtue hastening to an early tomb.
Slow, sinking in the west, the evening star
Shoots in pale fires athwart the dusky grove:

*Its radiance mild—emblem of her I love,
Whose image soon dispels each ruffling care—
She bids my warring passions sink to rest,
And sooths to heavenly peace my troubled breast.* G.

THE DOG AND HIS PROTECTOR.

IMITATION FROM MANCINI NIVERNOS.

GOLDSMITH, perhaps, was much to blame,
Who says, that Friendship's but a name;
'Tis often something worse:
Your enemy may snarl and bite,
The world sees through his little spite,
On him recoils the curse.
But if a foolish friend draws near,
Close the op'd lip, and shut the ear,
Nor trust the treacherous name:
He tells what heedless friendship says,
And while he tells it to your praise,
He blasts your fairest fame.
A clown, before the break of day,
Across the forest took his way,
To reach the distant fair;
His staff and dog his steps attend—
The dog his favorite, trusty friend—
The staff his steps to bear.
The way was lone, the night was dark;
His watchful dog began to bark—
A wolf was in the wind:
A furious battle soon began,
The wolf thought nothing of the man—
But seiz'd the dog behind.
The clown his staff began to ply,
His furious blows at random fly—
One stroke at last he sped—
"He's done for, Tray," the blockhead cries;
His foe, the wolf, in safety flies—
His friend, the dog, lies dead.

* *The setting sun tinges the surrounding clouds with a crimson hue, which becomes fainter and fainter, as he descends below the horizon.*

SONNETS.

BY CHARLES LLOYD.

I.

TO THE RIVER EMONT, CUMBERLAND,
SWEET simple stream, the shallow waves
that glide,
In peaceful murmurs, o'er thy stony bed—
Sweet simple stream, the gleams of eventide,
That on thy banks their mellowing colours
shed,
Besit the temper of my restless mind!
For while I hear thy waves, and see the
gleam
Of latest eve, afar from human kind,
To linger here, unknown, I fondly dream!
I snatch my flute, and breathe a soften'd lay;
Then melting, view it, as an *only friend*!
And oft I wonder much, that while so gay,
And all unthinking *others* onward bend,
I here should sadly linger, and rejoice
To hear a lone stream, or the flute's soft voice.

II.

TO LOCH-LOMOND.

LOMOND! thy rich and variegated scene,
Fantastic *now—now* dignified, severe;
Thy tufted underwood, of darker green,
Thine arrowy pines, that mock the rolling
year;
Thy soft diversity of sweeping bays,
Fring'd with each shrub, and edg'd with ten-
derest turf,
Where, as the attenuated north gale plays,
The wild-flowers mingle with the harmless
surf;
Thy long, protracted lake expansive *now*
(Boldly diversified with wood-crown'd isles)
Imprison'd *now* by rocks, on whose stern brow,
Clad with cold heath, the summer scarcely
smiles—
I welcome *fearfully*! and hail in thee
The wildest shapings of sublimity.

TO PEACE.

SWEET Peace! that hovered in a nation's
sight,
And cheer'd the sinking heart.—Alas! not
shown,
But rudely banished that auspicious height,
Where Hope had built a fond ærial throne.
Sweet Peace! we trace thee on reluctant wing,
Impell'd along thy melancholy way;
Vainly thy mild effulgence dost thou fling,
Dispers'd, or broken, each benignant ray.
What now thy influence on the passing hour,
Save where the humblest individual still,
To win thy presence, yet enjoys the power,
Possessing—happiest who possess!—the will?
That influence shed on dear *domestic life*,
Where thy twin sister, Harmony, is seen;
Oft as thou smil'st, to quell tumultuous strife,
And bless, with thee, the sympathetic scene.

D.

To

V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have to announce among the publications for next winter, one of great curiosity and importance, which Messrs. ROBINSONS have just put to the press; a complete edition of the works of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. It too frequently happens that the character of such a writer is injured by the injudicious selections made from his manuscripts after his death. This will not be the case in this instance, as this new edition will be published agreeably to the terms of his will, and will consist of such pieces only as he had prepared for the press and left with a view to immediate publication.

This edition will be printed in five large quarto volumes, and will consist—besides the works already printed—of the following:—

A Supplement to the Royal and Noble Authors.

Account of the Giants.

Nature will prevail: a Drama.

Description of Strawberry Hill.

Private Anecdotes of the Courts of George I and II

Hieroglyphic Tales.

Papers relative to Chatterton, and two original Letters from Chatterton.

Letters on Tragedy.

Thoughts on Comedy.

Life of Mr. Thomas Baker.

Prologues, Epilogues, and Miscellaneous Verses.

A satirical Introduction and imitation of some of Lord Chesterfield's Letters; and other Miscellanies in Prose.

Letters from Lord Orford to Marshall Conway, from the year 1740 to 1795.

Letters to Mr. Gray, and some from him.

Letters to Mr. West, and some from him.

Letters to Mr. Bentley and Mr. Chute—and to the earl of Strafford, from the year 1756 to 1790.

Letters to Lady Hervey, lady Aylesbury, and others.

The whole will be embellished with one hundred and sixty-four engravings.

The works already published, the Royal and Noble Authors, Anecdotes of Painting, &c. are all enriched with valuable manuscript additions.

The new part of this edition amounts to nearly one half, and from the state of forwardness the work is in, it may be ex-

pected to appear in the month of February or April next.

A considerable number of experiments on the effects of the nitric acid in the venereal disease, have been made in the Royal Hospital, at Plymouth. The result has been in the highest degree satisfactory. An account of these cases has been sent to Dr. BEDDOES, by whom it has been committed to the press. It will appear in August.

Authentic Memoirs of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, are announced for speedy publication, in one volume in quarto. It promises an impartial review of his private life, his public conduct, his speeches in parliament, and of the different productions of his pen; to be interspersed with a variety of curious anecdotes, and with extracts from his secret correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters in Europe.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS is preparing for the press a *Manuscript* of the late reverend and learned Charles Bulkley, entitled, “*An Apology for Human Nature.*”

Mr. ROUGH, author of *Lorenzino de Medici*, is preparing for the press, a Comparative View, in a Series of Letters, of the moral and metaphysical Opinions of Hume, Godwin, and Hartley.

Mr. RICHTER, of Newman-street, has just dedicated to the subscribers to MACKLIN's great Bible, an elegant print, from a painting by STOTHARD, of Christ consecrating the Sacrament. The print is intended to form a frontispiece to the New Testament.

Mr. J. CHRISTIE, music-master, resident at the Asylum for the Blind, in Liverpool, is now employed in constructing a *theograph*, or an assistant for teaching music to the blind. This machine is designed to initiate young pupils in the art of music, and to enable them not only to read but (if they have a genius for composition) to compose their own music in tangible characters. A more particular account of the invention is promised for a future Number of this work.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle recommends as a means to restore infectious air to purity, to wet a cloth of any kind in water mixed with quick lime, and to hang the cloth so steeped in a room till it become dry, after which to renew

the operation as long as appears to be needful.

A very important improvement has just been made in the building of manufactories liable to danger from fire, by Messrs. BENYON and BAGE, of Shrewsbury. These gentlemen have just finished a spacious flax-spinning mill, which is *fire-proof*. The materials consist wholly of brick and iron; the floors being arched, and the beams and pillars being formed of cast iron. We hope in an early Number to be enabled to present our readers with a description of this new and laudable undertaking more at large.

Mr. SKINNER, surgeon, has lately extracted a considerable portion of animal albumen from the potatoe. The only animal matter hitherto noticed as contained in the vegetable kingdom is the gluten of wheat. By the above discovery the animal and vegetable kingdoms are approximated, and a closer analogy established between them. Mr. SKINNER has obtained from the same plant some other curious products, and is at present engaged in a train of experiments which promise to be of much public utility.

CONSTANT DUMERIL lately read to the Philomatic Society, at Paris, some observations on the *lumbricus terrestris*, in French *lombric marin*. This animal is specifically characterized by bunches of hairs, very perceptible, scattered all along its back. It possesses the singular property of exuding on the surface of its body a yellow unctuous liquor, which appears to be susceptible of chemical combination. He proposes to make experiments on the properties of this liquor, one of which he conceives to be tinctorial. He further observes, that large quantities of it may be obtained cheaply, as the fishermen lay the *lombrics* in pots, where they disgorge the humour copiously, so as to submerge themselves. When the *lombrics* have been used, the liquor is thrown away.

DUMERIL further communicated some observations on a species of maritime peas (*Apisum maritimum* LINN.)

GAIL, professor of Greek literature in the college of France, in his Translation of the Idylls of Theocritus, has introduced a great number of corrections and improvements, made with elegance and fidelity. In a preliminary dissertation, the professor discusses the question, *whether the poets should be translated into prose?* and decides it in the affirmative, although he prefers translations executed in the spirit and style of Fenelon. On this occasion he boldly repels the contemptuous ex-

pression of Voltaire, speaking of that writer: *Il a allumé sa bougie au flambeau des anciens*. "He lighted his taper at the flambeau of the ancients."—"I think I can presage," says GAIL, "that the Henriade will be extinguished the first, &c."

There has lately appeared at Leipzig, the 12th number, in 8vo. of a periodical work, entitled, "*New Annals of Botany, edited by Doctor PAULUS USTERI*." This journal contains, like the preceding, interesting unpublished pieces, reimpressions, short dissertations, reviews, and general news relative to botany. It begins with the *Herbarium Mauritianum* of F. R. WILLEMET, to which are subjoined some original letters of that unfortunate learned man. To this succeeds a dissertation by father ROCCA, professor of botany in the garden of Mantua, in which he gives a scenography of the garden, with a figure, representing the plan and elevation of the buildings; after this follow some experiments of JEAN SENNEBIER, relative to vegetable physiology. Among the reimpressions of rare works, we find some botanical observations on the *Japonese Flora*, of THUNBERG, taken from the second volume of the Memoirs of the Linnean Society of London. M. USTERI gives an extract from these memoirs in what relates to botany, as well as from many other new works.

VAUQUELIN and ALEXANDER BRONGNIART have lately made some experiments on the glutinous matter of wheat, and on the animal fibre. M. VALLI, also, on this subject, advances certain positions which may be noticed here: 1. After Kessel-Meyer, that the gluten of wheat, treated by the acetic acid, changes into sediment, and the animal fibre, by the same operation, into jelly; and, 2. that the farina or meal, of all alimentary substances, one which contains the most phosphate of lime. Although the first facts have been already pronounced inexact by the chemists, the society, desirous to have the experiments repeated with precision, directed VAUQUELIN and BRONGNIART to perform the same. The glutinous matter, triturated or absorbed in acetic acid, dissolves very well. This dissolution keeps a long time; it is not, however, transparent. By gently evaporating the dissolution, or infusing into it some drops of alkali, the gluten appears again with all its properties, so that it may be preserved, by this means, without alteration, for other chemical experiments. The animal fibre treated in the same manner, produces the same

same results. Thus, the gluten and the fibre may be dissolved without alteration, by the acetic acid. According to the experiments of Vauquelin and Brongniart, the meal contains only 84 grains of calcarious phosphate per pound; so that a person, who should eat a pound of meal per day, would only take 3 pounds 6 ounces 4 drams and 44 grains of calcarious phosphate per year. It is remarkable, that the farina of wheat produces no carbonate of lime by incineration, although the straw of wheat furnishes a large quantity of it, together with a very slight mixture of phosphate of lime.

CHARLES D'AGRAIN, a military officer, who served under the celebrated and unfortunate LA FAYETTE, has published, at Paris, an heroic poem, entitled, "the Captivity of LA FAYETTE," embellished with cuts, and enriched by interesting historical notes; containing a great number of facts relative to the early part of LA FAYETTE's captivity, hitherto unknown to the public. In our next Number, we shall give a curious extract of a letter, written by LA FAYETTE, to the respectable and wretched ROCHEFOUCAULT, which cannot fail to interest strongly all those who are alike inimical to royal despotism and popular tyranny.

The French collectors have a new acquisition to the Arts at Rome, which is the more pleasing, as it enriches France, without impoverishing the nation by which it is supplied. It is a collection of the moulds of all the foreign types and characters from the press of the *Propaganda*, amounting to no less than five thousand five hundred and eleven matrices. MONGE states, that he had given the necessary orders, and that this collection would make a part of the next convoy from Rome, which would also contain five hundred manuscripts. This immense quantity of characters, joined to the magnificent Greek and Oriental characters belonging to the press of the Republic, for which they are destined, will form the completest, and the best-executed typographical collection in Europe.

J. LACHAPELLE has just published, at Paris, a very interesting work, entitled, "Philosophical Considerations on the French Revolution; or an Examination of the general Causes, and principal immediate Causes, which have determined that Revolution, influenced its Progress, and contributed to its moral Deviations, and political Exaggerations." It is very highly spoken of by the French critics.

EDME SEBASTIEN JEAURAT has been lately nominated to the place of Astronomer to the National Institute, vacant, in consequence of the non-residence at Paris of CASSINI.

The Phil-Harmonic Society at Paris, has offered a premium of a gold medal, of the value of 200 livres, to the musical composer, who shall present the finest symphony, before the first of Ventose next.

A new lyceum (the third of this name) has been lately established at Paris, the professors of which are, LAHARPE for literature, who is to begin his course with an analysis of the Theatre of Racine; SUE for Natural History and Anatomy; AUDIN ROUVIERE for Logic, and the Art of studying Mankind, the Characteristics of Women, &c.; and DEMOUSTIER for Morality. Although the above courses are intended to form the essential parts of the new lyceum, professors will also be provided for all the European languages, the French and foreign journals, and the most interesting productions of the day. Orations and pieces of poetry, together with dances, concerts, &c. are also to be given occasionally.

A translation from the Italian of the heroï-comic poem of TASSONI, called *The Capture of the Bucket*, has lately appeared in the French language at Paris. This poem is considered as the *Lutrin* of Italy, and was first printed at Rome, in the year 1622. The French translator has reduced the twelve cantos to ten; which he has also abridged so considerably, that the work is diminished to less than one-half of its original bulk. This translation is written in octaves, like the poems of Tassoni, Ariosto, Tasso, and Camoens, and is the first example of a poem in this sort of versification, attempted in the French language. The history of the *Bucket* is briefly this: in the thirteenth century, Italy, with other countries of Europe, was wholly occupied with the broils of the emperor Frederick II with the Popes, his contemporaries. Lombardy was particularly exposed to the ravages of the contending parties. The Papists were called *Guelphs*, and the Imperialists *Gibellins*. During those bloody contests (as we have seen in our own times) one part of the human race appeared unwilling, as it were, to acknowledge the other. Truces were, nevertheless, concluded by both parties, at intervals;—and it was one of these which was broken by *the Capture of a Bucket*.

A CORRECT LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(Authors and Publishers who wish notices of their Works to appear in this List, are requested to transmit the same to No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard.)

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MONTHLY MAG. No XX.

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NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Months of June and July.

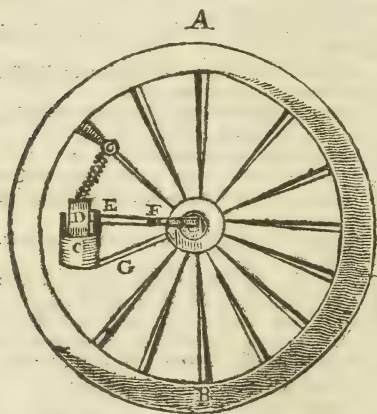
MR. VARLEY'S MACHINE FOR PRODUCING PERPETUAL MOTION.

ON the 23d of May, 1797, letters patent were granted to Mr. RICHARD VARLEY, of Damside, Bolton-le-Moor, county of Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, for a machine for producing perpetual motion.

The ignorant and prejudiced part of mankind have in all ages attached a folly to the pursuit of various mysteries of nature and science; such as the ascertaining the longitude at sea, the variation of the magnetic needle, the transmutation of metals, the quadrature of the circle, the adhesion of metallic particles, the repulsion of atmospheric particles, the essential differences between bodies to the exclusion of their attributes, and perpetual motion. The last has been thought, in the general meaning of the term, to be the most chimerical, because all machines are composed of perishable substances.

Mr. VARLEY's discovery of a new perpetual power appears however to promise as much utility as steam, wind, water, or any other force requisite for working mechanical apparatus.

We present our readers beneath with the form of the opened superficies of his apparatus, with this peculiar advantage that it never diminishes its force, while the machine upon which it acts, preserves its original form and solidity.



A is the periphery of a copper or other vessel capable of holding water, and perfectly air-tight, with a cover; B is a wheel which revolves on the middle

axle, described by two small circles; C is a large cylinder; D is a piston, to contain condensed air; E is a tube through which the air is conveyed to the piston; F is a spring to prevent the expansion of the condensed air; and G is a tube, by means of which, and with the assistance of an air-pump, the air is drawn from the cylinder C. Thus having described the machine, it appears that the principle of the discovery of the new power is effected by: "*converging the weight of the atmosphere on a wheel in any other fluid, and by that means destroying the repulsive quality, or re-action, of the air.*"

The process Mr. VARLEY pursues in effecting his purpose is as follows: the copper vessel is filled with water, or any other fluid, with the other apparatus in it, as before described. It is then closed with the cover, and by means of leather on the edges is made perfectly air-tight. In this condition, with the help of an air-pump, a vacuum is formed in the large cylinder, over which cylinder is a spring that is acted upon by the condensed air conveyed into the piston, through the tube F, and that produces the action of the wheel, because water has no spring.

It is found that upon every square inch of the earth's surface there exists a weight of nearly sixteen pounds of common air, and that a column of mercury, whose elevation will be thirty inches, and its base one cubic inch, will weigh fifteen pounds avoirdupoise, at the rate of eight ounces for every cubic inch of mercury. Since this atmospheric power can be condensed by various means, the formation therefore of the vacuum in the cylinder and the pressure of the condensed air against it, of course produces the revolution of the wheel, which is the effect sought for.

The cylinders can be increased on the radii, or wheel-spokes, to any weight, as also may the condensed air. Consequently, if a toothed segment or cogged wheel of any description, is fitted to it, it will receive the full action of the weight of the atmosphere, as its impulsive power, and may be easily applied to any machine in the same manner as if it were acted upon by steam, wind, water, horses, weight, spring, or any description of muscular power necessary to produce motion.

MR. HAWKESLEY'S MACHINE FOR PRODUCING A CONTINUED SLAYER.

On the 14th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. JOHN HAWKESLEY, of Arnold, in the county of Nottingham, worsted-manufacturer, for an improvement in a machine for producing a continued slayer, in combing wool, cotton, silk, mohair, hemp, &c. &c.

The machine to which Mr. HAWKESLEY's improvement is adapted, is a circular loom, for which a patent was obtained, many years ago, for heating the combs necessarily employed therein. Mr. HAWKESLEY has invented a pot, which is well calculated to perform that operation with facility.

This comb-pot is in the form of a small cask, and in the sides of it are square holes, placed one over the other in rows, all round, sufficiently large for each of them to admit a comb. The inside is filled with coals for the fire necessary to heat the combs; and from the top issues a small flue, to carry off the smoke. The pot is moved round on a pivot and socket, which are attached to the bottom, by the assistance of a pair of handles.

MR. CROSS'S TAN-PIT.

On the 6th of April, letters patent were granted to Mr. ROBERT CROSS, of Quaker Brook within Houghton, coun-

ty of Lancaster, tanner, for the invention of a new pit for tanning leather.

The round tan-pits, which are at present generally in use, are rejected by Mr. CROSS, in preference to those of a square construction. The inner part, Mr. CROSS directs to be covered with sheet-lead, to prevent the wooze, or tanning material, from leaking out. The lead to be covered with inch cut deal, and a thick lining of coarse woollen cloth, to prevent the wooze and the lead from coming into contact. Under the pit, Mr. CROSS places a fire, which heats the sides as well as the bottom of the pit, and, by means of two four-inch diameter metal pipes, conveys the heat to two other pits, placed on each side of the first. These are directed to be made in the same manner, as the first pit. The pipes heat the wooze sufficiently for tanning the skins of which the leather is made.

The wooze must be frequently stirred, to prevent a contraction in the grain of the leather, from the heat of the pipes. By means of two valves, the heat of the pipes can be stopped at pleasure.

Mr. CROSS asserts, that by this process, leather can be tanned in one-sixth of the usual time, and at one-third of the ordinary expense.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Master Welsh, and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by Mr. Hook. 3s. Bland and Weiler.

These Songs, which are ballads, and eight in number, appear to have been written somewhat carelessly. We know how highly we ought to appreciate Mr. Hook's abilities in vocal composition, and have often dwelt with pleasure on his many proofs of them; we cannot, however, indulge ourselves in greatly praising the present work. The Vauxhall Songs before us certainly carry with them evident marks of the composer's facility in this species of melody; they are, however, too slight and unfinished to add a single sprig to the bays he has already earned.

The first song of this collection, called "The Linnet," and sung by Maf. WELSH, possesses some degree of attraction; the style is perfectly simple, and in accordance with the words. The second air, "If a body loves a body," sung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is also well suited to the

words; but they are coarse and commonplace.

The succeeding melody to "What can a lass do?" is of a more pleasing cast, and expresses the burthen of the song to great advantage. The fourth, "Here's the pretty girl I love," sung by Mr. DENMAN, is a sea song, and is distinguished by much justness of character. "O whether can my William stray?" sung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is not without novelty: with the first eight bars of the melody we are agreeably struck; they are pleasing and strongly expressive. The seventh, "To other day as I sat in a shady retreat," sung by Mrs. MOUNTAIN, is not marked with any peculiar character. The eighth and last, "Wub Mary dear I love to stay," sung by Mr. DENMAN, is an attractive melody, and much in the style of the author's more original and more respectable efforts.

Three Sonatas, with favourite Airs for the pianoforte, and Accompaniments for a violin and violoncello, composed by Matthew Camidge. 3s. Preston and Son.

Mr. CAMIDGE, in this his fifth work,

has given additional lustre to his reputation, as a composer of instrumental music. Much ingenuity, and a considerable polish of musical taste, discover themselves in most of the movements, while, in every part, we trace the correctness of a real master. The first sonata opens with a movement in $\frac{6}{8}$ *allegretto legato*, in which much brilliancy of effect is produced. We particularly admire the digression to the fifth of the key minor, and the graceful manner in which the author regains his original key. The second movement is strikingly elegant, and possesses much of the *cantabile*. The third, a *polonoise allegro*, is spirited and expressive. In the first movement of the second piece, we find many bold and masterly passages; while the second movement is an elegant *cantabile*; and the third, which is formed from Caro's horn-pipe, is so elaborately worked as to assume an importance justly suited to its present situation. The third sonata commences in a style remarkably animated, and is pursued with great variety and strength of fancy. The second movement consists of an air in imitation of the Scotch, which is conceived with much elegance and delicacy, and the digressions, which are given by way of variations, are conducted with great art. The concluding movement consists of "*What a Beau my Granny was!*" This air, which, indeed, forms the burthen of the movement, together with the ingenious and scientific transitions with which Mr. Camidge has enriched it, produces an effect altogether worthy of the general excellence of the publication.

Juvenile Improvement, Arithmetic. Multiplication Table, set to music by J. W. Callcott. 1s. Skillern.

When the progress of the juvenile mind, in useful attainments, is the professed object of an author, under whatever form he makes the attempt, the undertaking is too laudable at least, not to merit candid attention. In the present instance, we shall also bestow our tribute of approbation. The idea of Mr. CALLCOTT'S present effort we conceive to have originated in Dr. Arnold's "*Juvenile Amusements*." Considering the crabbed and unyielding jargon of consonants and monosyllables of which the literal part of this production necessarily consists, the composer has accommodated the ear in a degree that is extraordinary. The movements are various; the bass is calculated to improve the finger of those practitioners for whom the music is intended, and the plan cannot fail to fix

indelibly the indispensable elements of arithmetic which are contained in the Multiplication Table.

Mr. Benetzrieder's Minuet, Allemande, Organ, Sextuor, and Fugue. 1s. 6d. Skillern.

The minuet, with which this work commences, is given in a score for two French horns, two clarionets, a bassoon, a violin, and violincello, the two latter of which form a piano-forte part. The treble contains some degree of melody, but in a style that is stiff and out of date. The allemande is in score, and is pleasingly conceived. The sextuor and fugue are ingeniously constructed, and enriched with some portion of art: they often fail, however, in open perspicuity of design.

The Loyal Isle of Wight Volunteers' Quick March, for a military band; composed and arranged for the piano-forte, by W. Webb, organist of Areton, Isle of Wight. 1s.

Preston and Son.

This march is not only arranged for the piano-forte, as expressed in the title-page, but is given in score; and also, by transposition, accommodated to two German flutes. The only objection which occurred to us, on perusing it, was the want of greater length.

"Dear Whitelands, adieu," the words by a young Lady, leaving Whiteland's School. Composed by Theodore Smith. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

The Adieu to Whitelands, the words of which reflect much credit on the poetical talents of the young poetess, is agreeably set to music. The air is smooth, easy, and unaffected; and in the stay appointed for the treble part of the piano forte, such a sprinkling of harmony is added to the melody, as at once assists the performer, and enriches the effect.

"Arise from your slumbers!" a favourite hunting song, written and composed by G. Warne.

Skillern.

There is a peculiar cast of character proper to the hunting song, which we cannot compliment Mr. WARNE upon having sufficiently attained in his present attempt. We also must notice, that, in digressing from the original key to its relative minor, he is so unscientific as to lead the ear back to the key of the song, before he forms his close in the $\frac{1}{2}$ *major* key. The song, however, is spirited, and possesses some novel traits.

Sixteen favourite Military Divertimentos for two horns, two clarinets, and two bassoons, composed and arranged from the works of Haydn and Pleyel, by Adam Lefler. 5s.

Goulding.

These divertimentos are selected with due attention, and correctly printed; and,

and, from the quantity given, are cheap to the purchaser.

Second Book of Marches and Quick-Steps, for clarinets, horns, balloons, trumpets, serpent, drum, and octave B flutes ad libitum, composed for the 10th regiment of Light Dragoons, by *T. Fowle*. 5s. Goulding.

In this collection of martial music, we find the famous air, "*The Downfall of Paris*," which has been so well received in most of the despotic courts of Europe! The other pieces are fashionable, and most of them well adapted to their appropriate instruments.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and an accompaniment for a violin or flute, composed, and dedicated to the Margravine of Anspach, by *Joseph Mazzinghi*. 8s. Goulding.

Mr. MAZZINGHI, in the present work, has displayed much of that elegance of conception, and mastery of execution, which are so frequently found in his compositions. The first sonata is in *C major*, and commences with a movement in common time, which is spirited, and pleasingly varied. The second movement is in *A minor*, and by its delicacy, originality, and judicious variations, is rendered highly interesting. The Scotch air which follows is ably handled.

The second piece is in *B flat major*, and opens with a movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ *brillante*, the subject of which is attractive and novel, and the variations given to the following Scotch air are written with great taste. The third movement in $\frac{6}{8}$ *prestissimo* is managed with equal address.

The third sonata is in *D major*, and has its first movement in common time *andante*. Throughout this movement we trace the animated pen of Mr. MAZZINGHI; and in the succeeding *cantabile* observe a style highly finished and attractive. The last movement is in $\frac{3}{4}$

brillante, and is conducted with a gaiety of fancy which should always conclude a work of this description.

Six Canzonets and a Ballad for the voice, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, composed by *James Fiffin*. 7s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

We received much pleasure from the perusal of this publication; an original sweetness of fancy pervades the melody, and the bass and accompaniments are scientifically constructed. The first canzonet, called "*The Morning*," consists of two verses, to which the music is repeated, as in a ballad; the time is $\frac{6}{8}$ *allegretto*, and the style *pastorale*. The second, named "*The Primrose*," also contains two verses, the words of which are well expressed by a repetition of the same melody. The passage at "*Deep bows the angry northern blast*," is admirably adapted to the poetry. The third canzonet comprizes three verses, and might, indeed, with more propriety, be called a ballad. It is an *Adieu to Sleep*, and is happily set in the *minor G*, the accompaniment throughout being fanciful and masterly. The fourth, or "*Sailor's Farewell*," has not equal merit, and the accompaniment is somewhat too busy for the subject of the words. The fifth, the poetry of which is imitated from *Metastasio*, is sweetly simple in its melody, and derives much grace from the *arpeggio* part given to the piano-forte. The sixth is "an American love song," and demands much commendation for the characteristic style in which it is conceived. The ballad, with which the work concludes, is written by Peter Pindar, and entitled *The Gipsy*. In this trifle the composer had little to execute, in which he, however, has well acquitted himself. The air, comprized, as it necessarily is, in only twelve bars, conveys an impressive idea of the poet's sentiments.

To several HARMONIC SOCIETIES, who have been pleased to signify their approbation of our musical critiques, we return our sincere thanks. We have much satisfaction to learn, that the *Musical Magazine*, in consequence, is likely to become an object of regular attention to the various Musical Societies which exist in every district.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
MEASLES	13
Scarlatina Anginosa	4
Small Pox	3
Swine Pox	3
Erysipelas of the Face	1
Aphthous Sore Throat	5
Inflamed Sore Throat	3
Whooping Cough	3

Catarrh	4
Pneumonic Inflammation	1
Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Acute Rheumatism	3
Malignant Fever	4
Summer Fever	2
Slow Fever	3
Puerperal Fever	2
Acute Diseases of Infants	7

CHRONIC

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthma	-	-	29
Syncope and Hysteria	-	-	5
St. Vitus's Dance	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	2
Cephalæa	-	-	6
Apoplexy	-	-	3
Cough and Dyspnea	-	-	10
Pulmonary Consumption	-	-	5
Hæmorrhagy from the Lungs	-	-	4
Hæmorrhagy from the Stomach	-	-	1
Bilious Vomiting	-	-	4
Dyspepsia	-	-	10
Gastrodynia	-	-	8
Enterodynia	-	-	3
Diarrhœa	-	-	9
Fluor Albus	-	-	4
Menorrhagia	-	-	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	-	-	5
Dropsy	-	-	8
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	9
Lumbago and Sciatica	-	-	5
Scrophula	-	-	6
Jaundice	-	-	1
Gravel and Dysury	-	-	3
Worms	-	-	4
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	3
Hernia	-	-	1
Scalped Head	-	-	4
Itch and Prurigo	-	-	6
Tooth Rash	-	-	4
Boils	-	-	3
Scaly Tetter	-	-	2
Gutta Serena	-	-	2
Noli me tangere	-	-	1
Erythema	-	-	2
Purpura	-	-	1
Chronic Nettle Rash	-	-	2

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian	-	-	1
Malignant	-	-	1
Malignant	-	-	3

It is observed by Sydenham, that the measles, when epidemical, usually commence in January or February, and are rapidly diffused till the vernal equinox; that the morbillous constitution is then at its acmé, and afterwards gradually declines till midsummer, becoming extinct in the month of July. Having, however, paid attention to the subject for many years past, I am thence enabled to say, there is no such regularity in the commencement, progress, and decline of this disease. It has often been epidemical during the months of November and December; has nearly ceased in the spring season; and has been again extensively diffused after Midsummer.

Experience, likewise, affords sufficient reason to controvert the truth of a position made by several medical authors; that epidemical contagious diseases succeed each other in a certain order, or series; some of them predominating for a

season, to the exclusion of the rest. On the contrary, it is in general found, that the small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and hooping-cough, become epidemical about the same time*, and continue their progress, though not always in equal degrees or proportions: this has been uniformly the case in London, according to my own observations, for twelve successive years.

The part of the year which, in this climate, most favours the propagation of contagious diseases, is the autumnal season, and the beginning of winter; or the time between the end of August, and the middle of December. The progress of malignant fevers, of the small-pox, and scarlatina anginosa, is checked by the first frost in December: but the measles and hooping-cough sometimes continue their course through the winter, without much abatement.

In two cases of measles, within the present month, a circumstance occurred, which merits attention. The previous fever, and the catarrhal symptoms, having been moderate, or rather slight; the eruption took place, in the usual form, on the fourth day, and was distributed over the face, breast, and arms: it disappeared two or three days afterward; and no complaint seemed to remain. In the succeeding night, however, a violent fever commenced, and in the morning a fresh eruption appeared, which was diffused nearly over the whole body.— This second stage of the disorder was attended throughout with much fever, with inflammation of the eyes, a constant troublesome cough, and a diarrhœa. The eruption went off, along with the fever, in four days: the cough and diarrhœa continued some time longer. Thus, the whole duration of the disease was twelve days, eight of which were occupied by the two eruptions. Both the above patients were confined, after the first appearance of the rash, to their bed-chambers, in which an uniform temperature was preserved; so that the renewal of the disease could not be caused by any check given to it in the first stage, from exposure to cold. A double fever, and two successive eruptions, I never before remarked in the measles, nor is it mentioned by practical writers. These cir-

* Ballonius de Epidemius, lib. 1, 2. and Consult. Med. lib. ii.

Fr. Nola. de Epidemio Phlegmone Anginosq, Neapoli, 1620, p. 13.

Dr. Withering on the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, at Birmingham, 1778, p. 13, 2d edit.

cumstances are, however, not unusual in the small-pox: the only difference is, that in the small-pox, there is an interval of eight days between the two eruptions. The first eruption always consists of large distinct pocks: in the second, the pustules are small and coherent, or sometimes confluent.

In one case of the malignant fever, which was attended with coma, a weak and very quick pulse, and a black incrustation of the tongue and teeth, there appeared on the extremities large spots, of a dark-red colour, intermixed with petechiæ; and about the fourth day, considerable vesicles, filled with a blackish lymph. On the fifth day, the tongue was dry and rigid; the jaw became likewise constricted and immovable, so that no liquid could be passed into the mouth. In this dreadful situation, the patient, a delicate young lady, 17 years of age, expired on the 6th day of the disease.

The following list of deaths is given by the bills of mortality, for the last four weeks.

Apoplexy and suddenly	9
Asthma and Consumption	340
Aged	74
Abortive and Still-born	52
Brain Fever	2
Convulsions	320
Croup	2
Child-Bed	14
Cancer	4
Dropfy	61
Fever	88
Gout	5
Hooping Cough	20
Jaundice	4
Inflammation and Abscess	23
Locked Jaw	3
Lunatic	6
Measles	15
Mortification	15
Palfy	3
Small-Pox	22
Sore Throat	2
St. Anthony's Fire	1
Teething	24
Thrush	4
Worms	1
Water in the Head	3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE correction of some deficiencies in the minister's budget, and hurrying his unfinished bills through the house, has been the principal employment of parliament during this month. On the 30th of June, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer arose, and observed, that as it was his duty to offer to the consideration of the committee, substitutes for the deficiencies that had taken place in the estimated product of the late taxes, he should take the liberty of stating respectively, what those taxes were on which any deficit had happened. He first proposed a substitute for the proposed Toll Duty, which was estimated at the sum of 450,000*l*. There were several objections to this tax, particularly to the manner of collecting it, which had induced him to give it up. The next proposed tax, which he designed to relinquish, was that on parcels. The deficit occasioned by the whole relinquishment and regulation of taxes, appeared as follows:

Toll Duty, &c.	450,000
Inland Navigation	90,000
Newspaper Advertisements	40,000
Transfer Property	80,000

Total deficit 660,000*l*

The new taxes which the minister now proposed, towards making good this deficit, stood as follows:

3 <i>s</i> . on every Horse used in Agriculture, estimated to produce	150,000 <i>l</i>
Pepper	15,000
Coals	14,000
2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . on Silver Watches	200,000
1 <i>os</i> . on Gold Watches	
5 <i>s</i> . on every Clock	
Estimated at	

Having thus stated to the committee, the principal substitutes which were to provide for the deficit of 660,000*l*. he concluded with moving the first resolution.

MR. SHERIDAN said, that when the tax upon turnpikes was originally proposed, he mentioned his belief that it was both impolitic and improper, and advised Mr. Pitt to deliberate upon it; now it appeared, that his opinions were correct, and he sincerely wished his advice had been taken, because it was a serious thing at so late a period of the session, and at a time too when the house was so thinly attended, to abandon taxes to the amount of 660,000*l*. and be obliged to seek out substitutes. He thought that the tax on horses used in agriculture, was very unjust and impolitic. At length, the house divided on the resolution for the horse tax, when there appeared

appeared for it 83, against it 8. The other resolutions were read and agreed to.

On the 5th of July, the House of Commons, in a committee of ways and means, resolved, that 646,250*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be raised by way of a lottery; the lottery to consist of 55,000 tickets, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per ticket. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the profits of this lottery to the public, though less than in former years, would be 146,250*l.* The sum of 3,200,000*l.* was ordered to be raised by exchequer bills. On the 7th of July, Mr. PITT proposed, in a committee of ways and means, in lieu of the inland navigation-tax, which he had estimated at 90,000*l.* first, an additional duty on male servants of 10*s.* on those who kept from two to five; 1*s.* on those, who kept from five to eight; and 20*s.* on persons who kept eight, and more than eight; this would amount to 34,000*l.* To this, he would add an additional tax on horses kept for the purpose of pleasure, excepting those who kept but one horse, and laying an additional duty of 5*s.* for each horse, on those who kept more than two. These two taxes, he observed, would meet the deficit occasioned by abandoning the inland-navigation tax.

On the 6th of July, Mr. PITT brought up a message from his Majesty, relative to a subsidy to be allowed to the queen of Portugal!!! And on the next day, the message was referred to a committee of supply; in this committee, Mr. PITT moved, that there be granted to his Majesty, by way of vote of credit, the sum of 500,000*l.* to enable him to meet the unforeseen exigencies of the year; out of this sum 200,000*l.* were destined as a pecuniary aid to the queen of Portugal, should the posture of affairs require it. These resolutions were put, and unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Lords, upon the second reading of the Roman Catholic Militia Bill, on the 11th of July, for allowing Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, to serve as officers in the supplementary militia, Lord KENYON rose, and objected to the passing of a bill of such serious consequence, at so advanced a period of the session; and moved, that it be read a second time that day three months. The Bishop of ROCHESTER concurred in the motion, and thought it indecent to agitate such a question, when the bishops, who were placed in parlia-

ment to watch over the ecclesiastical part of the constitutional fabric, were absent, in the visitation of their dioceses. As for himself, he loved to speak out fairly, and was a *contemptor popularis aures*. He should, therefore, decidedly oppose a measure, which would admit men *nursed in faction*, into public employments, and open a door to application for further indulgencies. The Duke of NORFOLK and Lord HAWKE were friendly to the bill. Upon a division, there appeared for the motion 23, against it 6.

On the 19th of July, the bills for the establishment of Courts of Judicature in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were brought from the Lords to the Commons with amendments. The amendment that had been made to each bill, was, leaving out the words "under the sign manual of the President of the Council in India," &c. which was necessary to certify the services of a judge in that country, by which he might be entitled to receive a pension on his retiring from office. The Speaker of the House of Commons suggested, that the adoption of these amendments from the Lords, might lead to a breach of privilege, as, it evidently came under the denomination of a Money Bill. The Commons, therefore, rejected the bill; upon which, Mr. DUNDAS said, it would be necessary to bring in the bills again, as new bills, which he moved to have carried through their several stages on that day, and which was accordingly complied with.

On the same day, in the House of Lords, the royal assent was given by commission to thirty-four public, and seventeen private bills: and, among these, was the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, by which all those who have been in prison, upon a writ of execution for debt, before the first of January last, for a sum not exceeding 1200*l.* will be liberated, under the provisions mentioned in the bill.

On the 20th of June, His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, for the purpose of proroguing the parliament. The speech delivered from the throne, on this occasion, acknowledged with pleasure, the cheerfulness and liberality with which the supplies of the year had been granted. It approved the measures that had been taken to support public credit, and to prevent the evils, which otherwise might have arisen from the stoppage of payment in cash at the Bank, as well as those for increasing
the

the military forces of the kingdom, and for the suppression of the mutiny. It recommended firmness and perseverance in the measures which had been taken; but stated the issue of the negotiations for peace as *uncertain*, from what had then passed. It concluded, however, with an assurance on the part of his Majesty, that nothing should be omitted on his part, to bring the negotiation to an honourable termination.

IRELAND.

The iron hand of terror, and a "vigour beyond the law," still continue to throw a melancholy gloom over our sister kingdom. Mr. GRATTAN and his adherents, weary with fruitless attempts to repel the torrent of corruption, have withdrawn from parliament, declaring, that so long as the present state of representation in the Commons' House continues, so long they respectfully decline the honour of soliciting, at the hands of their fellow citizens, seats in that assembly. Mr. Grattan, in an address to his constituents, traces the origin of all the evils and discontents of his country from an ill-starred and destructive endeavour, on the part of the minister of the crown, to give to the monarch a power which the constitution never intended—to render the king in parliament every thing, and the people nothing—and to work the people completely out of the House of Commons, and, in their place, to seat and establish the chief magistrate absolute and irresistible. "It appeared to us," say these seceders, "that a minister, guilty of such a crime, is as much a traitor to the constitution, as the people would be to the king, if they should advance in arms, and place their leader on the throne; more guilty of treason in equity and justice, because in them it would be only a rebellion against their creature, the king; but in the other, it would be rebellion against his creator, the people. It occurred to them, that in Ireland the offence would be still higher, because, in that country, it would be the introduction not only of a despotic, but of a foreign yoke, and the revival of that great question which, in 1782, agitated that kingdom, and which, till its parliament shall be reformed, must agitate it for ever."

On the 3d of July, the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to the House of Lords, and addressed both houses in a speech, purporting, that he was commanded by the king to express the just sense which

he entertained of that firm temper and vigorous determination which they had uniformly manifested, in supporting his majesty's government, and protecting our happy constitution from the attempts of every foreign and domestic enemy. He thanked them, in his majesty's name, for their unanimity in voting the extraordinary supplies which the public exigencies demanded. However those supplies had been unprecedented in extent, and however difficult they might have been rendered from the state of public credit, they had wisely attended to the superior consideration of national safety. His lordship farther informed them, that the power with which they had entrusted him, by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, had enabled him to bring to light and to disconcert the formidable and secret conspiracy which had been formed for the total overthrow of the establishment of the nation, the destruction of property, and the dissolution of government. His excellency concluded his speech, by proroguing the parliament to the 10th of August next.

FRANCE.

In the presidency of general PICHEGRU, on the 19th of June, a memorable and tumultuous debate took place in the Council of Five Hundred. On the preceding day, the Council had adopted a plan of finance, produced by DESMOLIERES, tending to take the power of the purse out of the hands of the Directory. LECLERC now demanded the repeal of the resolution relative to the treasury. "It is disgraceful," said he, "subversive of all principles, and was passed in a thin assembly, without a division." For some time, he observed, there had existed a scandalous contention between the Directory and the Committee of Finance. [Upon this assertion a great disturbance took place, insults and menaces were interchanged. At length PICHEGRU put on his hat, and restored tranquillity.] SAVARY called the attention of the Council to a precedent. On the report of VILLERS, the Council had adopted a resolution relative to the police of the frontiers. On the next day, a member moved for the repeal of it; attention was paid to the reasons which he urged: the resolution was recommitted, and VILLERS ordered to be added to the Committee. This speech of Savary produced violent murmurs; but he persevered in the midst of the tumult, and loudly insisted upon the impropriety of such conduct

conduct to a representative of the people. At length, LECLERC, among many interruptions and much noise, persisted in declaring, that the resolution in question, precipitately entered into, was disgraceful to the Council; for it had been the dictate of animosity. The Council concluded this disorderly debate, by adopting the order of the day, and HENRI LARIVIERE was elected president, in the room of PICHEGRU.

It is necessary, however, to add, that this dissension between the legislative and executive powers of the French Republic was happily put an end to by the Council of Ancients, on the 27th of June, by rejecting the resolution of GILBERT DESMOLIERES, relative to the management of the treasury.

Some proposed regulations on the return of emigrant priests, on places of public worship, and on the use of bells, have lately occupied much of the attention of the subjects of the French Republic. CAMILLE-JOURDAN, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 17th of June, presented the report of a committee, which had been appointed to enquire into these subjects. Upon the reading of this report, those members of the Council who are advocates for absolute freedom in religious tenets, &c. argued against the proposal, as tending to favour the dominion of the priests, and the return of that tyranny which had lately been so happily overthrown. The celebrated general JOURDAN took this side of the question in the course of the debate, and concluded a speech of considerable length, by moving, 1. The previous question on the two projects. 2. That the law of the 7th Vendemiaire be maintained. 3. That a declaration of submission be required from the priests. 4. That an examination be made, whether the law which says that those edifices which belong confessedly to the different towns shall be employed for public worship, be not unconstitutional?—His speech was ordered to be printed.

FRESSENEL urged several strong arguments in favour of the report.

But of all the speeches made upon this interesting subject, that of COUCHERY claimed the most profound attention of the council. He contended that it was indispensibly necessary to adopt some safeguard against a religion the hierarchy of which was hostile to the principles of the constitution. He said the ancient government took every precaution to re-

move apprehensions; the king obliged the clergy to take an oath of fidelity, and no abbé ever refused it on being presented to a good living. The circumstances under which the republic was placed, required more caution than the ancient government.

His speech was ordered to be printed, and distributed to the number of three copies each member.

This interesting subject engaged the attention of the council during several sittings, in the course of which the debates, though sometimes tumultuous and irregular, were frequently replete with eloquence and argument.

On the 15th of July the council resumed the discussion upon the law relative to the banished priests, and the discussion was closed with the following resolutions. 1. The laws which pronounce the punishment of transportation or confinement against ecclesiastics who were subject to oaths or declarations, or who have been denounced under the name of *refractory*, or on account of *incivism*, and against those who have afforded shelter to priests unsworn, are and continue repealed. 2. The laws which assimilate exported priests to emigrants are also repealed. 3. The individuals affected by the said laws are restored to all the rights of French citizens by fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the constitution.

The discussion upon the resolution relative to requiring a declaration from the priests was also resumed this day, but conducted in a violent and irregular manner.

MERLIN expressed much astonishment that any one should make a question of a matter which, in his opinion, admitted not of a single doubt. The constitution had allowed the free exercise of religious worship only upon condition of a due submission by the ministers to the laws; it required therefore some guarantee for the fulfilment of their promise. "But how very imperious," said the orator, "becomes the necessity of obtaining the submission when we consider the question with relation to the public tranquillity and general safety." He presented a plan, according to which no priest could be permitted to publish any *mandate* without the *visa* of the Directory, nor correspond with the pope without its permission. Each sect might celebrate their fêtes, but on the *decadi* only. The speech of Merlin was ordered to be printed.

AUDOUIN spoke with much energy against the priests making a declaration. "To require an oath from the priests," said he, "is to acknowledge a religion in the state. Is there any necessity for a promise to obey those laws which ought to be obeyed? Why exact from the priests, a class of men whom you do not acknowledge, a declaration which you do not require from any other citizen? You are apprehensive that the priests might disturb the public tranquillity; but there are laws to punish them."

PANVILLIERS spoke in favour of a declaration from priests.

On the next day (the 16th of July) the Council of Five Hundred brought this important subject to a conclusion. The *appel nominal* was loudly demanded on the question of compelling the priests to make a declaration. After much tumult the votes were taken; when there appeared a great majority in favour of enforcing a declaration from the priests.

Within the course of a few days a material change has taken place in the French ministry. Talleyrand Perigord replaces Charles Delacroix in the department of foreign affairs; general Hoche succeeds to Pethier in the war department; François de Neufchateau is nominated for the interior, instead of Benezech; Pleville le Pelley, one of the negotiators at Lisle, succeeds to Truguet in the department of the marine; Lenoir Larouche, ex-member of the constituent assembly, succeeds to Cochon in the department of police; Merlin of Douay, minister of finance, and Ramel, remain in place. When we reflect that Perigord, the new minister for foreign affairs in France, was sent out of England by lord Grenville, under the alien bill, at a time when he could hardly find an abode of safety in Europe, and attend to the characters and political connections of the other new members; we are inclined to conjecture that this change in the administration of affairs in France cannot be of any great assistance to the British cabinet in the pending negotiation at Lisle; and that if the issue was doubtful when his majesty delivered his speech to both houses of parliament, it will scarcely be less so at the present moment.

ITALY.

All the popular parties in the democratized parts of Italy are now exerting themselves to become one united republic. Bologna has sent deputies, requesting an union with the Cisalpine republic,

The republic of Lucca is about to be democratized; and should the senate refuse to resign its privileges, the French and Cisalpine troops will, in all probability, be united to aid them to change their aristocratic constitution.

PRUSSIA.

By a public paper given at Berlin the 14th of July, 1797, it appears, that the Aulic Council of Vienna have adopted, without consulting the Prussian court, different measures, on the request of one party, and wholly to the disadvantage of the complainants, by which they have attacked some rights belonging to Prussia, and dissuaded her subjects from performing those obligations which they had contracted on oath, and had formally summoned those of the Equestrian order not to regard his Prussian majesty as their sovereign. The principal measures alluded to are, first, a mandate of the Aulic Council, dated March 17th, 1797, on the subject of the claims of the sovereignty of Brandenburg against the bishopric of Eichstadt. Second, a conclusion of the Aulic Council of the 23d of March, concerning the pretensions of the Sovereignty of Brandenburg against the Equestrian order in Franconia. Third, Idem, of the 8th of April, against the Imperial town of Weissemburg, &c.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States, on the 16th of May, took his seat in the senate, and delivered a speech, in which he expressed his regret at the necessity for convening the congress at such a season of the year; a necessity which originated in the conduct of the French Directory towards the United States. He then adverted to the war then carried on in Europe, and dilated upon the treatment of the American minister at Paris, and the determination of the Directory not to receive another minister from the United States till the American government redress the grievances complained of.

The President, however, informed the Congress that he should institute a fresh attempt at negotiation; yet he recommended effectual measures of defence. He directed the attention of Congress to the navy; stated the necessity of equipping frigates and other vessels to convoy the merchantmen; and recommended it to the legislature to consider whether it would not be proper to make arrangements for forming a provincial army, and for increasing the regular artillery and cavalry?

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

In Great-Britain and Ireland.

DR. CARM. SMITH's mode of preventing, or stopping contagious diseases on ship-board, by nitrous fumigation, is now generally adopted throughout the British navy. This discovery has been also taken up lately by the court of Spain, which has ordered the translation of the Doctor's treatise into the Spanish language, and directed a similar process to be observed in the Spanish marine.

It has been lately decided, in the Court of King's Bench, that an assignment of canal shares, by an original subscriber, to another person, discharges the former from all future responsibility, &c.

A plan for an armed association of house-keepers has been sent by Government to every parish in the kingdom.

The number of newspapers sent through the General Post-office, on Monday, July 3, was 24,700; and on the Monday following, only 16,800—a falling-off of nearly ONE THIRD!

The petition of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and its vicinity, for the dismissal of ministers, was subscribed by nearly 11,000 inhabitants.

Sir J. BLAQUIERE asserted lately in the House of Commons of Ireland, that, on an average of six years, 22,000 infants had been admitted into the Foundling Hospital at Dublin; of which number, 19,600 had been unaccounted for. He added, that he had reason to believe, that the children died in *great numbers, from want of food and other necessities*!—One woman had confessed herself to be **THE MURDERER OF TEN!**

Mr. D. DALE, proprietor of the extensive cotton-mills, at Lanerk (Scotland) deserves to be noticed in this Miscellany, as one of the most valuable members of society in the age in which he lives. His whole establishment consists of 5000 men, women, and children, who all depend on his philanthropy for their daily support. They live together in one society, organized by his wisdom and humanity; and under his patronage have been born and educated in the principles of industry and good morals, all the rising generation of the fraternity, to the number of several hundreds.

The number of privates appointed to serve in the new Scotch militia is not to exceed six thousand.

A number of gentlemen engaged in the business of bleaching, in the counties of Renfrew and Lanerk (Scotland) presented lately to Mr. W. COWPER, surgeon, of Glasgow, an elegant service of plate, worth one hundred guineas, as “a testimony of their gratitude, for communicating some useful improvements in preparing the oxygenated bleaching liquor.”

Forty-nine Reading-Societies, furnished with libraries, have lately been established in different parts of Scotland.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, July 26, 1797.

There has been little fluctuation in the price of stocks since our last. The uncertainty of success in the pending negotiation keeps the funds nearly stationary: and (except by holders of scrip, to make good their payments) very little stock has been brought to market.

BANK STOCK, on the 30th last month, was at 126½; rose on 7th July to 128; and was yesterday, July 25, at 132.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 7th of July at 76¾; rose on the 18th to 78½; and were yesterday, the 25th, at 77½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 30th last month, at 64½; rose on 7th July to 65¼; and were yesterday, 25th, at 65¾.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 30th last month, at 54¾; fell on July 7, to 52¾; and were yesterday, 26th, at 52¾.

LOYALTY LOAN is at Discount of 10¾.

THE NEW OMNIUM at a Premium of 12¾.

Marriages in and near London.

N. Peirse, esquire, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Hamilton, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Wenceslaus, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Miss Cranston.

T. Goodchild, esq. of Walton-upon-Thames, to Miss Morgan, of Clapton.

B. Hart, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Thorol, of Harmstone-Hall, Lincoln.

At Rickmanworth, Lord Holland to Lady Vassal.

At Windsor, Mr. Meadows to Miss Snowden.

Mr. D. Lloyd, of Drury-lane, to Miss Morgan, of Short's-Gardens.

At Chelsea, R. North, esq. late surgeon to the British forces on the continent, to Miss Phillips, of Pimlico.

Mr. Railton, of Ely-Place, to Miss Pearce, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-Bridge.

Mr. Lees, of the ordnance-office, Tower, to Miss Angell, of Camberwell.

C. St. Hunter, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Free, of Broad-street.

W. A. Latham, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Miller.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, B. Woodhouse, esq. to Miss S. White, of Park-Row, Knightsbridge.

Mr. Cooke, of Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, to Miss Coumbe, of Chandos-street.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. Pycroft, esq. banker, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Mrs. Beaufoy, of Great George-street.

Mr. S. Robinson, of Princes-street, to Miss Waldegrave, of Bury St. Edmund's.

J. Webb,

I. Webb, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss M. Little, of Grosvenor-Place.

Deaths in and near London.

Lady Erskine, sister to the Lord High Chancellor.

At Old Brompton, Sir R. Seymour, bart.

At Barnes, in Surrey, F. A. Castritto, esq.

Mrs. A. Beddome, of Fenchurch-street.

At Barnes, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. Dorothy, Countess Dowager of Sandwich.—In March, 1740, her ladyship was married to the late Earl of Sandwich, by whom she has left the present Earl, her only surviving issue.

At Captain Higginson's, Thornhaugh-street, Mrs. J. Freeman, widow of the late J. F. esq. of Plymouth.

Mr. H. Fawcett, of Pancras-lane.

Mrs. King, of Aldersgate-street.

At his seat at Plafow, in Kent, P. Thelluson, esq. of Boddsworth, Yorkshire.

Mrs. E. Finch, of Kentish Town.

At Answell, Herts, Mrs. Mylne, wife of R. M. esq. of the New-River-Head.

On the 7th of July, at Richmond, in Surrey, in her 51st year, Mrs. Marissal, wife of Mr. John Marissal, and daughter of the late rev. T. Lewis Barbauld. It is unnecessary to say more concerning the character of this truly amiable woman, than is, with equal truth and beauty, expressed in the following lines, written for the inscription on her tomb, by a near relative.

Farewel, mild saint! meek child of love, farewell!

Ill can this stone thy finish'd virtues tell.
Rest, rest in peace! the task of life is o'er;
Sorrow shall sting, and sickness waste, no more.

But hard our task from one so lov'd to part,
While fond remembrance clings around the heart;

Hard to resign the sister, friend, and wife.
And all that cheers, and all that softens life.
Farewel! for thee the gates of bliss unclose,
And endless joy succeeds to transient woes.

At his lodgings, in Tavistock Row, Mr. C. Macklin: this veteran of the stage had numbered nearly a century of years. His first theatrical appearance, in London, was in the year 1734, and he formally took leave of the stage in 1753; but so late as the 10th of January, 1788, he appeared in the character of Shylock; some parts of which he executed with superior force: his memory, however, failing him in others, he then finally quitted the stage. Mr. M. was a native of Ireland, and was born in the last century; though the period of his birth be not ascertained, time having effaced all traces of it even from his own remembrance. He came to England when about 16 years of age; and acted in the capacity of a waiter at some tavern in London. At his mother's desire he returned to Ireland, and travelled some time about that country as a strolling actor. In a year or two after he paid a

second visit to England, wandering about the country in various itinerant companies, till at last he reached the metropolis, and obtained a situation in one of the London theatres. Here he appeared in the lowest rank of performers, yet was considered as a man of promising abilities; although with no education, unless what he had acquired by irregular industry. When Lord Lansdowne made an alteration of the *Merchant of Venice*, nobody was found capable of performing the character of Shylock, till Macklin offered to come forward; and being favoured by nature with a *set of features* well calculated to express the *malignity* of the character, it was allotted to him. As Lord Lansdowne attended all the rehearsals, Macklin became acquainted with his lordship, and experienced some liberal marks of his patronage. Macklin was not deficient in self-confidence, but he declared, that when he was to go upon the stage, in the character of Shylock, his alarm and perturbation were ready to get the better of his resolution: "for," said he, "the pit, in those days, was the resort of learning, wealth, and dignity; lawyers, merchants, college doctors, and church dignitaries, constituting so formidable a tribunal, as might have shaken the nerves of the hardiest veteran of the stage, much more a Tyro in the art." His success in the part, and the extempore couplet that was pronounced in the theatre the same evening, by the immortal Pope,

"*This is the Jew*

"*That Shakspeare drew,*"

raised him at once into notice, and he was, in due time, employed by Mr. Fleetwood, as a deputy-manager at Drury Lane theatre. While in this situation, he quarrelled with Quin, then the despot of the theatre, and, being expert in the pugilistic art, left such marks of his prowess upon him, that the latter could not proceed in the part of *Manly*, in the *Plain Dealer*, without making an apology to the audience. This affair had nearly terminated in a duel, if the kindness of Fleetwood had not intervened, and effected at least an apparent reconciliation. Quin once observed, speaking of Macklin, that "if God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain;" and once seriously addressed Macklin himself, in the following manner:—"Mr. Macklin, by the lines, I should rather say, by the *cordage* of your face, you ought to be *hanged*!" After Garrick, by the wonderful display of his theatrical powers, had fully established his reputation as the first actor existing, though in the bloom of youth, he received tempting proposals to join the company in Drury-lane; but having formed a friendship with Macklin, it was agreed between them, that one should not engage without the other; Macklin having quarrelled with the Drury-lane manager, and having no likelihood of being engaged, unless Garrick made a positive resolution not to enter into terms without him. The manager had been much disgusted with the rough impracticable temper of Macklin. Garrick

rick held out as long as he could, but the love of fame, and the temptation of profit, were at last too much for him to resist, and he entered into a separate engagement. He frankly, however, offered to divide his salary with Macklin, till the manager should relent, or, at least, till Macklin should obtain a desirable situation elsewhere. Macklin, in revenge, hired a vast body of *Irish chairmen*, and stationed them in the pit, disguised in decayed finery from Monmouth-street, who, as soon as Garrick came upon the stage, raised a tremendous howl; so that it was in vain that Garrick attempted to speak. These outrageous scenes were repeated for several nights successively, till, Macklin's resources beginning to fail, and some of his friends forgetting to return what they had been suffered to borrow from Monmouth-street, he was obliged to give up the hope of obstructing the career of Garrick, or inducing the public to espouse his cause. He then returned to Ireland, where he was received with great kindness, and increased considerably in professional repute. As his reputation was so high, he found little difficulty in again procuring an advantageous engagement in London. He returned accordingly, and all old grievances were forgotten. After this, he played *Shylock* often, and always with greater attraction. He also performed *Sir Gilbert Wrangle*, in Cibber's very pleasant comedy of the Refusal, &c. &c.

On Saturday, July 11th, at his house in Hampstead, Ignatius Gahagan, esq. of Soho-square, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Gahagan was a native of Ireland, where, as well as in England, he possessed considerable estates. After visiting most of the countries in Europe, he settled here, and remained in or near the capital, for the last 30 or 40 years, except during a few short excursions to Spa, Dublin, &c.—He was a man of great humour, and kept up an acquaintance with all the wits of the age; Garrick, Murphy, Foote, &c. were frequently at his house, and he would have travelled forty miles at any time, either to make or hear a good *bon mot*. Being bred a catholic, he experienced some difficulties on account of his religious opinions, and once actually found himself under the necessity of recanting his faith, in order to preserve his estate. This occurred, in consequence of the penal laws of Ireland, by which the protestant heir was enabled to oust the catholic professor; a circumstance that needs only to be mentioned, to call forth a just degree of indignation from the enlightened and liberal, whatever their own particular belief may be. Mr. G. accordingly repaired to his native country, abjured the tenets of popery, became a member of the English church, as by *law established*, and at the end of about a fortnight, sold his estate, and brought the money to England. On being reminded of this circumstance, he was accustomed to say, "that he would rather at any time entrust God with his *soul*, than the laws of Ireland with his *lands*."—Mr. G. has left behind him an only child, who has been some

time married to the Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the great man of the same name, and who rendered it immortal by his "*Esprie des Loix*."

Deaths Abroad.

At the Hague, Admiral Lucas, just as his trial was about to commence.

In March last, of the yellow fever, on board the Madras ship of war, in the West-Indies, P. Stuart, esq. first lieutenant.

In Livonia, Count Bukati, many years resident minister at the Court of London, from the King of Poland.

June 21. Much and deservedly lamented, count Bernstorff, the Danish minister, immortalized by the blessings of his countrymen, and the praises of Mr. Fox, and, in many respects, one of the greatest men of the age. Unlike the generality of modern statesmen, he punctually fulfilled the promises he made, and uniformly adhered to the principles which had raised him to power. His great and leading ambition was, to improve and meliorate the constitution of his country, and condition of his countrymen; and, from motives truly honourable to his philanthropy, he sedulously preserved Denmark in peace with all foreign powers. As he detested wars abroad, he never employed either spies or informers at home. He administered justice in mercy; and while he added to the liberties, he diminished as much as possible the burthens of his fellow-subjects. During his long illness, the Prince Royal visited him three times a day. In these visits, the dying minister admonished and instructed the Prince on points of importance to the government of Denmark; and his instructions, there is reason to think, will not be lost. He count was in the 62d year of his age.

Lately, in France, at the age of 78, the citizen Sédaine, formerly a member of the French Academy. His death had been announced many months before the event really took place, and all the journals were eager to regret the loss of an author who had diverted and instructed France, during the last forty years. They reminded the public of his uniform success in the drama, and recalled the agreeable sensations experienced during the performance of "*Felix*," "*Richard*," "*Rose and Colas*," "*The Deserter*," "*Aucassin and Nicolette*," "*Le Philosophe sans le Savoir*," "*La Gageure imprévue*," "*La Reine de Golconde*," "*Guillaume Tell*," &c. During a malady that proved fatal, Sédaine read one of those journals, and thus, on his death bed, enjoyed, by anticipation, a taste of his own posthumous fame: he received, however, a still nobler consolation from the testimony of a conscience, which whispered to him, that he had never separated morals from talents, and the love of renown from the love of virtue. Michael-Jean Sédaine was born at Paris, on the 4th of June, 1719. His father, who was an architect, having dissipated all his fortune, his son, at the age of thirteen, was obliged to resign his studies, in which he had made great

progress; a circumstance that affected him greatly, and forced him often to shed tears. The elder Sédaine, having at length procured a petty office in the iron-works of Berry, he followed him thither, and beheld this unhappy parent die from mere vexation. After paying his last duties, young Sédaine determined to repair to Paris, in search of his mother, whom he had left there, with one of his brothers. In compliance with this plan, he took a place in the stage-coach for another brother, who had gone with him into Berry, but, as after paying the fare, the sum of eighteen franks (about fifteen shillings) constituted the whole of his fortune, he accompanied the carriage on foot, and as the weather proved cold, he covered the shoulders of the little boy with his own coat. All the travellers were affected with this circumstance, and the coachman was so much pleased with it, that he, in his turn, became disinterested, and treated the generous youth by his side on the coach-box. On his arrival in the capital, he found his family to consist of two children, younger than himself, and a widowed mother, at once poor and helpless. In order to support them, he became a day-labourer, and actually gained a livelihood for the whole, by stone-cutting; he, at length, with much pains, and great difficulty, was enabled to procure for his remaining parent an asylum in a convent at Montear, where she spent the remainder of her days in happiness and tranquillity. Fortune had done every thing in her power to stifle those talents which were one day to receive due homage; but nature proved too strong for her, and Sédaine became a dramatic poet, notwithstanding the many, and seemingly insurmountable obstacles thrown in his way. Molière, Montagne, and Shakspeare, were the great models whom he respected, consulted, and studied; there was, also, a wonderful fund of sympathy in his own bosom, for he never listened to the recital of any action, in which the interest of humanity proved triumphant, without becoming affected even to tears. Without recapitulating the names of any other young men, whom he, in his turn, patronized, when he had attained eminence, it will be sufficient to mention that of David. It was he who first put a pencil into the hand of that artist; he, also, assisted him with his purse, after he had obtained an apartment at the Louvre, and, thus as it were, bestowed on his country, the immortal painter of Brutus, and the Horatii. Sédaine received a chair in the French Academy, in consequence of the success of his *Richard Coeur de Lion*, and was intimately connected with all the men of letters, and all the artists of his time; in particular, Wailly, Peyre, Pajou, Duges, David, &c. He was indifferent as to wealth; but the republic, conscious of his worth and talents, bestowed a sum of money on him, a few months before his end. This respectable old man died a few weeks since, in the arms of a family that adored him, and he was accompanied to his grave by those whom he loved and cherished.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Andrew Brown, the respectable printer of the *Federal Gazette*. His death was occasioned, and attended by the following melancholy and singularly tragical circumstances:—Mr. Brown, his wife, and George, his son, were at the Circus, on Thursday evening, the 26th of Jan. last. A sudden indisposition of Mrs. Brown obliged them to retire before the performances were terminated. On their return home, Mrs. Brown and the children went to bed before ten o'clock.—Mr. Brown remained writing, till near eleven o'clock. He was accustomed to keep large quantities of ashes in the back part of the stove: to this circumstance, which arose from what he conceived prudent precaution, was, probably owing the destruction of his family: for it is believed, that the log which he raked up, was, by means of the ashes behind it, kept so far forwards, as to cause it, when it broke in the middle, to fall on the floor, where the fire caught some loose papers.—Be this as it may, it is likely that the fire commenced soon after he retired to bed; and that it spread slowly, from want of air to nourish it.—Mr. Brown rose about five o'clock, and quickly found the perilous situation of his family and fortune. His first step was to call loudly to Mrs. Brown, and the rest of the family, to rise and take care of themselves. Then, with the assistance of a white and black servant, and an apprentice, he essayed to extinguish the flames, by quantities of water brought from a neighbouring pump. In this ineffectual attempt they spent about eight or ten minutes; but the fresh air that rushed through the street-door added such fury to the till then dormant flames, that they forced a passage through the office-window, and through the ceiling, close by the bed-chamber door; thence they seized the stair-case between the second and third story, and a solid column of fire and smoke issued upwards, and into the adjacent rooms.—In the interim, Mrs. Brown, on the first alarm, started from bed, and, undressed as she was, ran down stairs. Her eldest daughter, Mary, had likewise come down. Alarming as were appearances at this time, the danger did not seem by any means so imminent as it really was. It was judged, as the fire was then confined to one room, that there would be time to run up stairs, and put on a few clothes. Another motive had weight with the fond mother; two of her children were still up stairs, and in danger of perishing; female delicacy and parental affection combined therefore to impel Mrs. B. to attend those stairs, which she was never to descend with life.—All this occurred between the first discovery of the fire, and the moment of its forcing a passage upwards. Mrs. Brown had dressed herself, and her daughter Betsey, and with that child was at the room door of the third story, when an irresistible torrent of flame and smoke hurried her into eternity.—While she remained at the door, one of the apprentices attempted to pass by her, but she forced him back to dress himself, perhaps not deeming the danger so urgent as it really was.

was, and unwilling to increase the confusion below. The boy ran to the street-window, and was going to leap out, but was intimidated. He again returned to the stair-case, and escaped by Mrs. Brown, who still remained nailed, as it were, to the fatal spot, where she met her fate. —He was considerably scorched.—When Mr. Brown found his endeavours to extinguish the flames were ineffectual, he rushed up stairs to attempt to rescue his family. When he reached the third story, he was struck with the dreadful sight of his wife and child suffocated to death; almost overpowered with the smoke, he arrived at the window. His hands were much burned, as were his legs, his neck, his face, and the parts adjacent to the abdomen.—He loudly called for a ladder, which was instantly applied to the side of the house; his black servant, Caesar, mounted, snatched him from instant destruction, and carried him down into the street—Caesar again ascended, and brought away one of the hired servant-women, who was on the point of perishing.—A neighbour got into the bed-chamber by the shed in the yard, and found another daughter, Mary, lying under the window. She still retained appearances of life—her pulse beat, and her heart throbbed. Every endeavour was used to restore her, but in vain.—Betsey, as was hinted, perished in company with her mother. George, the son, accompanied to the window an apprentice-boy, who jumped into the yard. It is not ascertained whether he made any attempt to escape in the same dangerous manner; but it is certain that he fell a sacrifice near to the window. This most unfortunate of mothers, and her three children, were on Saturday afternoon, the 28th, interred in one common grave, in St. Paul's church-yard, attended by as great a concourse of people as Philadelphia has witnessed at a funeral for many years! —Mr. Brown, though severely burnt, was not considered to be in danger till some days after, when a delirium took place. He constantly raved about his lost family, calling for their assistance; and his symptoms appeared to grow more dangerous, till Saturday, when he expired. His remains were, about the same hour next morning, deposited in the same grave with those of his family.—Mr. Brown was a native of the North of Ireland; he was born about the year 1744. About the year 1770, he married a Miss McDowel, in the neighbourhood of Bel-turbet, where he resided for some short time. About the year 1773, he went to America, where he quitted the British service, and settled in Massachusetts. He entered the American service, about the commencement of the war, and was at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, where he displayed a high degree of courage, and good conduct. He was, likewise, in the northern army, under general Gates, where he was regarded as a brave and useful officer. At the close of the war, he established a young ladies' academy in Lancaster, on a plan more liberal than had before been contemplated in America; from thence he removed, after a short time, to Philadelphia, where he

entered on the same profession. He established the Federal Gazette, about the time that the present constitution of the United States was offered for public consideration: and his paper was of very considerable service in smoothing the rugged path which that instrument had to tread.—During the frightful ravages of the yellow fever, the Federal Gazette was continued at the imminent hazard of his life. Being the only paper in the city then published daily, the fugitive citizens, dispersed over the Union, were indebted to it for the information they had of their abandoned friends.—Mr. Brown's exertions were by no means relaxed by this tide of prosperity. On the contrary, he used the means unexpectedly thrown into his power, to secure and extend the favour he had acquired. In every department of his paper, whatever was attainable by unceasing industry, or liberal expence, he procured for the entertainment of his readers. As one, among many instances, it may be observed, that Mr. Callender had long been engaged by him, as a reporter of debates, at sixteen dollars per week—a salary, till then, without example in America.—By these means, his Gazette was daily gaining ground in the public mind, and its profits had arisen equal to those of any other paper in the United States. In a few days, however, his good fortune is past and gone—and he, and all his family, are equally swept off the face of the earth.—*New York Magazine.*

At Presqu'isle, in the service of his country, on the fifteenth of December, 1796, Anthony Wayne, major-general in the army of the United States of America, and one of the illustrious founders of the American Republic. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1745. His grand-father bore a captain's commission, at the battle of the Boyne, under king William, and was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty. The general's father was a respectable farmer, and served for many years as a representative for the county of Chester, in the general assembly of Pennsylvania, before the revolution. His son succeeded him, as representative for the county, in 1773. In this eventful year, he began his career, as a patriot and friend of the rights of man. He took an active part in all the measures of the assembly that year, which were opposed to the claims of Great Britain; and, in connection with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Charles Thompson, and a few other gentlemen, prepared the way for the decided and useful part which Pennsylvania afterwards took in the American revolution.—In the year 1775, he quitted the councils of his country, for the field. He entered the army of the United States, as a colonel. His name recruited a regiment in a few weeks, in his native county. In the close of this year, he accompanied general Thompson into Canada: here he was soon led into action. In the defeat of general Thompson, he behaved with great bravery, and was singularly useful in saving a large body of the army, by the judicious manner in which he conducted their retreat,

retreat, after the general was made prisoner. In this battle, the general, then colonel, received a flesh-wound in his leg. In the campaign of 1776, he served under general Gates, at Ticonderoga. General Gates esteemed him highly, not only for his courage, and other military talents, but for his knowledge as an engineer. It was said of him, that his eye was nearly equal to a measure, in judging of heights and distances; a talent of incalculable consequence in an officer. At the close of this campaign, he was created a brigadier-general.—He bore an active part in the campaign of 1777. He fought at Brandywine, and, for a long time retarded the progress of the British army, in crossing Chad's ford. He fought at Germantown, and at the Paoli, on Lancaster road: in the last of these battles (where he had a separate command, and in which he was defeated) his coolness and intrepidity, in the midst of a bloody scene, finally sustained his character above censure, and added credit to the American arms.—In 1778, he shared in the honour of the victory over the British army at Monmouth. In the same year, he distinguished himself by a bold attack upon a block-house, on the North River; it was rendered unsuccessful, according to the account given of it by general Washington, in his letter to congress, only by the intemperate valour of his troops.—In 1779, he distinguished himself by surprising and storming Stony Point. In effecting this business, he marched several miles through a deep morass, in the middle of the night. In the attack upon the fort, he was struck down by a ball, which grazed his head. It was expected that he was killed; but he soon rose, so as to rest upon one knee: feeling his situation, and believing his wound to be mortal, he cried out to one of his aids, "*carry me forward, and let me die in the fort.*" When he entered it, he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood by the sword, and to make the garrison prisoners of war. This humane command was the more generous, as the garrison consisted of some of the troops who had used the bayonet without mercy at the Paoli.—In the year 1781, he bore an active part in the campaign, which reduced the army of Lord Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering prisoners of war. After this event, he was sent by general Washington to conduct the war in the state of Georgia. Here, his prudence, courage, and military skill, were amply tried: he contended, with equal success, with British soldiers, Indian savages, and American traitors. In a short time, he established peace and liberty, in that once distracted state. As a reward for his eminent services, the legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm.—Upon the return of peace, he retired to private pursuits. In 1787, he subscribed, as a member of the Pennsylvania convention, the instrument which declared the present federal constitution of the United States to be part of the supreme law of the land.—In the year 1792, he accepted of the command of the American army to be employed against the Indians, who, for several years, had carried on a successful and desolating

war upon the frontiers of the United States. In this situation, his military genius broke forth with accumulated lustre. He disciplined and created an army; and, by uniting in his system of tactics Indian stratagems with civilized bravery, he led on his troops to victory, over numerous and confederated tribes, and thereby gave peace in a single day to the United States.—He died in a hut in the wilderness, remote from his friends, that his countrymen might enjoy in safety, beneath domestic shades, and in cultivated society, the peaceable fruits of their labours. Traveller, whoever thou art, that shalt visit the shores of the lake on which his body is interred, stop, and drop a tear, in behalf of his country, over his grave. Plant near it a willow, which shall convey to it the dew of heaven, and cut upon its bark, in letters that shall grow with time, the name of Wayne, with the precious epithets of Patriot, Hero, and Friend!—*New York Magazine.*

At Salem, Mrs. Lydia Woodbury, widow, in her 84th year. The extraordinary circumstances which attended her death, were the following:—She had been bowed down for nearly forty years, without being able to raise herself to an erect posture, through rheumatism and great weakness in her back and reins; and, at times, for many years, she had been afflicted with severe paroxysms of pain in her back, reins, hips, knees, &c. which increased her deformity till she became almost double. One day, sitting by the fire-side, in a low chair, in her usual state, without any new or previous complaint, she was suddenly seized with a fit of the shaking palsy; the whole frame soon became tremulous to a great degree—she immediately lost the power of speech, so as not to be able to articulate one word, uttering, at the same time, an uncouth noise, expressive of great distress: her hearing, which had been for many years very imperfect, became clear and full. Her friends laid her aside on the bed, supposing her to be dying; she soon, however, began to straighten herself; and, at length, she turned herself suddenly on her back, extended her limbs, and became at once perfectly straight. The joints of her back, which before appeared dislocated, were reduced to their natural position, and there fixed, with every joint downwards to the end of her toes; her hearing now became as dull as ever;—her appetite returned with her speech and intellectual powers; and she continued in this motionless state, with great patience and little pain, for near eight weeks, when she died.—*Ditto.*

At New-Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Stephen Johnson, aged 94. His descendants, 11 children, 92 grand-children, 260 great-grand-children, and one of the fifth generation.

At Ballstown, April 6, the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, in his 76th year. He was the founder of that settlement, and had been in the ministry, as is supposed, upwards of 50 years.

At Hartford, April 18th, after a long and distressing illness, the Rev. E. Winchester, preacher of the doctrine of universal restoration, aged forty-six years.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

* * For the Convenience of our numerous provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged geographically.

☞ Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with Gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN consequence of the continued subscriptions and benefactions of many liberal individuals, in aid of the annual payments of the members, the fund of that laudable institution the SCHOOL-MASTERS ASSOCIATION, is increasing rapidly, and a prospect afforded that it will, at length, arrive to such a degree of stability as fully to answer the excellent purposes of the original institutors.

The funds of the new infirmary, at Newcastle, have, for some years past, proved inadequate to that universal relief which was formerly given to the sick poor, by the administrators of that humane institution.

Notwithstanding the activity of our cruisers, the North Sea has been, of late, greatly infested by French and Dutch privateers; the extent and value of our trade holding out encouragement for the most daring enterprize.

A religious society has been lately formed at Newcastle, for the relief of the friendless poor; the objects of this institution are to be enabled to attend places of public worship, and to be supported in case of sickness, &c.

Newcastle, July 22. On Sunday evening last, between five and six o'clock, a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning came on at Tinnmouth and Whitley, which was felt all along the north coast. The lightning entered the stable door occupied by the East and West Lothian cavalry, encamped on Whitley Links, and instantaneously killed two horses: three others were much burnt, two of which are since dead;—the remainder of the horses were turned out of the stable as soon as possible, and ran off in all directions, being raised and terrified by the storm. Part of the stable and forage were consumed, but fortunately none of the men received the least injury, though several were very near the spot at the time.

Married.]—At Rosehall, G. Charteris, jun. esq. of Amisfield, to Miss S. A. Ross, of Stafford. At Newcastle, the rev. H. Fearon, of Whitby, to Miss Frankland. Near Hexham, G. Gibson, esq. of Staghaw Close House, to Miss J. Charlton, of Sandhoe.

Died.]—At Newcastle, in the Pudding-

chair, aged 98. Mrs. B. Wilson; active and hearty to the last, in her occupation of rye-bread baker. Mrs. Adams, of the Quay Side. At her house, on the Walls, aged 95, Mrs. Deb. Westgarth, a maiden lady and a Quaker. Aged 65, Mr. G. Bell, officer of excise. Aged 67, after a long state of ill health, Mr. W. Smith, surgeon: his professional talents were held in high estimation, and, notwithstanding the many eccentricities of his character, he was very well respected by those who knew him. Mr. I. Charnley, second son of Mr. W. C.: a young man respected for his great mental acquirements and his amiable disposition. The driver of the Manchester waggon; as the waggon was passing over Gateshead Fell, the horses took fright, and ran with such violence, that the driver, in endeavouring to stop them, was thrown down, and the wheels going over his body, he died, in the course of a few hours. A labourer; coming down the steep stairs, called the Dog Leap, and leaping from the Castle Garth to the lowest part of the side, his foot slipped, and he fell headlong, by which accident he was so dreadfully bruised that he expired almost immediately.

At Newton, near Corbridge, Mr. W. Winship. In York, Mrs. Kingston, relict of the late Mr. C. K. of Kirkleatham. Mrs. Block, in New Elvet, Durham. At Berwick, aged 74, Mr. J. Soulsby. Mr. J. Hall, formerly of Cat Row, near Morpeth. At Dunston, near Wickham, aged 65, Mr G. Dobson. At Newham near Ponteland, Mr. M. Rutherford. At S. Shields, much respected for his honest worth, Mr. R. Skipley. Near Whitehaven, Mrs. Linlow, wife of the rev. J. L. of S. Shields. At Middleton Tyas, Mrs. M. Hartley. At Harratan, near Chester-le-Street, Mr. P. Crisp. A boat lately overset near Tyne-mouth, and the whole boats crew, consisting of twenty persons, were drowned, excepting two.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Carlisle, June 26, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition should be presented to the King, requesting

questing "the removal of his present ministers, as a necessary step towards procuring peace." In this it is declared, "that ministers have involved the nation in a war which might have been safely and honourably avoided, by timely negotiation; that they have sent money out of the country, without the authority of parliament; enacted laws, subversive of the Bill of Rights; and, by a long series of unwise measures, have rendered the country contemptible abroad, and generated such discontents at home, as, unless speedily allayed, and the blessings of peace restored, will, it is feared, become dangerous to the safety of the throne, and tranquillity of the country," &c. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to J. C. CURWEN, esq. and Sir F. F. VANE, bart. "for their conduct in parliament, in resisting the weak, wicked, and ruinous measures of the present administration."

Married.—At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, Mr. W. Piper, of Whitehaven, to Miss Brew, of Douglas. Captain B. Stewards, of Whitehaven, to Miss Towerlon, of Swinfield, in Kinrosside. H. H. Simpson, esq. of Richardby, Cumberland, to Miss A. Duberly, of Ensham Hall, Oxon.

Died.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Johnstone. Aged 19, Miss M. Chambre. Aged 64, Mr. J. Kendal, formerly master of a vessel in the foreign trade. In the Bahamas, aged 28, Mr. W. Parkin, mate of the *Jane*, of Liverpool, late of Whitehaven.

At Workington, while on a visit at a neighbour's house, aged 67, Mr. W. Peile. Mr. T. Outterside. At Woda Bank, near Egremont, aged 43, Mrs. F. Hartley. At Lambfar, in Embleton, aged 63, Mr. T. Coulthard. At Keswick, Mr. S. Norman, formerly carrier between Keswick and Penrith. Suddenly, after returning from Cockermouth Fair, aged 20, Miss Telford, of Beckbank, in Embleton.

At Denton Holme, near Carlisle, Mrs. L. Dixon. At Newport, Gloucester, on her return from the Hot Wells near Bristol, Mrs. M. Spedding, relict of J. S. esq. of Armathwaite, Cumberland. At Cockermouth, aged 28, Miss R. Bowman. At Pardshaw, near Cockermouth, Mr. P. Myerhouse. At Ginns, Mr. White. At Kendal, Mrs. E. Coupland. At Kirk Oswald, aged 73, T. Featherstonehaugh, esq. justice of peace for Cumberland upwards of forty years, and high sheriff in 1755, sincerely lamented for the many virtues which diffused blessings around him, and for his great worth in public and private life. At the Oaks, in Cumberland, Mr. R. Blamire, stationer, of London.

LANCASHIRE.

At Preston assizes, Roger Edmundson, J. Asheton, and James Barnes, on a charge for "damning the king," were acquitted, there having been no bill found against them. This acquittal proved very gratifying to a number of their friends in court, but who joined in senti-

ment with some judicious persons, that it ought to operate as a caution to them, to be more circumspect in their conduct for the future.

Some time ago, a Mr. Powys, of Moreham, near Preston, offered, by public advertisement, a reward of fifty pounds a year, for life, to any man who would undertake to live seven years under ground, without seeing a human face; and to let his toe and finger nails grow, during the whole time of his confinement, together with his beard. Commodious apartments were provided under ground, with a cold bath, a chamber-organ, as many books as the occupier should desire, and provisions were to be served from Mr. P.'s table; on ringing a bell the recluse was also to be provided with every convenience desired. It appears that an occupier offered himself for this singular residence, who is now in his fourth year of probation, a labouring man, who has a large family, all of whom are maintained by Mr. P.

Some wheat, the produce of the settlement at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, was lately brought to Liverpool, which, from its superior qualities, sold for four shillings a bushel more, in the market there, than English wheat.

Lately a very violent storm caused the sea to swell with such violence, as to wash down a part of the new quay, in Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man, for the construction of which government had allowed some time before 15,000*l*.

Several new batteries have been erected lately, at the mouth of Douglas Harbour; and all the inhabitants, from sixteen to sixty, have been enrolled to bear arms.

Since the establishment of the LITERARY SOCIETY, at Liverpool, upwards of twelve months ago, one hundred guineas have been appropriated, from the fund, to charitable purposes, after defraying all the expences of the institution. This society was established solely for the discussion of literary and moral questions: every attendant who is not a subscriber pays one shilling for admission.—The general establishment of such societies would probably tend to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge.—Our last Supplement exhibits a respectable specimen of the talents of one of the members.

Lately, at Newton Common, in Lancashire, a vessel, heavily laden with copper slag, passed along the Sankey canal, without the aid of haulers or rowers, the oars performing eighteen strokes a minute, by the application of *steam only*! After a course of ten miles, the vessel returned the same evening, by the same means, to St. Helen's, whence she had set out. This ingenious discovery, by an original form and motion of the oars, may be ranked among the most useful of modern inventions, and, in particular, promises the highest benefits to inland navigation.

On auditing the general account of the receiver of the dock duties, at Liverpool, it appears that 4528 vessels have arrived in the port, in the period from June 24, 1796, to June 24, 1797; and that the amount of the

receipt, this year, has been 13,319l. that is nearly 1000l. more than it was last year, and above 75l. more than it has ever been hitherto, not excepting the very flourishing year of 1792.

Married.—Mr. R. Roskall, of Garstang, to Miss E. Tarleton. R. G. Lomax, esq. of Clayton Hall, near Preston, to Miss Greaves. Mr. R. Gillow, of Lancaster, to Miss Parker, of Preston. At Lancaster, Capt. Swainson, dock and quay master there, to Miss Mason. At Middleton, Mr. T. Smith, agent to Lord Suffield, to Miss Archer. In Montgomeryshire, New York, North America, Mr. S. Jackson, formerly of Manchester, to Miss L. Heyer. At Liverpool, Mr. Abram to Mrs. Kelly. At the Quaker's Meeting, Lancaster, Mr. Wilkins, of Cirencester, to Miss A. Jepson.

Died.—At Liverpool, Mrs. Houghton. Mr. C. Wilson, formerly in the African trade. Mr. R. Christie, musician. After a tedious illness, Mrs. Stephenson. Aged 57, Mrs. C. L. Reid; an affectionate wife, tender parent, and sincere friend. Mrs. Penny. Aged 50, Mrs. Coleman, whose greatest happiness lay in conscientiously discharging the relative, social, and religious duties of life; in prosperity she was humble, in adversity serene. In consequence of a fall from his horse the day before, Mr. S. Lord: he was respected for the strict integrity of his character.

At Manchester, Mr. Hotchkiss, formerly one of the overseers of the town. Mr. Jones. Mrs. Harrison. Mr. Wainwright. Mr. Hargreave, secretary to the infirmary.

At Blackburn, J. Tipping, esq. of Claxby, Lincoln. Aged 50, Mrs. Bradley. Aged 74, Mr. R. Berry.

Mrs. J. Wilson, of Ardwick. At Lancaster, aged 87, Mrs. M. Jepson, a Quaker. At Poulton in the Fylde, aged 117, Mrs. J. Stephenson. Aged 87, Mrs. S. Kellfall, of Duckinfield; mother to 13 children, grandmother to 87, great-grandmother to 86, and great-great-grandmother to 3. At Greenfield, near Holywell, Mr. D. Donbavand; lamented by his friends and the poor for his benevolence and hospitality. Aged 96, Frances Watkinson, of Scarisbrick, near Ormskirk: she enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of her death. At the Isles de Loos, aged 19, Mr. J. Swinhoe. After a short illness, Mr. R. Taylor, of North Shore: beloved by his numerous friends for the suavity of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. At Rochdale, Mrs. Holt, and Mr. C. Brooke.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately, at a numerous meeting of the cutting-butchers, of Sheffield and its vicinity, "to take into consideration the present high price of butchers' meat, and the means of relieving so extensive and alarming an evil," it was resolved unanimously, "that the practice of carcase-butchers, in monopolizing the markets on which the Sheffield market is dependant for the supply of cattle and sheep (which practices have, of late years, much increased) is one

cause of the dearth of butchers' meat, in this town and neighbourhood, and therefore ought to be restricted, &c. That "the practices of jobbers, and others, who buy cattle and sheep on speculation, which are afterwards sold at advanced prices, several times, before they are purchased by the cutting retail butchers," &c. "as also, after they are killed for sale (by which means several unnecessary profits are obtained, between the farmer and consumer) are the principal causes of the dearth," &c. that "such practices, having of late years much increased, and being now rapidly increasing, ought to be abolished." Also, "that it is the opinion of the meeting, that the bills pending in parliament, for the remedy of similar evils in London, &c. would, if passed into a law, and extended to the kingdom at large, be attended with very beneficial effects to the whole community."

At a late meeting of the masterwardens, searchers, and assistants, of the company of cutlers, and of other merchants, manufacturers, &c. of Sheffield, it was resolved, that "any alteration in the existing laws, so as to diminish or do away the responsibility which at present attaches to ship-owners, as carriers for the goods entrusted to their care, would greatly endanger the safety of trade, and become a source of innumerable disputes; and that the present bill, exonerating carriers from all responsibility in certain cases, and in others restraining that responsibility to a very small portion of the damages which may be incurred, by confining it to the value of the vessel and freight, would, if granted, tend to subvert many of the commercial and insurance laws now existing."

The east window of St. James's church, at Sheffield, was lately taken down, and replaced by a painted one, executed by the late Mr. Peckitt, of York, who revived the art of painting upon glass. In the centre is a crucifix, the figure of which measures 7 feet by 3 feet 1 inch; the rest of the window is ornamented with tasteful devices, exhibiting beautiful and splendid tints, continually diversified by the varying rays of light which fall on it.

Lately, in working a slate-quarry, near Barnard Castle, a road, of great magnitude, and apparently very old, was discovered in a large stone, (solid, except in the particular spot occupied by his incarceration) which, from its size, situation, &c. must have lain there, undisturbed, a considerable time. The road died immediately on his liberation; but whether this happened from his sudden exposure to the open air, or from some wound he received when the stone was broken, did not appear.

Married.—At Lambeth, Mr. J. Wright, lieutenant in the navy, to Miss Bine, second daughter of the late F. B. esq. of Hull. At Beverly, Mr. W. Gardiner to Miss Arden. The rev. J. Sanderson, of Tyer's Hill, near Barnsley, to Miss E. Marsden. A. Trigleby, esq. to Miss N. Ashe, both of Austwick, in Craven. Also Mr. W. King to Miss A. Whalley,

Whalley, of the same place. Mr. Wainwright, attorney, of Leeds, to Mrs. Binnington, of York. Mr. G. Dickens, jun. of West Lilling, to Miss J. Atlay, of Dudhills.

Died.—At Leeds, in consequence of a spasm on his lungs, G. Smithson, esq. Mr. J. Stephenson. Mrs. Broadhead, of Barnsley. Aged 73, Mrs. Hirst, of Clayton Heights, near Bradford.

At Hull, aged 87, Mrs. Little, relict of Mr. J. L. teacher of the languages. Mr. B. Huntingdon, surgeon.

At York, aged 46, Mr. E. Thwaites. Mr. J. Deighton, of Red House; in the office of the sheriff of York. Mrs. Wentworth. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. A. Ridfdale.

At Sheffield, Mr. Buck, merchant, formerly of Halifax. Mrs. Chadwick, wife of the rev. Mr. C. Mr. W. Hartley. At Bridgehouses, near Sheffield, J. Clay, esq. greatly lamented by his family, friends, and the poor.

Mr. S. Richardson, husbandman, of Giltfit, near Whiston: while threshing corn in a barn, a bull from an adjoining field came up to him, in a kind of hostile manner; at first he beat the bull off with a pitch-fork, the animal, however, becoming more enraged, attacked him a second time with such fury as to kill him in an instant.

Mr. Michael Fenwick, many years travelling attendant on the late rev. J. Wesley, and a well-known and formerly much followed preacher among the methodists. Walking, near Burlington, with Mr. J. Peacock (another methodist itinerant preacher) they went to a corn-mill, at some little distance, to take shelter from a heavy shower of rain; here they found W. Winttingham, the miller's son, and W. Matson, a blacklayer: Fenwick and Winttingham remained on the first floor, and Peacock and Matson ascended into the chamber: they had scarcely had time to place themselves there, when the mill received a violent shock from lightning, and Fenwick and Winttingham were instantaneously struck dead. Mr. Peacock was also struck down, his hair was singed, and he remained for a short time quite insensible; he is likely, however, to recover, although confined with violent pains in his arms. Matson was also much hurt. Mr. Fenwick's face and neck were quite black. Winttingham was bloody and much burnt, and his clothes all on fire. One sail of the mill was entirely shivered, and several pieces of it carried to the distance of fifty yards. Some other parts of the mill were considerably damaged.

On the same day on which the above accident happened, Mr. Oliver, of Haxey. and Mr. Huntingdon, exciseman, having improvidently taken shelter under a tree, during a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Mr. O. was instantaneously struck dead, his coat sleeve and shirt were torn from his arm, a pair of steel buckles he had on

were melted, and his shoes demolished. Mr. H. was materially shocked, but recovered gradually; at first he was unable to walk, and his hand and side remained much affected for some time. His watch-glass was broken to pieces.

At Cottingham, aged 19, Miss Gilder, daughter of Mr. J. Gilder, merchant, of Hull. At Scarborough, Mr. S. S. Simpson, an eminent brewer. Mr. W. Martin, of Wakefield, principal agent to the proprietors of the Air and Calder Navigation.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A ball was held, lately, at Lowth, attended by a very numerous assemblage, the object of which was to provide relief for such artificers as may, from the severity of the ensuing winter, become unable to follow their respective occupations.

The inhabitants of Morton, near Gainfborough, have come to a resolution to discontinue their annual wakes.

Married.—Mr. T. Hartnell, of Lincoln, to Mrs. Bradley. At Alford, Mr. J. Shepherd, of York, to Mrs. A. Hanford.

Died.—Aged 15, Mr. E. W. Drury, eldest son of Mr. D. printer. Aged 24, Mrs. S. Smith. Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. J. Field, of Noston, near Lincoln; steward of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Stamford, aged 81, J. Neale, esq.: he was a gentleman of a good and reputable family. All the latter part of his life he was subject to ill health; he bore his affliction, however, with magnanimity, and died with the fortitude of a good Christian. Mrs. E. Robinson, of Alford.

At Rauceby, the rev. J. Flavell, B. A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge: he had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health, until he felt some symptoms of indisposition a day or two prior to his setting out from his father's house, in Shropshire, for Buckden; where he was ordained deacon, on Trinity Sunday last. He was of a pious and amiable character; and sanguine hopes were entertained by his friends, that he would prove an illustrious ornament to the church, of which he had been ordained a minister.

At Caythorpe, aged 77, Mr. W. Costall; upwards of forty years school master, and parish and vestry clerk; he was, also, a well-known singing-master and teacher of music. Aged 45, Mr. J. Morehouse, oil-merchant, of Gainfborough.

At Sleaford, on the 27th of June, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Robert Forsyth, classical tutor in the dissenting academy at Northampton. As his peculiar talents and predominant taste were in perfect harmony with the duties of his office, he was deservedly held in the highest estimation by all his pupils and literary friends; while, governed by Christian principles, and animated by the Christian hope, he passed his days in general tranquillity, and terminated his course in peace.

On Friday, the 14th, at one * in the morning, died, of a pulmonary consumption, in the fifteenth year of her age, at Boston, to which place she had gone in her way to Free-
ston, for the benefit of the sea air, or, more properly of sea-bathing, if she could have reached the coast, Miss *Martha Ann Young*, the youngest daughter of *Arthur Young*, esq. She was of a most pleasing person, and most amiable disposition; with an understanding just, comprehensive, and improved, far beyond her years. She bore her afflictive illnesses (fatal to those chiefly who are most to be regretted) with mild cheerfulness and constant resignation; fearful only of giving trouble, and most contentedly supporting it, with a mind unimpaired by the greatest diminution of strength, and the affecting change, in the dawn of life, from vivid health to a lingering and exhausting illness. It was but natural that such a young person should be much beloved by those who had been her school-fellows or her instructors. To her father, mother, sister, and brother, she was, and could not but be, unspeakably dear. They have this reflection to support them, under a trial, in itself severe beyond expression, that a person thus early taken from the present state of existence, with such advancement of intellect, and excellence of disposition, has not in vain drunk the cup of suffering here. She was sensible to the last; and an hour before her death requested those who were nearest to her by nature and affection to join with her in prayer, for herself then, and for those her dear relatives then and always. With such equanimity can those die, even in the tenderest youth, who look to an hope eternal, unchangeable, in the heavens. Her remains were deposited at Broadfield, on Tuesday, the 18th, at nine in the evening; the family, and a friend who felt the value of that permission, attending; and her brother officiating in the solemn and divinely consoling service. Of those who were present, the impression was strong, and it is to be hoped permanently beneficial on every heart; and, indeed, it was hardly possible that any could have been otherwise than deeply affected, had it been even the largest congregation.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.—At Nottingham, *W. Abnett*, gent. Aged 71. Mrs. Barrat; lamented by her friends and the sharers of her bounty, for her piety, benevolence, &c. Mrs. Hurst.

At Mansfield, suddenly, Mr. *W. Aston*. Miss *A. Davies*, a young lady of amiable manners. Mr. *T. Dutton*, drowned while bathing at the Brackenbills, near Mansfield; as he was an expert swimmer, he is supposed

* This incorrect popular usage obscures half our computation of time. Would it not be better, as astronomers do, to refer the night to the preceding day, which would, in this instance, be 13 July, 13 h. afternoon time, and ought, correspondently, to be called 13 July, one in the morning.

to have been taken with a fit of the cramp. Mrs. Goodall, of Annesley. Mrs. Cumberland, of Wilford, relict of Mr. J. C.: her death was occasioned by the strict attention she had paid her husband during his long illness, and her grief in losing him. Mr. J. Clark, post-master, of Newark.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society have offered six prizes, of five guineas each, *free for the county*, to be awarded at their next annual meeting, at Derby, August 4th. The first prize to be given for the best one-year-old bull; the second for the best two-year-old heifer; the third for the best shear hog ram; the fourth for the best two-shear ram; the fifth for the best three single theaves; and the sixth for the best two-shear wether, to be showed dead. The wethers are to be delivered, alive, to the treasurer, on a day appointed, preceding the day of show; are not to be fasted till the Wednesday, and to be killed on Thursday. The prize to be adjudged for the smallest weight of offal in proportion to the weight of carcase and fat. The stock shown is required to be of the exhibitor's own breeding.

Married.—At Breadfall, Mr. Merry to Miss E. Porter.

Died.—Miss Eaton, daughter of the late Mr. alderman E. of Derby. Aged 77, Mrs. Robinson, wife of J. R. late captain and adjutant in the Derby militia.

CHESHIRE.

The committee of the Ellesmere canal have lately built an elegant PACKET BOAT, containing two apartments for the accommodation of parties of pleasure, or others who visit the Mersey for the purpose of bathing. This vessel sails daily, during the bathing season, from the Tower Wharf, in Chester, waits three hours for the convenience of the company, and returns in the evening. Select parties may also have the use of the packet, to any part of the canal and back, for a whole day, from eight o'clock in the morning till eight at night.

A number of vessels now navigate weekly along the Ellesmere canal and the river Mersey, from Chester to Runcorn, and from Runcorn to Manchester. Runcorn is situated at the junction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal with the river Mersey, and is the great re-shipping wharf for all places on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, &c. The junction with the Staffordshire canals is at Preston Brook.

Married.—Mr. Laly, of Aston, aged 74, to Miss cousin, of Whitechurch, aged 23! At Neston, Mr. Merritt, of Liverpool, to Miss Johnson.

Died.—At Nantwich, Mrs. Hawksey, widow. At Gateley, Mrs. Bareman. In London, Mrs. Stanley, sister of the late Sir W. S. of Hooton.

SHROPSHIRE.

The institution for supporting the prison charities, in Shrewsbury, has lately received a number of additional subscribers.

The united company of mercers, of Shrewsbury, at their last meeting, resolved that their subscription to the infirmary should be increased from two to five guineas per annum; that a donation of five guineas should be made to the prison charities; and another of twenty guineas towards completing the new peal of bells for St. Chadd's church.

Married.—V. Corbett, esq. of Newton Hall, to Miss Grainger, of Moreton; an amiable, worthy young lady, with a considerable fortune. H. Wakeman, esq. of Purdewell, Worcester, to Miss Osley, of Hinton, in this county.

Died.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wilding. Of a decline, Mr. Milligan, jun. In consequence of a fall from a vicious horse, Mr. J. Gronna, attorney; of social manners, a generous open heart, and a strong and vigorous understanding.

Mr. Griffith, an eminent mercer, of Wem. In Jamaica, aged 57, Mrs. E. Adams, late of Newport; greatly respected by her relations, &c. as a strictly honest woman. Also, in that island, Mr. W. Morris and Miss M. Rider, nephew and grand-daughter to that lady. Mrs. Lewis, of Welshpool. At Oswestry, Mr. Maebeth, surgeon. Mr. R. Morris, one of the senior aldermen; mayor in 1759, and repeatedly deputy to the mayor; offices which he served with justice and impartiality.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A female friendly society, for the relief of sick, lame, and superannuated members, has been lately established at Burton upon Trent, by the activity and benevolence of a number of ladies, &c. It consists, at present, of 200 benefit members, exclusive of more than 20 ladies, who have added their generous support by becoming members, and who superintend, with strict attention, the concerns of the society.

A subscription has been lately opened for a new canal, proposed to commence from the lime works of the Marquis of Stafford, and company, at or near Littlehall, and to join the Trent and Mersey canal at or near Stone, including an additional branch to, or near to, the town of Market Drayton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The rev. S. Heyrick, M.A. rector of Brampton, Northamptonshire, has been lately elected master of the free grammar-school, in Leicester. On this occasion the corporation have made a liberal addition to the salary of the master, out of their private purse, and ordered a considerable sum of money to be laid out in the repairs of that ancient school and school-house.—A correspondent, however, of the *Leicester Journal* asserts, that the election was so conducted, that the door of competition was closed on a number of literary candidates, who, from the candid appearance of the advertisement (inserted in the London and provincial papers) were led, at a considerable expence and trouble, to procure, from the heads of colleges and professors in literature, testimonials of their ability; and this without even

the shadow of apology. He adds, that the gentleman appointed was, in the opinion of the committee, "more eligible than other candidates, because he brings a school with him." To which he replies, that as the endowment was founded *solely* for the benefit of freemen's sons, all such pupils as are or may be brought in on any other grounds, injure the *foundation*, by occupying the space of those who should be received on the establishment, thereby defeating the end of the free school, and rendering it a private seminary, &c.

Married.—Mr. King, grocer, of Leicester, to Miss Hind, of Quorndon. Mr. G. Smith, of Dibley, to Miss Breedon, of Hathern. Mr. Thompson, of Long Wharton, grazier, one of the loyal Leicestershire volunteer yeomanry, to Miss Forfell.

Died.—At Carnesfield, in an advanced age, Mrs. Marshall. Mr. E. Marvin, of E. Shilton. Richard Wheatley, of Foxton; drowned while bathing in the Union Canal.

RUTLAND.

Married.—At Ketton, Mr. Baxter to Miss Stanger. Mr. J. Raworth, surgeon and apothecary, of Uppingham, to Miss Morris, of N. Luffenham.

Died.—The rev. Mr. Fancourt, of Luffenham. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.—Aged 94, Mr. C. Wood, of Warboys.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. D. French, of Wellingborough, to Miss L. Wagstaffe, of Hinwick Hall, Bedfordshire.

Died.—At Northampton, Mrs. Lyon. At Pisford, near Northampton, Mr. T. Ward, sen. attorney: a man of deep penetration and extensive knowledge; learned in his profession, and of strict veracity and integrity. At Peterborough, aged 63, Mrs. Wakelin. Mr. W. Greathead, many years gardener to the late and present bishop of Peterborough.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the cathedral of Worcester undergoing a complete repair, the remains of King John, interred in 1216, were lately discovered, on opening the tomb of the choir, for the purpose of removing it to a more convenient place. These remains were found in an open stone coffin, under the tomb, but, from their appearance, have, it is thought, been removed from some other part of the cathedral. The body was wrapped in a crimson damask robe, the colour of which had nearly perished by time; the cuff was visible on the left arm, which had probably held his sword, a fragment of which lay on his left thigh, and parts of the leather scabbard down the thigh of the left leg. The robe had been tied across the ankles, part of the knot remaining on that of the left. The right leg seemed to have been contracted, not lying so straight as the left; part of the shin bone of the right leg, and that of the right arm, were seen below the elbow; the upper jaw, with teeth, lying near the right elbow, and the bone of the

the left arm out of its place and lying slantwise on the breast. A quantity of a kind of white paste was placed in two or three lumps on and below the belly, which had probably been poured into the body, on the heart and bowels being taken out; on breaking a piece of this paste, it was mixed with the skeletons of maggots or flies, of which great numbers lay on and about the body. On the right cheek of the skull was a sharp point, about half an inch long, and some grey hairs appeared under part of the cap, which had fitted the head very tight, and seemed to have been buckled under the chin, part of the straps remaining. The robe had the appearance, in some parts, of having been embroidered, particularly on the right knee. The coffin was laid upon the same level as the floor of the choir, the inside being even with the surface of the pavement. There was no other top to the coffin than two elm boards, which were perfectly sound. It is clearly ascertained that the body certainly was deposited here, and not in the more eastern part of the church, as was supposed; and the singular circumstance of there being no record of the place of interment on the archives of the cathedral is now obviated.

Married.—The rev. Mr. Wilson, dissenting minister, to Miss Mutlow, of Ledbury.

Died.—At Worcester, Mr. Walker. Mrs. A. Underwood. At Islington, near London, Mr. J. Holl, late bookseller, of Worcester. Mrs. Hock, of Sibbury. At Penrhore, Mrs. Long. In Bath, the rev. Mr. Foley, of Old Swinford. At Upton, Mr. B. Aycrigg, surgeon. At Kidderminster, Miss Blackmore; a constant and liberal benefactress to the poor. At Broomsgrove, Mr. Woodcock.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

An unexpected election took place, lately, for Leominster, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Hunter. The candidates were Sir H. Tempest, bart. of Hopend, and W. Taylor, esq. in the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Hunter, &c. On the close of the first day's poll, a majority of 144 votes appearing in favour of Mr. Taylor, the baronet gave up the contest. The behaviour of this last gentleman, notwithstanding his defeat, was firm and manly; taking his opponent by the hand, he wished him joy of his success, and expressed his confidence, that in this event, the country would acquire a new supporter of her constitution and liberties. The town had not even the semblance of being a scene of contest, and the election throughout was conducted with a liberality highly honourable to both parties. The friends of Sir H. T. rejecting the idea of having favours conferred on them, reversed the general custom, and, with laudable spirit, each day made their candidate their guest.

Married.—Mr. G. Lancaster, of George Street, Portman Square, London, to Miss H. Bath, of Shepherd's Market. At Knill, J. Whitaker, esq. to Miss M. Garbett.

Died.—At Hereford, Sir R. Symonds, bart. of the Meend, and many years M.P.

for Hereford. The rev. R. Hopton, prebendary of the cathedral, and vicar of Bishop Frome. William Proffer, a bargeman, found dead in a path which leads through the meadows from Hereford to Putson, and supposed to be killed by lightning, in the same storm which struck off one of the pinnacles lately erected on the tower of Hereford cathedral.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. Niblett, one of the yeomanry cavalry of that place. Miss Price of Leominster.

At Bromyard, aged 86, Mr. J. Harris.

At Bath, the rev. R. Foley, M. A. and vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford: a benevolent heart and cheerful disposition, and an understanding highly cultivated and improved by a liberal education and a love of letters, rendered him a agreeable and instructive companion; he was, moreover, a sound, orthodox divine.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the late annual wool-fair, at Monmouth, the depression in value was full three shillings per stone, compared with last year's prices; the clothiers, however, bought with great avidity, the whole quantity brought to market, which was considerable. The prices were from fourteen to twenty shillings, and some prime lots disposed of sold at twenty-one shillings per stone.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At Gloucester, D. Garrett, esq. of Gower Street, London, to Miss E. Raikes. Mr. Kirby to Miss S. Webb. Mr. Mills, surgeon, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Smith, of Broadwas. Mr. Cooper, cornet in the 29th light dragoons, to Miss Barber, of Dudbridge.

Died.—At Woodchester, Mrs. Hawker; lamented by her family as a wife and mother. At Cheltenham, the rev. S. Duncombe, minister of a Baptist congregation.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Oxford, Mr. Crotch, professor of music in the university, to Miss Bliss. Mr. R. Selwood, of Pibworth, to Miss M. Pottinger, of Wood rows. Mr. W. Hickin, of Manley Head, near Penkridge, to Mrs. A. Lane, of Hyde Hey. The rev. R. J. Charlton, fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Webb, of Lansdowne House, Somerset.

Died.—At Oxford, Mrs. Toll, relict of the rev. C. T. of Greywell, Hants. Aged 50, the rev. T. Stinton, D.D. rector of Exeter college, and vicar of Great Carlton, Lincoln. At Cheltenham, Gloucester, Mrs. L. Smith, relict of the late J. S. Savilian, professor of geometry, at Oxford, and M.D.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—J. Shrimpton, esq. of High Wycombe, to Miss Davie, of Wrentham, Suffolk.

Died.—At Buckingham, Miss H. Holloway.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Tempsford, H. P. Keane, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, to Miss S. Payne, of Tempsford Hall.

Died.

Died.—At Dunstable, Ann Guilford, maid-servant at the Bull Inn, standing inadvertently by a draw-well, in the Bull yard, she fell down the same, there being no lid on it; the well was upwards of sixty feet deep; it was nearly half an hour before the body was drawn out.

ESSEX.

The Agricultural Society of this county, at a late meeting, offered the following premiums, to be adjudged by the committee of Halstead district, for the present year: one guinea and a half to the best ploughman, and half a guinea to the second-best; also half a guinea to two or more lads, under fifteen years of age, whose merits in ploughing should be decided equal; also one guinea to the cottager, being a day-labourer in husbandry, who raised in his garden, last year, the greatest quantity of potatoes, in proportion to the quantity of his land, not exceeding two rods, nor less than two rods; also one guinea to the male servant, in husbandry, who shall have been employed the longest time in one service, with the best character; also one guinea to the female servant, in husbandry, who shall have been employed as in the last instance, &c.

NORFOLK.

The ends of public justice have been hitherto defeated, on the most frivolous and culpable pretences, in the inquiry relative to the authors and instigators of the late depredations committed in Norwich, by the Inniskillen dragoons.

From the report of the Humane Society of Norwich, lately published, it appears that from the last audit, May 19, 1796, to May 23, 1797, 31. 14s. have been paid to several individuals, for recovering six persons apparently drowned; and that upwards of 271. received by contributions, remain in the treasurer's hands. This society, since its institution, has been the means of recovering 18 persons, apparently drowned, and of saving more than 100 persons in imminent danger of being so.

The seeds of a new sort of celery, obtained from the island of Samos, in Turkey, which grows to the height of three feet, and possesses other superior properties, have been lately introduced into this county.

Married.—Mr. J. Potter, of Yoxford, to Miss Smith, of Bungay. At Norwich, Mr. J. Thouless, printer, to Miss A. Grand. Mr. J. Murly, jun. of Walsoken, to Miss M. Suterby, of Walpole, St. Peter's. Mr. T. Skrimshire, of Wisbech, to Miss Raven, of Wilsenfens. Mr. R. Gant, of Great Hautbois, to Mrs. E. Childs, of Norwich. At Norwich, S. Cubitt, gent. aged 75, to Miss M. Cubitt, aged 45.

Died.—At Norwich, very far advanced in years, Dame Let. Gould; a venerable lady, whose family (or finally of Flemish extraction) is of great antiquity in that city. Her ancestors, many years ago, had acquired so much

wealth and importance, by their ingenuity in manufactures and enterprize in commerce, as to form connections with, and partly to assist and support, most of the royal and princely houses in Christendom. From her cheerful and convivial disposition, her company was earnestly courted by the young and gay, and a card from her hand was eagerly solicited by the knight, the squire, and the sober citizen, with their wives, in the meridian of life. In the entertainment of her friends, the elegance, hospitality, and magnificence of her festive board was unrivalled; and though, occasionally a witness of some excesses in her guests, she was a rare instance of preserving her own character immaculate. She was scrupulously punctual to the day and hour of all her appointments; and also constant in attending the public ordinances of the church, of which she was an exemplary member and devout communicant. The stateliness of her deportment was blended with a graceful and familiar ease. She had a fertile invention, a lively imagination, and was a liberal patroness of the fine arts and works of fancy. In her dress, equipage, and table, she conformed to all the varieties of fashion, from a benevolent desire to countenance the employment of ingenious and industrious artizans. Exclusive of her numerous retinue, great numbers were fed by her own immediate bounty.

Mr. J. Baxter, school-master; respected for the politeness and urbanity of his manners.

At Burnham, Deepdale, Mrs. Lane. At Harlestone, respected for his extensive benevolence. Mr. J. Green, post-master. At E. Dereham, in his 39th year, Mr. Vears. Aged 33, after suffering an excruciating complaint, of five months continuance, Mrs. Boswell. At Yarmouth, in his 73d year, the rev. S. Boycott.

At Beccles, aged 72, Mr. J. Mills. Aged 65, Mr. H. Skipper. In his 95th year, Mr. J. Crisp, of Chedgreave.

At Pulham, St. Mary, aged 32, Mr. Browne: he had been for some time infirm, and seems to have had a presentiment of his death, as he took leave of his wife and family, and drank with his son, saying it would be the last time, about an hour before he died, although he was then as well as usual.

At Elden, near Thetford, Mr. S. Elden.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—Mr. R. Reeve, of the W. Suff. militia, to Miss H. F. Bezenet, of Margate. Mr. R. Flowerdew, of New-water Farm, Redgreave, to Miss Symonds, of Rickingham.

Died.—At Bury, Miss Hewitt. Mrs. Bidwell. Aged 50, T. Rose; in repairing a pump, at the Bell Inn, he fell into the well, and was killed on the spot.

Mrs. Fiske, wife of the rev. J. F. rector of Shimpling and Kettlebaston. At Melford Hall, Miss Parker, only daughter of admiral Sir H. P. Lark. Mrs. Harrington, late of Clare. At the Oaks Farm, Cowlinge, aged 89, Mr.

J. Barnard. At Southwold, aged 68, Mr. J. Fisher, late of Brundish. At Hopton, aged 37, Mrs. Ingerfoll. At Long Brackland, a corporal of the 63d regiment, who, having spent his money at a house of ill fame, and being much intoxicated, cut his own throat. At Ipswich, aged 55, Mr. G. Gowing. Also, aged 53, captain G. Coote, nephew to the late Sir Eyre C. commander in chief in the East Indies, &c. Captain C. accompanied general Burgoyne, in 1776, to Canada, and was taken prisoner, with the rest of that general's army, at Saratoga. Having been marched several hundred miles through the different provinces, and experienced various hardships and difficulties, he returned home on the conclusion of the war, retiring upon half-pay, with the full enjoyment of his family and friends. This gentleman was the friend and confidant of lady Harriot Ackland, in her design of going to the enemies' camp in search of her husband, wounded and taken prisoner by general Gates; imparting first her intention to the captain. This she afterwards effected, in an open boat, procured by him, and rowing across Lake Champlain, and arriving over against an enemies post, was not suffered to land by the sentinel; in this situation her ladyship and her companions remained seven or eight dark and cold hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

SUSSEX.

There is now growing, in the garden of a gentleman, in the Cliff, near Lewes, a species of fungus, known about the Downs by the name of puff-ball, of the unusual circumference of FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES; it was observed to grow, in twelve hours time, more than six inches, and is still in a very thriving state. These vegetables, in general, measure, in circumference from four to about six inches.

Married.—I. F. Thomas, esq. of Batten Lodge, M. P. to Miss Peirse, of Bedale, Yorkshire.

Died.—Mrs. Faulconer, of the Hodder, near Lewes. Mr. R. Spice, of Brighton; who, as was supposed, from an unconquerable nervous affection, plunged himself into the river, and was drowned. His remains were interred by the fraternity of free-masons, of which he was a member.

KENT.

Our neighbouring plantations have, for some time past, been in a progressive state of improvement, and the return of the hot weather has certainly given them a very promising appearance; the vernal decrease daily, the vines abundantly put forth their branches, and are coming kindly into bloom. Accounts from Farnham, Worcester, and Sussex state the conditions of their grounds to be good.

On Monday, July 17, the city and neighbourhood of Canterbury were visited by a

kind of Tornado, or whirlwind, which lasted, with great violence, the space of fifteen minutes, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. During its continuance the atmosphere was considerably darkened.

Married.—T. Mather, esq. of Charlton, to Miss S. Pycroft, of Wanstead, Essex. At West Malling, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss M. Eagleton. Mr. Marten, of Basted, to Miss E. Love, of Headcorn. Lieutenant colonel Childers, of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to the hon. Miss Eardley, of Belvidere. At Charlton, Mr. J. Burton, of the Minorities, London, to Miss Broady, of Whitechapel, ditto. At Chatham, Mr. J. Smith, of the Isle of Grain, to Miss Pearce.

Died.—At Canterbury, Mr. C. Plater. Mr. J. Tyler. Mr. Saugé, worsted manufacturer.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Cutbush. Aged 21, Miss H. M. Moore. Aged 70, T. Gillow, esq. of St. Nicholas, in Thanet; of many amiable virtues in private and domestic life. At Dover, captain R. Cowley; a good and happy man, a kind benefactor to the poor, and a valuable member of society. Near Aylesford, Mrs. Ruffel. Aged 16, Miss T. Ryder, of Boughton Place. Aged 26, R. Denne, gent. of Watmer Hall, near Sturley End; endeared to his friends by his affability and goodness of heart; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Mrs. Mercer, of Chatham, late of Lewes, Sussex. At Tunbridge, Miss Brigen, late of Hadlow. At Gravesend, Mr. R. Lake; some weeks ago he had been bit by a mad dog, and was thought to be perfectly cured; he was suddenly seized, however, with a kind of rheumatic pain, attended with strong symptoms of the hydrophobia, and expired, in the space of a few hours, in great agonies. At West Wickham, near Bromley, Mr. I. Alexander.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—In London, Mr. P. Barnard, surgeon, to Miss Dallas, both of Southampton. Mr. T. Edwards, of Kent Street, London, to Miss Penford, of Romsey. Mr. W. Elgar to Miss P. Sheppard, both of Lymington. At Fordingbridge, Mr. G. King to Miss D. Pope.

Died.—At Southampton, aged 16, Miss H. Ludlow. At West Cowes, Mr. H. Thompson.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. Warner, of Marlborough, to Miss Moore. Mr. Wells, surgeon, of Cricklade, to Miss Poulton. Mr. Harding, of Marlborough, to Mrs. Goodman. Mr. Arney, attorney, of Salisbury, to Miss White, of Bath.

Died.—At Winterslow, Mr. Judd. Mr. Woodham, of Swindon. At Lackham, J. Montague, esq. justice of peace, and descended from one of the most ancient families in the country. At Wilford, Mr. T. Jarvis; of a character unexceptionably worthy.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

During the short stay of General Kosciusko, the celebrated Polish general, in Bristol, he was presented by the corporation with plate to the value of 100 guineas, consisting of two goblets, two candlesticks, and a large waiter. He was also complimented by F. Edgar and A. Pinney, esqrs. sheriffs, and a deputation of the citizens, in a congratulatory address, expressive of their grateful and affectionate esteem for his person and character. In the address were these words: "most sincerely do we sympathize in your personal sufferings; may the anguish of each wound be assuaged, and its cure accelerated, by the recollection of its glorious cause." It also notices "the attachment of the general to the sacred cause of liberty, of which he proved himself the undaunted champion;" and declares, that "his life has ever been consecrated to the liberties and happiness of mankind." When he sailed from the port, in the American ship *Adriana*, he was attended to the vessel by an immense multitude of people, who expressed their high veneration for his character by reiterated acclamations; he was also cheered by all the crews of the ships, as he passed down the Avon to Kingroad.

Married.—At Bath, Mr. Milson to Miss Hopkins. Mr. W. Pritchard, of Shrophire, to Miss M. Cook. Mr. J. Howard, of Bristol, to Miss Davis, of Bath. At Wells, Mr. Wilkins to Miss E. North. At Bristol, Mr. White to Miss Hill. Mr. E. Gregory, of Yatton, to Miss E. Selfe. At Bristol, Mr. W. Stock to Miss Hyatt. R. H. Toulson, esq. lieutenant in the 3d regiment of dragoons, to Miss Collins, of Hatch Court, near Taunton. Mr. S. Fry, of Wells, to Miss E. Hodges. At Clutton, Mr. A. Naish, aged 74, to Miss Cook, aged 24; they had cohabited together before, long enough to have had two children, who were brought to the baptismal font and christened, at the time when the nuptial ceremony took place.

Died.—At Bristol, the rev. T. Rimbron, ordinary of Newgate. Mrs. Broderip. Mr. Page. Dr. E. Snape; well known for his skill in curing a number of diseases incident to horses. Miss Hodgson. Aged 84, Mrs. R. Tombs; she had bequeathed 200l. to the Bristol infirmary, and several other legacies to charitable purposes. Mr. W. Hare. Aged 73, Mr. T. Brice. Mrs. Clark. Mr. W. Breth. Mr. T. Wright. Aged 35, Mr. W. Hare, jun.; a man of an excellent heart and exemplary conduct, particularly in the relative duties of life. He was an unceasing friend of the poor, to whom he devoted much of his time and attention, and great numbers of whom have reason to bless his memory. C. Bernard, esq. an inestimable character; of extensive but unostentatious benevolence. During the former part of the day of his decease he was in perfect health and good spirits, having had a select party of friends to dine with him; soon after they left him, however, he fell down suddenly in a fit, and

expired in about two hours time. In Stokes Croft, near Bristol, Mrs. Webb; a truly good woman. Near Bristol, Mr. T. Cole.

At Bath, Miss S. A. Purvis, of Danham, Suffolk. In London, the son of Mr. W. Bell, of Bath; his death was occasioned by eating ice-cream when heated. Mr. W. Smith. Mr. Tasker, formerly of Dartford, Kent. Mrs. Barnard. Mr. Smalcombe, of Kellstone, near Bath. Aged 37, Mr. W. Cecil, of Walcott.

On Kingdown, Mr. L. Wood. Mr. J. Doble, of Bedminster. At Wolverton, Mr. Moger. Mr. J. Cundick, of Chedzoy, near Bridgwater; he was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. Mr. J. Sprudd, of Chew Magna. At Clifton, Mr. Phipps. Miss A. F. Coates. Mr. Magney. W. Morgan, esq. of Shepton Mallet. Mrs. Freeman, of Frenchay. Mr. Cox, of Ashton. In the parish of Aishcott, J. Aiton; found burnt and suffocated in a lime kiln. The rev. Mr. Bachelor, sen. of Freshford. Mr. Jesseries, of King's Down Hill Box; he had just succeeded his father in the care of insane patients, &c.

DORSETSHIRE.

The saving made last year in Dorchester prison, by grinding their own corn, and dressing their own flour, with one of Stockdale's steel mills; valued in proportion to the price of corn and baker's charge, in 1794, amounted to more than one half of the sum expended.

Married.—Mr. S. Dymont, of Crewkerne, to Miss M. Honeybun, of Merriott. Mr. R. Rawlings, of Mitchel Brake House, Marshwood, to Miss M. Loring, of Hawkchurch. Mr. T. de Borge to Mrs. Bryer, of Piddletown. At the Quaker's meeting house, Taunton, Mr. G. Clarke, of Poole, to Miss J. Dawe, of Taunton.

Died.—At Beaminster, Mr. J. Brown. At Kingston, in the bloom of youth, Miss E. Tait. W. Pool, esq. of Shurton, near Stowey. At his seat at Sherborn Castle, the right hon. the earl of Digby. At Cumberwell, Wilts, the rev. R. Taunton, LL.D. vicar of Sydling. Mr. S. Martin, of Southmolton. At Warminster, Mrs. Halliday; a woman of a benevolent heart, and a sincere Christian.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.—Aged 72, D. Rolle, esq. father of Lord Rolle; he died in the course of his usual walk, betwixt his seats of Stevenstone and Hudcote, in a fit of the *angina pectoris*, a disorder he had long been subject to. He was descended from an ancient family in this county. In his public conduct, as a member of the House of Commons, &c. he preserved, with unshaken integrity, those honest and independent principles which he had laid down for the rule of his conduct. The same probity guided him in every transaction of private life, which was also distinguished by exemplary piety, and a most diffusive charity. He was a liberal subscriber to many societies, instituted for the purpose of promoting religion,

gion, &c. and he contributed largely to many useful undertakings and benevolent institutions, for the benefit or improvement of mankind; particularly to such as had a tendency to amend and reform the manners of the rising generation. Though he regularly devoted 2000*l.* a year to charitable uses, he is well known to have disbursed many and large occasional sums, &c. as he had ever a heart to feel for the distresses of the indigent, and a hand ready to afford them liberal relief. He was the greatest land-owner in this county, and also possessed large estates in Oxfordshire and Hampshire. His rent-roll is supposed to have amounted to 40,000*l.* per annum. He was high-sheriff for the county, in 1750; and was M.P. for Barnstaple in two parliaments.

Near Exeter, in an advanced age, James Pitman, esq. a man so penurious as almost to deny himself and his family the common necessities of life, although he died possessed of property to the amount of nearly 200,000*l.* accumulated, for the most part, by avarice and the oppression of his relations, tenants, &c. For many years past he lived in a small cottage, acting under the impression that "savings is getting," and let to rent the family mansion-house, because he chose to forego the comforts which wealth produces, and to shut out hospitality from his family at large. A few years ago he was made one of the justices of the peace for the county, but soon perceiving the smallness of the perquisites, &c. accruing from the office, his mercenary ambition led him to commit numberless paltry depredations on the purses of the poor individuals who solicited from him an equal distribution of the laws; at length, however, he was ignominiously ejected from the list of justices.

This debasement of his public character did not check his usual avaricious career; he even went so far as to treat his children, who had independent fortunes, which must have devolved on him at their death, with such inhumanity, that they absolutely sunk under the weight of his usage, and died, untimely, in early youth. On his death-bed he would not permit the usual attendants on sickness to be near him; nor would he suffer even a *further* rush-light to shed its dim rays round his thatched walls. To sum up his character, it may be affirmed, that in him each natural feeling was sacrificed to gold; and that, as he lived detested by society, he died amid the silent rejoicings of his friends.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—At Tonacombe, Mrs. Waddon.

WALES.

W. Oakley, esq. of Tany Bwlch, county of Merioneth, has made considerable improvements on his estates, by raising embankments against spring tides and land floods; he has also drained, fenced, and improved upwards of 240 acres of marsh-land.

IRELAND.

Divisions have appeared, lately, in many of the volunteer corps, on the subject of proclaiming martial law; fifty gentlemen, of the merchants' corps, of Dublin, declared against it as tending to enslave Ulster. A similar schism exists in the Linen-hall corps.

An address from the titular archbishop of Dublin, has been read lately in all the Roman Catholic chapels of that city, recommending to their charitable benevolence the case of twenty-thousand persons, chiefly unemployed manufacturers, who are, at this time, in a situation little short of absolutely starving.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1787.

Our accounts from the west of England agree in representing the crops as remarkably luxuriant and healthy in their appearance. Not more than a fifth or eighth of the WHEAT is laid. The BARLEY, OATS, and PEAS, never looked better in any season. The TURNIPS are generally up, and promise remarkably well. Much of this improved appearance arises from the late dry and warm weather.

Northwards, the continuance of cold and wet weather has done more lasting injury; yet, on the whole, the crops on the ground are great. The early corn has been considerably chilled; and in many places, it is to be feared, will not fill or ripen kindly. HAY is still getting in, even in some parts not far from London; and they who have waited for the fine weather, will be well repaid by the quantity and goodness of the product. CLOVER and RYE-GRASS have not yielded so well as the natural grasses. Turnips are promising in most parts where they are cultivated, but some tracts have suffered from the fly. POTATOES seem likely to turn out well.

The prices of cattle have dropt in the north. At St. Boswell's fair, in Scotland, July 18th, was one of the greatest shews of sheep ever known, which sold 30 per cent. cheaper than before. Black cattle also went off dull, and Horses were a drug. Butcher's meat has fallen proportionally in those parts.

On the whole, there is great reason to hope, that the present fine weather will considerably repair the damages of the earlier part of the year; and that the harvest will prove an abundant, though probably a late one.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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AUGUST, 1797.

[Vol. IV.]

On the 20th of July was published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Third Volume of this Work, containing a variety of valuable original Articles, and the TITLE, PREFACE, and INDEX. Our regular Subscribers are requested to give their Orders for it to their respective Bookfellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF a dispute should arise between A and B, it cannot be expected that O and P should interfere; they are too far from the scene of action—but it is impossible for C to be an unconcerned spectator. As this principle is as good for the tail of the alphabet as the head, Z must not be deemed impertinent, if he has a few words to say in the musical affair between X and Y.

“Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose.”

I know it—I know it—but there is no risque in this business: I interpose, not to foment a quarrel, but to settle it—a few cool plain words are sufficient.

Previously to my entering on the subject, permit me to clear the way, by a short anecdote:—A Turk, using that liberty of speech which is now encouraged, acknowledged the excellency of the Christian religion;—“but how should it be otherwise than good (says he) since it was all taken from the Koran?” My good neighbour Y, you are a very Turk in your argument—the *Masque of Comus* was performed in public many years before the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus* was composed. The theatrical records, and Dr. Burney’s History of Music, will prove this; if more be wanted, there are people enough still living, who (with the writer) remember the first performance of *Judas Maccabæus*, in 1747; and who, years before the existence of that oratorio, repeatedly heard *Comus* applauded at the theatre—so that, in this instance, Arne is no thief.

This being *proof positive*, circumstantial proof is needless.—However, it would not be difficult to demonstrate, (most strange, as Y may think it!) that there is not any resemblance (as X truly asserts) between the two airs from which

Y has taken the parallel passages; and this I present to him as a paradox*.

That the songs in *Comus*, and other of Arne’s melodies, have been living sixty years.

That they still exist; and most probably (notwithstanding their imperfections) they possess something which may still induce us to take them up again and again—this is musical immortality.—While such compositions as Y, with great good-nature recommends to our notice, with all their merit, when once they are laid by, are no more remembered “than last year’s clouds,”—and this I give as a word of comfort to poor X.

Remembering the above couplet, I forbear all new matter, nor will any reply induce me to enter into a controversy (hating people that are pertinacious); but shall make an abrupt angular conclusion, as might be expected from such a zig-zag thing as

Z.

Oxford. C. C. Coll. July 24.

* Requesting him (if he thinks it worth the solving) first to clear his eyes from the dazzling of the *Sun-beams*, and his ears from the dangerous song of the *M-mermaids*, and then sit down soberly to his piano-forte, play over both the airs, and he will find, although the first ten notes of each stand precisely on the same lines and spaces, and that \sharp is placed at the beginning, yet the movement and measure are different—Handel’s song being in $\frac{3}{4}$ (having two bars in one, not an unusual, though improper practice) while Arne’s is *re-ly* in the measure as marked: besides, the character of the two airs, had every thing else coincided, is so different, as to prevent almost a possibility of comparison. He will also observe, that the accent of Handel’s air is, as usual, when the bar is *unequally* divided; and that the bar of Arne’s is an *equal* measure; so that neither the time nor accent is the same.

I should not have enlarged on this point, had it not been necessary to clear Handel from the imputation of plagiarism, now Arne is honourably acquitted.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second volume of Dr. Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, there is a very interesting and entertaining account of the sensitive properties of the *drosera*, or *sundew*, communicated by two very ingenious botanical friends of the author. Since the perusal of that account, I have been able to ascertain the identity of the fact, by numerous and repeated experiments made on fresh and vigorous plants, though I did not succeed in discovering the same properties inherent in all the plants I tried; for some, whether from their not having arrived at maturity, or from having lost their acrimonious properties by the exhalation of the sun, I am not able to determine, produced not the least sensitive effect on the irritation of a fly or pin, when applied to the leaf. In this respect only, my experiments have differed in their result from those mentioned by Dr. Withering. As few of your readers are, in all probability, acquainted with the singular structure and economy of this curious plant, I will, with your permission, briefly delineate them:

The sundew is a very minute villous plant, usually growing entangled with moss, on peat bogs; the leaves are curiously fringed with numerous strong reddish hairs, terminated by small pellucid globules of viscous liquor, which occasion, by the reflection of the sun, that peculiar lustre from which its name is derived. It is in these hairs that the essential properties of the plant reside; for, if a small insect should fix itself on one of the leaves, these hairs immediately begin to close, one by one, till the insect is wholly environed by them, and then the leaf, in which it is imprisoned, gradually bends inwards, so as to reach the base; in this state the insect is killed by the operation of the acrimonious juice exuding from the ends of the hairs. Rothius also (as quoted by Withering), in his *Beitrage zur Botanische*, pag. 64, mentions the effects of this singular plant, occasioned by the irritation of an ant, which he placed on the centre of one of the leaves, with a pair of pincers: the ant, in endeavouring to escape, was held fast by the viscous juice of the smaller hairs, till the large ones, together with the edges of the leaf, closed in, and imprisoned it. The ant died in fifteen minutes; but he observes, that the effects followed sooner or later, in different experiments, according to the

state of the weather; but whenever I tried, the insect has commonly perished in a less time than that mentioned by this author. All these experiments were made on the *drosera rotundifolia*: Rothius, however, observes, that the *longifolia* produces the same effects, but with greater rapidity. In concluding his account, Dr. Withering suggests this enquiry: "whether this destruction of insects be not necessary to the welfare of the plant?" The farther investigation of this subject is worth the labour it may occasion; and if any of your intelligent readers should be disposed to enter upon it, I shall be happy to learn the result of their researches, by the same channel through which the communication of this is requested, by your's, &c.

August 4, 1797.

R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW things in literary history are more perplexing than charges of plagiarism, which often seem so well supported on the one hand, and are so strongly denied on the other, that an enquirer is entirely at a loss what judgment to form on the case. That some odd and unexplained concurrence of circumstances has frequently occasioned an appearance of plagiarism, where it has not existed, I can the more easily believe, from the following fact, relative to myself, which has just come to my knowledge:

Several years ago, I sent to Mr. NICHOLS, a paper relative to Wiseman's Evidence concerning the Royal Touch for the King's Evil; and never seeing it inserted in his Magazine, I concluded, that for some reason or other, he had thought fit to reject it. The substance of it, under a different form, and with several additional remarks, I communicated to your Miscellany, with the signature of *Miso-Pseudes*, and it is inserted at p. 765 of your first volume. To my great surprise, I have this day found my old paper printed in a note under the life of CARTE, the historian, in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, where it is said to be a paper communicated by Mr. Nichols. I certainly do not mean to object to the use he made of it, which was, indeed, the handsomest mark of his approbation he could give; but I write this to remark the ease with which a mistaken charge of plagiarism might be derived from the circumstance. Who, on happening to meet

meet with the same facts and reasoning, in the same words, in an article of the *Biographia Britanica*, printed in 1784, and in a letter of your Magazine of 1796, would not think himself founded in pronouncing the latter a piece of literary theft? Yet the reality is, that both came from the same author, who could never, but by mere chance, have known of the first printing of his paper.

I am, sir, your's &c.

August 10, 1797.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN account of the treatment which the English prisoners meet with at Brest, may, perhaps, be acceptable to some of your readers: the following statement was given me by my brother, lately a prisoner there, and I think the uncommon kindness he experienced deserves a public acknowledgment.

Your correspondent, T. Y.

"The prison of Pontenazan stands about a league from Brest, westward of the great Paris road; it was formerly the marine hospital, and is well situated for pure air and good water. There are six buildings that stand east and west, surrounded, at the distance of a hundred yards from every side, by a high wall; the space within has fine gravel-walks, and is well planted with trees. The buildings are about four hundred feet long, built with great uniformity and neatness, the whole the work of the galley-slaves, of whom there are, at present, great numbers. Each of these are named; I was in the *Salle de l'Humanité*, the sick ward. You live in each of them upon the ground floor, which is open to the roof; a very good plan, as by that means the patients are not annoyed by the fumes of another ward ascending up to them. The beds are ranged in good order, and the head of each ornamented with a pewter porringer, quart pot, and smaller cup, all kept very clean and bright by the galley-slaves, who attend for that purpose. A bulk-head went across the ward; on the one side were 157 beds, on the other, in which I was, 109: the reason of this difference is, that the west end was occupied by the surgeon. We were allowed clean sheets, and a clean white shirt and night-cap, once a week; our provisions were served out twice a day; in the morning at ten, and in the evening at four, each time the same, being a porringer of weak soup, with a great deal

of porrel boiled in it, half a pound of beef boiled, the same quantity of coarse bad bread, a porringer of rice and milk, or *calivances*, which are white beans, or *served prunes*, which of the three we chose, with half a pint of decent red wine: this is the allowance of the sick; that of the other prisoners is by no means so good, as they have meat but three times a week, and sometimes a few ounces of cheese instead of that; their soup is made of black horse-beans, neither have they wine, or either of the three articles mentioned in Italics. Between each of the buildings is a space of about forty feet; that to the *Salle de la Révolution*, where all the English, who are not sick, are confined, is walled in at both ends, and this is all the space the poor fellows have to walk in. They were formerly suffered to come out, a hundred at a time, and amuse themselves in the space within the surrounding wall; they are now confined to the space within the two wards, because the last party that was out broke into the surgeon's house (which stands within the inclosure) and stole every thing they could lay their hands on. When I left Pontenazan there were between 600 and 700 prisoners there, 492 in the *Salle de la Révolution*, the rest were in the *Salle de l'Humanité*. In the sick ward we were served separately; in the prison they were served seven in a mess, they are not allowed linen as we were, neither have they nunos to superintend the galley-slaves, as we had. These women are part of those who remained in France after the destruction of the monasteries, and were, at the request of the officers of the marine, distributed among the different hospitals, where they are infinitely more useful than any other class of women could be: they have charge of the linen and other stores. They still wear their ancient dress, with the rosary and crucifix, and every body pays them the greatest respect. The one that had the inspection of our ward was a very pleasant woman; I was the only person who could understand her, and she used frequently to talk of the hardships they endured, during the reign of Robespierre, because they refused to acknowledge the republic and take the oath, till, at the application of the officers of

* I take this to be a kind of lupin, which they call garvanzos in Spain, and greens in Portugal, where they form a principal part of the common people's food. I have often eaten them in soup, and thought them excellent.

the navy, they were thus distributed. There are four wells, one at each corner of the buildings: two of them are filled up, they had been poisoned by order of Robespierre; one of the nuns discovered it, and informed the prisoners, for which she suffered several months' imprisonment; she is now at Pontenazan, and all the English pay her every possible respect. This is the story I heard there, but when I mentioned it to some of the officers of the vessel that captured us, who came to see me, they positively denied the fact; it is certainly improbable, and, though the filling up of the wells proves it was credited, it by no means proves it to have been true.

I was treated very civilly, and had every liberty I could expect; my stay, however, was but short. there were three cartel ships in the road ready to sail for England; I wrote to M. Bernis, the owner of the privateer that took me, to request he would use his interest, that I might be sent to England in one of them. In this he succeeded, and I left Pontenazan after a stay of only one week. The vessel was detained by contrary winds, and M. Bernis, knowing how disagreeable I should find it to remain in a small vessel with 240 men, and bad accommodations, invired me to his own house, where I received every possible attention and kindness.

I was with him till the vessel was under weigh, and never passed a week more happily, or experienced more kindness; he lent me a plain coat, and I walked about and went to the theatres, as an American. The public theatre is large, and was probably once very elegant, but, as the ornaments contained aristocratical devices, they have all been defaced. It was formerly for the use of the navy only, and the performers were officers; now, of course, it is open to any one. There are three tiers of boxes, fixed in a very light and elegant manner, projecting from the wall, without any support underneath, so that the pit runs under them; there are some small iron pillars under the lower boxes next the orchestra, which project more than the others; they are well contrived for seeing, the back seats being very high; there is no gallery; the orchestra is large, with two rows of musicians, and their music infinitely superior to our's. The pieces I saw were Pamela, from the English novel (probably from Goldoni); Barbe Bleue, from the story of Blue Beard; and Les Petits Savoyards.

The other theatre is a private one; it was once a room for the free-masons, very small, but very neatly fitted up; the cieling is concave; there is only one tier of boxes, and those small; a pit and gallery; the band was good: but, like to the other theatre, this was very badly lighted. None but subscribers and their friends are admitted; the performers are voluntary: the night I was there, a lady was handed out of the pit to take a part in Les Petits Savoyards.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number, I read Mr. Wood's hints respecting Friendly Societies, with that pleasure which I have always felt in perusing his other philanthropic writings, as well as in a few hours' conversation with that worthy gentleman at Shrewsbury. Mr. Wood's long and successful attention to the management of that perhaps most neglected part of the community, the Poor, entitles his observations to more than ordinary deference.

I have always thought, that under proper regulations, friendly societies, or other institutions upon somewhat similar principles, might be rendered extremely conducive towards the public weal.—These societies, even in their present state, are productive of much public and private advantage; but to be more generally beneficial, some considerable alteration in the system is requisite. The members are in danger of losing the whole, or a part of their capital, by its being placed under bad securities: their contributions to the box are also often unequal to the necessary demands therefrom: in either of these cases, although a person had paid his stated quota towards raising the fund for 30 or 40 years together, he would find himself unrelieved at the very time he stood in most need of it. The weekly or monthly meetings of these clubs being mostly held at inns, or *ale-houses*, not only much money is unnecessarily spent, but intoxication, and its direful effects, frequently ensue.—Friendly societies are composed of young healthy members, at least on their admission; and such candidates as are infirm, or otherwise likely soon to become burthenome, being universally rejected, they can never hope for any relief from these establishments. Women being likewise excluded, and few of them entering into clubs among themselves, this most laudable means of avoiding poverty

in old age, &c. (and which they are much more liable to meet with than men) is rarely within their reach.

Having occasionally been thinking on that subject, for some time past, I shall beg leave to lay before your readers, some of the outlines of a plan for forming or consolidating *Friendly Societies*, which, it appears to me, would answer every purpose of these institutions; and avoid most, if not all, of the inconveniences which now attend them. In proposing the scheme, I am not without some diffidence as to its validity; and as I have no other object in view, than the public good, it would please me very well to see any amendments made thereto, or a more eligible one offered.

1. Every parish, hundred, county, or such other political district as should be found most convenient, might be considered as the extent of one incorporated society, or the limits from within which such society were capable of admitting members.

2. Every person of either sex (except criminals, those who lead immoral or notoriously idle lives, &c.) who wished to become members of the society, should be admitted as such.

3. The weekly or monthly subscriptions of members to be fixed at such certain sums as may be calculated to answer the intended purpose; that is, such as would keep up the fund of a club which received a regular accession of young healthy members.

4. Different sums might be allowed to be periodically subscribed, according to the ability or inclination of the subscriber.

5. A certain sum, but varying, according to age, to be paid by every healthy member on his or her admission; and a discretionary power to be lodged in some proper person or persons, enabling him or them to affix the admission sum to be paid by such lame or infirm persons as should wish to become members, in order to guard against impositions, by such infirm or unhealthy people as might be in circumstances not really demanding relief.

6. In case of sickness or old age, each member, on producing the required certificate, to receive a weekly stated sum in proportion to his or her subscription, and, perhaps, according to the number of children under a certain age.

7. As in such an establishment there would be many unhealthy members, the fund would, doubtless, fall short of

the demands made upon it, which deficiency the district of such society should supply from some sort of regular rate.

8. No money to be spent in public houses; the subscriptions to be received at public offices; and the district to be accountable for the receipts, and to make good the legal payments.

9. A clear statement of all sums received and made out annually or oftener, and the books to be accessible to all the members.

From this crude sketch, the advantages which would follow the putting in practice such a system, will, I believe, be apparent. The annual expences of a member would not be more, but rather less, in general, than that which is paid to a common club box; and the benefits to be derived from the former, at least equal in value to those expected from the latter; and that without any risk of being disappointed. From these considerations, it is hoped that, after the first prejudices and jealousies should be worn off, there would be few people, of either sex, whose support depended solely on their own hand labour, who would not readily become members of such an institution: the consequence of which would be the increase of industry, and a great reduction of the poor-rates. The best means of supporting the poor, is to encourage and put them in a method of supporting themselves: and a sense of *shame* and *honour* ought also to be preserved in them as much as possible; these feelings will be found to form the best spur to industry, but which, after a poor person has been repeatedly under the necessity of asking for parochial aid, generally become callous; idleness succeeds, and he considers the parish as his estate, from which he has a right to exact a maintenance. In these dispositions the son, for the most part, follows the example of the father.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

J. HOUSMAN.

Corby, near Carlisle, August 8, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the provincial occurrences recorded in your last Number, an account is given, p. 76, of a toad found in a large stone in a slate-quarry; as the circumstance is of a nature that naturally excites suspicion, it will be a favour to such of your readers as are lovers of natural history, if any of your correspondents in that part of the country can ascertain

tain the truth of the account, and furnish farther particulars respecting it : viz. the nature of the stone; whether it was a loose nodule, or formed part of the strata of the quarry? the size of the cavity occupied by the animal; whether there were any fissures, or other cavities, in the stone? and whether there was no small communication from the outer part of the stone to the animal's prison?

I am aware that several accounts of the same kind are to be met with, of toads inclosed in blocks of stone; but I have not found any of these accounts entirely satisfactory: there are, however, instances of these animals having been found perfectly inclosed in the body of a tree, which appear to be better authenticated. The experiments of M. HERISSANT, who inclosed toads in cases of plaster, and found them living after a confinement of upwards of three years, only confirm a well-known fact, that these animals will live a great length of time without food; this is by no means extraordinary; bats, and other small animals, who pass the winter in a state of torpidity, exist for months without taking any food, or exercise; and it is possible that the deprivation of air and light may reduce the confined toads to a state similar to that of these animals, during their winter sleep. The great difficulty with respect to the toads said to be found in masses of stone, is how they came to be inclosed there.

August 9, 1797.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE, I believe, who have read Hume's history with attention, will concur with Mr. WAKEFIELD, in pronouncing its style "*solecistical, clumsy, and destitute of elegance*;" and many will think it entitled to something more than mere negative praises. It is unaffected, perspicuous, and delicately pure, as well as nervous and animated. It is concise, but not obscure; copious, but not redundant; often rich and figurative, but never tawdry. The words are well chosen, and happily arranged; the periods firmly supported, and the transitions easy and natural. In the structure of the sentences, we find accuracy and precision, strength and dignity blended with all the softness of *attic* elegance. Such is the history considered as a literary composition.

The character of queen Elizabeth, as drawn by the masterly pencil of Hume, has been long admired, and not without

reason. The portrait is striking. In colours bold, yet not glaring or ostentatious, the very features of her mind, the latent springs that directed its movements, the virtues and the vices of her heart, are delineated with just and discriminating accuracy. After our sensations have borne an honourable testimony to the merit of the piece, it is with pain we turn to Mr. WAKEFIELD's critical analysis of it, in which we discover much hasty and dogmatical censure, much fastidiousness, but nothing of the liberal spirit of a connoisseur.

"Had shone," Mr. W. considers as "*awkward, undignified, and ungrammatical*." His proposed alteration, however, adds nothing to its dignity or grammatical propriety. In Johnson's dictionary, we find "have shone, or have shined." In many English verbs, the preterperfect and the participle have no appropriate distinction. The paragraph does not, in the most distant manner, suggest the idea of a durable calamity. "A dark cloud" is a strong image to represent the sorrows that overshadowed the latter part of her life—sorrows that have been attributed to different causes, but most generally, and with the most probability, to the execution of Essex, an event that always lay heavy at her heart, and which she did not long survive. The language is likewise perfectly consistent with that of the preceding paragraph: A person, in any station or rank of life, when weighed down with any long or sudden pressure of trouble, "may sink into a lethargic slumber, and expire without a struggle." "The queen (says Mr. W.) was not more exposed to censure or adulation than any other person." What! did not the circumstances of her situation, her actions, her conduct, expose her more to the censure of her enemies, and the flattery of her friends, than others? And did not the length of her administration co-operate with other causes towards the abatement of this censure and this adulation? Time removes that passion and prejudice, which, preventing us from viewing things in their natural colours, give a wrong bias to the judgment. Hence, though during her reign, she was so much censured by her enemies, and flattered by her friends, the character of the queen has been determined with more *certainly* than that of any other personage we meet with in history. This is the meaning which the historian wishes to convey, and which he has done, with as much clearness, and more

more elegance, in his own words. It is evident (and I wonder that Mr. W. should think otherwise) that those to whose adulation she was exposed, were her contemporaries. The panegyric of flattery is only employed in exalting the living.

An Englishman (says Mr. W.) would have written *reign* instead of *administration*. Belingbroke, an Englishman, who spoke and wrote the English language with equal elegance and correctness, uses (in his *Letters on History*) the term "administration," and in the same sense with Hume. It means the executive part of government, which is lodged in the sovereign.

To form a perfect character (in Mr. W.'s opinion) it is not necessary that any rigour, or any imperiousness, should enter into it: he seems to forget, that the historian is considering Elizabeth not as a *woman*, but as a *sovereign*, who ruled in critical and turbulent times, which called for some rigour, some imperiousness. She had her own dignity and that of the nation to support, and this could not be done by meekness and placid tameness. To say, that "she prevented her stronger qualities from running into excess," is no contradiction of the preceding period. These stronger qualities are immediately explained: "her heroism was exempt from temerity, her frugality from avarice," &c.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, I have attempted to defend Hume's character of queen Elizabeth. In some future Number, I hope you will permit me to continue his defence.

Your's, &c.

Carlisle, June 28.

ATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AMONG the many causes of the diversity of opinion that prevails among Christians, the want of sufficient attention to the condition and situation of the authors of the books from whence these opinions are drawn has not been the least extensive in its effects, having given rise to many strange conclusions from the writings of the apostles, of which it is probable they had not the most distant idea.

To the proposer of a query in your last Number, p. 7, I would observe, that the apostles, as Jews, must be supposed to have held the common opinions of their country; one of which is well known to have been, that bodily afflictions, as well as other temporal evils,

were the effects of the divine displeasure, as, on the other hand, temporal prosperity was the effect of the divine favour. Apparent objections to this doctrine must have occurred to the observation of every individual; the instance of a man born blind was of this nature, they considered the deprivation of sight as a punishment, and not doubting the truth of a generally received opinion, were at a loss where to affix the guilt. The mode in which the disciples expressed embarrassment on this subject, appears to have been adopted merely to set the difficulty in the strongest point of view: they conceived sin must have preceded its punishment, and probably saw the same objections as your correspondent, in charging it either to the child, or its parents.

Considering the question as coming from Jews entertaining the above opinion, it will be found to be stated with much propriety, and by no means implies that the disciples supposed a pre-existent state

August 6, 1797.

G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following very curious Paper was lately circulated, in the Italian language, at Naples, by Dr. THOMPSON, a gentleman whose name is well known to the English literati. We are happy in having it in our power to lay a translation of it before our readers.]

Catalogue of certain Productions discovered in the last Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, by Dr. THOMPSON, of Naples.

THE lava flowing from Vesuvius in the year 1794, having overwhelmed the populous town of Torre del Greco, the excavations since made, for the purpose of laying the foundation of the reviving town, have brought to light many phenomena never before observed by mineralogists, and, on that account, it may be useful to mention some of them.

Beside many vegetable substances, as thread, cloth, bread, &c. become charred, as likewise fishes, wool, and other matters, wine also was found reduced, by means of sulphureous vapours, to the state of vitriolated tartar, with evident signs of fusion, and sometimes crystallized in hexacotal prisms, terminated by hexacotal pyramids, and, at other times, truncated; of all which, the valuable collection made by the Countess Shawronsky cannot but be admired, as likewise that of Father Antonio dei Pitrizi, mineral worker of Torre, to whose diligence we are indebted for the specimens about to be described.

The

The specimens most interesting to the mineralogist are :

1st. Glass changed into Porcelain of Reaumur, both radiated, and containing in its crevices siliceous crystals.

2d. Malleable iron, which had formed the bars and casements of windows, &c. increased to twice or thrice its original bulk, and rendered brittle; its internal part either crystallized in octadral prisms, attractable by the magnet; or changed, as it should seem, in its whole substance, the external part being brittle and laminated in its structure like many of the ores of iron, while the central part appears to be pure iron crystallized in grains or plates, sometimes of three lines across, of a brilliant silver colour, without any traces of that azure appearance which is described in the native iron of the famous Siberian mts, and, in a specimen in my possession, from the province of Quito, in South America; however this iron, so beautiful, is also brittle, on account of its granulated and laminated texture.

3d. The steel of the lock of a musket is swollen and reduced to grains of a rather large size.

4th. The bells of some churches, surrounded by the lava, have become soft and bent, and are covered over, throughout the whole of their surface, both within and without, with a laminated metallic crust of from two to three lines thick, and this crust discovers throughout an evident crystallization; some of the crystals even shoot from the crust to the length of six lines, being pyramidal, with four rhomboidal faces. Upon the internal superficies of the crust, which was in contact with the bell, certain little crystals were observed with the lens, which have every appearance of blend, and it appears probable they may be such.

5th. The common copper coin, as likewise certain brass crucifixes, discover crystals on their surface, and are become brittle.

6th. The gold coin is found covered over with a subtle blackish crust, but which it readily loses on rubbing with the fingers; this crust it probably derives from contact with copper.

7th. Some silver coin is fused; although other copper monies have resisted this degree of heat, they have been sometimes found attached, by means of the silver coin, which had melted.

8th. Lead, fused and running, has become hard; sometimes like litharge, at others like minium, solid, compact, and of the brightest colour.

9th. A candlestick, formerly of brass, has been discovered, totally changed, as well in external appearance as in internal structure; without, it exhibits a most brilliant crystallized surface, and within, a surprising lustre, especially in its cavities, which considerably resembles a groupe of numerous crystals, of transparent blend, of a coffee colour, and mixed with many octaedrons of both a bright and a dirty red copper, which might lead one to suspect that the bright red of certain copper ores is not essential to the copper itself, but, perhaps, arises from a mixture of iron. The internal superficies of the cavities of this candlestick appear crystallized, like that without, equally brilliant, and sometimes radiated: although the crystals of red copper scattered withoutside are entirely octacotals, on breaking a thick place, or knob, of the candlestick, there are found in the central part, which resembles iron slag, most beautiful cubes of red copper, as bright as the finest Siberian specimens.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not mean to deny that my habits are unscientific, when I request that your sheets may be the medium of an attempt to prove that Mr. TAYLOR has not fixed the charge upon me. In his animadversion upon my defence of the happiness of youth, he has confined himself to the subject of happiness in general, in which I will follow him; only observing, that he takes for granted, what was denied, that the youth has no pleasures but those of sense: that I deemed the frolics of the calf enviable, only when compared with the energetic conflicts of the bull at the stake: and that, allowing Mr. T. all he contends for, he has not, in any degree, affected my argument, since he has taken a view merely of the *possibilities* of happiness arising from the *nature* of the youth and man, without, in the least, considering the impediments which arise against that happiness, from the existing *evils of society*; evils which render man more unhappy than the child, precisely in that degree in which he has greater capacities of enjoyment.

I did not define the term happiness, for I remembered the poet's distich:

Who thus define it, say they more or less

Than this—that happiness is happiness?

Happiness, as well as pleasure, being a general term, is expressive of no idea, but is indiscriminately applied to the in-

finite

finite variety of pleasant sensations of which an animated being is susceptible. It is popularly distinguished from pleasure, as including a longer period, but a more temperate and moderate degree of enjoyment. The exquisite and intense gratifications of sense soon exhaust the frame, and, if too long continued, destroy the organs of sensation. They occupy too short a portion of human life, to equal, in importance, the less vehement, but more durable enjoyments of perception, recollection, and comparison, which constitute the intellect.

I am still unable to conceive how happiness can be otherwise estimated than by the compound consideration of its intensity and duration: Mr. T. classes this assertion with the other erroneous and pernicious conclusions he undertakes to refute; but this was, doubtless, a slip of the pen. I am equally unable to conceive how *truth* and *falsehood* should be predicated of *pleasure*; or how any test of worth can be applied to that which, in itself, is the only ABSOLUTE GOOD; and for the attainment of which, the energies of intellect are but the instruments.

I cannot follow Mr. T. in his complicated definitions, for I do not understand them. I am not yet initiated into the mysteries of ancient metaphysics, and, therefore, cannot comprehend how "the nature, or being, of a thing consists in that part of the thing which is most excellent;" or how this is proved, because "nothing can have a more principal subsistence than being."

The following sentence is, however, intelligible, and includes so much of Mr. T.'s scheme of happiness, that if I succeed in refuting it, I may be excused the trouble of replying more at large.

"As different animals have different perfections, their felicity also is different; and hence, if the human differs from the brutal species, it is ridiculous to place human happiness in the gratification of appetites which we possess in common with brutes."

It seems to be here forgotten, that the logical arrangements of beings into *genus* and *species*, is the artificial contrivance of philosophers, in which, however ingeniously or absurdly formed, *nature* has no concern. There are not two substances existing which have not some common properties, and which may not, therefore, be specifically, or generically, classed together; in like manner, every substance has distinct and appropriate qua-

lities, which demand a distinct and individual consideration.

If, in estimating the happiness of man (one species of the genus, animal) we must not take into our account the pleasures which other species of the same genus enjoy; neither in calculating the happiness of the *individual* (MR. TAYLOR, for instance) must we include those intellectual powers which he exercises in common with other individuals, who, as well as himself, "energize according to the summit and flower of their nature:" for, if the felicity of different animals be different, because they have different perfections; so must the felicity of every individual be different, since he too has perfections peculiar to himself.

Happiness, surely, arises from a series of individual sensations, which are not more or less pleasant, because other individuals feel the like.

Accurately to appreciate the worth, that is, the intensity and duration of every pleasure, is the duty of every rational being; and experience sufficiently proves the superiority of mental enjoyment. Independently of this experience, I must confess I see no ground of preference, *a priori*, between the corporeal and mental enjoyments.

I must deny the assertion of Aristotle, that intellectual pleasures are not preceded by pain, since I cannot imagine how *curiosity* should ever have been excited, but by the *ennui* arising from want of employment, the hunger of a vacant mind.

I agree with Mr. T. in deeming the present subject important; for it does not seem reasonable to expect that men will eagerly pursue the *means* till they have a clear perception of the *end*; but I think that end cannot be clearly perceived till simplicity take the place of mystery; and, till our notions of happiness be made to rest upon the clear foundation of actual enjoyment, instead of being made dependent upon "the proper perfection of a vital being."

SINBORON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the British Critic, for July, p. 17, is the following paragraph: "That base defection of the French troops from their officers in 1790, which the designing or ill-informed advocates of the revolution vauntingly ascribed to patriotism, has been long acknowledged by the

French

French themselves to have been the effect of bribery."

My situation in life has precluded me from paying very great attention to the French revolution, yet I have been far from an inattentive observer of it, but have never seen or heard any thing at all authorising this assertion of the B. C.; nor can I easily conceive the possibility of bribing so large a body of troops.—I shall, therefore, be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me; whether this assertion of the B. C. is correct? for having already more than once been deceived by trusting to that work, it cannot be thought uncandid to suspend my belief till superior authority confirm the account.

August 3, 1797.

S. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF HYWEL AB OWAIN,
(CONTINUED).

THE SEVENTH PIECE.

Y Dewis. Hywel ab Owain ai cânt.

Y newist riain virain veindeg,
Hirwen yn ei llen, 'llw chög;
Am dewis synwyr synlwg arwreigiaiz;
Ban dywed o vraiz wezaiz woveg;
Am dewis gydran gyhydreg â bân,
A bôd yn gyvrin am rin, am rëg.—
Dewis yw gënyvi harz-llw gwaneg,
Y doeth i'rh gyvoeth, dy goeth Gymräeg.

Dewis gënyvi di:

Beth yw gënyti vi?—

Pa beth! a dewi di?

Dëg ei gosteg!—

Dewiseifi vûn, val nad attreg gënyv:—

Iawn yw dewisaw: dewis, am rëg!

THE TRANSLATION.

THE CHOICE. *Sung by Hywel, son of Owain.*

My choice is a lady, elegant, slender, and fair, whose lengthened white form is seen through the blue thin veil; and my choicest faculty is to muse on superior female excellence, when she with diffidence utters the becoming sentiment; and my choicest participation is to become united with the maid, and to share mutual confidence, in thoughts and fortune.—I choose the bright hue of the spreading wave, thou who art the most discreet in thy country, with thy pure Welch speech.—Chosen by me art thou: what am I with thee? How! dost thou refrain from speaking, whose silence even is fair!—I have chosen a maid, so that with me there should be no suspense:—it is right to choose:—choose, fair maid!

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IN your Magazine of last month, you mention, that the first preceptor to Edmund Burke was a Quaker; and, in

a note, that his name was Shackelford. His name was Abraham Shackleton.—His son, Richard, succeeded him in the school at Ballitore, who afterwards gave it up to his own son, Abraham Shackleton, the younger, who is (or very lately was) the present master. Richard once gave me a copy of one of his son's advertisement; which, for any thing I know, is unique in its kind, and may be worth a place in your Miscellany.

"BALLITORE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

"Abraham Shackleton informs his friends, and the public, that being placed guardian over the morals of the youth under his care, he declines, from conscientious motives, to teach that part of the academic course which he conceives injurious to morals, and subversive of sound principles: particularly those authors who recommend, in seducing language, the illusions of love, and the abominable trade of war. Those who design their sons for the college, will take their measures accordingly. He professes to fit youth for business, and instruct them in polite literature. His terms are 6l. per quarter: no entrance money demanded."

August 15, 1797.

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE papers which have appeared in your Magazine, upon the present state of Italian Literature, and upon the Poetry of Spain and Portugal, having afforded much satisfaction to your readers, I presume, that a concise notice of the best Italian poets, and other writers, now living, will not be less acceptable to them. The political state of Italy affording, at this moment, an interesting spectacle to the politician, its moral and philosophical state can scarcely fail to interest, in nearly an equal degree, the moralist and the philosopher.

XAVIER BETTINELLI takes the lead among the Italian poets of the present day. He is a venerable old man, of the age of 80. He is a native of Mantua, and was formerly a Jesuit, and intimately connected with count Algarotti. The Italians consider him as the purest writer of his age. His works in prose are deservedly esteemed by the learned. His poetical works are also reckoned among the best Italian productions of this century. He has published three tragedies, together with some dramatic and fugi-

tive

five pieces : the most esteemed, however, of his poems, are the blank verses *Verfi Sciolti* which were printed in conjunction with those of Frugoni and Algarotti.

Next to Bettinelli, the most esteemed writer is Abbot JOSEPH PARINI, a Milanese. This poet possesses the singular merit of having composed a whole poem in an ironical way : this is the famous *Il Mattino il Mezzogiorno e la Sera*, the object of which is to turn into ridicule the Milanese nobility. It was printed first at Milan, in 1767. The Abbot Parini wrote afterwards some other pieces, which appeared in the periodical work called the *Poetical Year*, published at Venice, in 1793.

Mr. CALSABIGI, Imperial counsellor, lately dead, in his 80th year, obtained a high reputation for his dramatic poem of *Alceste*, for a Dissertation on Dramatic Poetry, and for a number of fugitive pieces. His style, however, is extremely incorrect.

The Abbot CASTI, native of Montefiascone, in the ecclesiastical state, and successor to the famous Metastasio, in the court of Vienna, is now an old man, above 70. His Lyric Poems are *médiocre* productions; his Novels in Verse are much superior, yet abounding with obsequies.

Mr. COLPANI, a nobleman, and a knight, is moreover an elegant poet. I am not able to say, whether he is yet living. He has employed his muse very successfully on philosophical and political subjects, and excels chiefly in blank verse.

Mr. BONDI (CLEMENT) perhaps still living, is celebrated for some burlesque, yet instructive poems, composed with taste. The poems *La Moda* and *L'Assinata*, are the most esteemed.

COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI, a Piedmontese, now in Florence, has acquired great reputation by his tragedies. He writes good Italian.

Abbot ZACCHIROLI obtained much celebrity in 1774, by his juvenile poem *The Conclave*. It was a bold piece of satire, yet unequal and ill written. Some years after, he published, at Naples, a didactic poem on *Inoculation*, in which are some fine strokes in the genuine spirit of poetry. Latterly, his muse has been occupied in Lyric fugitive pieces.

The Abbot BUROLA (AURELIO DI GIORGI) formerly a Benedictine monk, is a native of Rimini. He wrote, at a very early age, some Anacreontics, which

were considered as fine specimens of poetry, although deficient in style. He had also translated some poetical pieces from the German. His style afterwards became more correct, and his last lyric pieces are excellent.

The Abbot MONTI (VINCENT), a Roman, holds a distinguished rank among the dramatic and lyric poets. His best tragedy is *Aristodemo*, and his best lyric composition *L'Entusiasmo Malinconico*.

Mr. SERIO (D. LUIGI) a famous advocate at Naples, is also the poet-laureat at that court. His first dramatic piece was the *Iphigenia in Aulide*. His greatest merit, however, consists in *improvvisate*, and he is, perhaps, the first in this kind in Italy.

COUNT FANTONI, a native of Sarzana, in Tuscany, about 36 years of age, is a great imitator of Horace, and has published many excellent odes. The celebrated Bodoni is about to publish a superb edition of his works, in 4 vols.

The Abbot GODDARD (LOUIS) the present *Custode of Arcadia*, has published but few poetical works, yet has recited a great number in the public meetings of that society. He has also written a highly-approved translation of Horace, which he is also about to publish.

Mr. LAMBERTI (LEWIS) of Reggio, is well conversant in the ancient and modern languages, and has published an elegant translation of some Idyles of *Theocritus*.

COUNT LORENZI, a native of Verona, is a good poet, and a very great *improvvisatore*. Bettinelli, in his enthusiastic admiration of the fine arts, speaks of him in terms highly to his honour.

Mr. MAZZA, a Parmesan, is admired as a poet for his nervous style, his happy choice of words, and the sublimity and novelty of his conceptions. His best work is *L'Armonia*.

Mr. PINDEMONTE, a Veronese, has composed some excellent lyric poems, and some other pieces, in *ottavarima*, taking Ariosto for his model.

Mr. VANNETTI, of Roveredo, has written a small number of poems, among which are some translations of Horace. He has gained the applause of Bettinelli.

Mr. BARUFFALDI excels in dithyrambic poetry.

Mr. GIANNI is a great *improvvisatore*. His poems are written with energy, although his style be incorrect.

COUNT CALINI, a Parmesan nobleman, has

has published a tragedy, entitled *Zelinda*, thought to be the most perfect dramatic poem which has appeared in Italy in this century.

COUNT PEPOLI, a Bolonese senator, has also written a number of tragedies, which are in little repute from their bad versification.

An attentive observer of the vicissitudes of literature in Italy, will not fail to have remarked that some of the petty states in that extensive country have risen of late to a high degree of celebrity, while others, which flourished exceedingly in centuries past, have experienced a considerable decay. Ever since the revival of the arts and sciences in Europe, Tuscany had been the Attica of Italy, and it has been computed that the number of writers who have arisen in that little duchy, is equal to that of all the other Italian writers put together. Next to Tuscany, the Venetian dominions were the seat of literature and the arts; Rome appeared with little éclat; the kingdom of Naples was only famous for forensic eloquence; and Lombardy was sunk into the deepest ignorance, or *incuria*. About half a century ago, some political changes in the respective governments produced considerable alteration in the minds of the inhabitants. Tuscany, after the extinction of the illustrious House of Medicis, has not experienced, in the succeeding dynasty, the liberal patronage and ardent love of letters. The political constitution of Venice is of itself an invincible obstacle to the progress of that branch of philosophy which constitutes the principal glory of this age:—on the other hand, the city of Naples, become once again the seat of a powerful monarchy, has made such bold advances in literary and philosophical improvement, as it could never have possibly made under the servile government of the Spaniards. Lombardy has experienced a similar change, and to so great a degree, that Milan may be now said to enjoy as great literary honours as Paris and London. Accordingly, we meet with but a scanty number of writers all over the little states of Italy, a considerable number in Naples, and a luxuriant abundance in Milan: each of these states, however, has, in its mode of cultivating the arts and sciences, a character peculiar to itself.

MR. AFFO, a Parmesan, has lately published several tracts relative to the history and antiquities of his country;

such as *The Mint and Coins of Parma—Memoirs of the Parmesan writers—An Essay on the Parmesan Typography*, and *The Lives of Cardinal Pallavicino and Taddeo Ugoletti*; all these works illustrate, more or less, the general history of Italy, and all of them have been printed by the famous Bodoni.

MR. ANDRES, an Ex-jesuit, has published a valuable treatise on *The Origin, Progress, and Present State of every Branch of Literature*; printed by Bodoni. The scheme is bold, but not completely executed. MR. ANDRES possesses, however, the unexceptional merit of writing Italian in perfection.

MR. ARTEAGA is the author of an admired piece, *The Revolutions of the Musical Theatre in Italy*. It is elegantly written, and was printed first at Bologna, in 1783, in 4 vols. 8vo.

The states of the Pope, I am concerned to say, are the most ignorant of any in Italy; and, what will be thought a very singular phenomenon, the country towns are more enlightened than Rome. An *Historical Biography of the Pope's states* was printed in Rome, in 1792. MR. MILIZIA, a great amateur in the fine arts, published, in 1781, *Memoirs of ancient and modern Architects*; a similar work appeared in 1785, in 4 vols. 4to, intitled, *Memoirs for the fine Arts*. CARDINAL BORGIA, however, is considered as one of the most learned men in Europe. His principal work, relative to *the Supreme Dominion of the Holy See over the Kingdom of Naples*, was published in 1788. It was justly observed, at that time, that he was *the best advocate in the worst cause*.

The *Annali Bolognese* of SAVIOLI is only a compilation.

The Piedmontese nation may boast of two great men, both of them expatriated; the famous LA GRANGE, now in Paris, supposed to be the greatest mathematician in Europe, and DENINA, who lives in Berlin. This last published, before he left Italy, *The Literary and Political History of Greece, The Revolutions of Italy*, and many other valuable productions. He afterwards wrote *The Vicissitudes of Literature*, and the *Prusse Littéraire*.

Nothing better proves the decay of literature in Tuscany, than the *Collection of Writings for Royal Jurisdiction*, published in Florence in 1770, in 38 vols.; in an enlightened age, it was ridiculous to investigate the absurd pretensions of the court of Rome. MR. LANZI has published two tracts: *Essays on the Ancient Languages*

Languages of Italy, in 3 vols. 8vo. and *The History of Paintings in the Southern Parts of Italy*: these have not been held in great estimation. The Tuscans, however, have not wholly degenerated. Mr. SESTINI is a well-informed naturalist and antiquarian, and well-known from his travels in the Levant. He published, in the period from 1779 to 1794, the following works, *A Description of the Museum of the Prince of Biscevi—Numismatic Dissertations*, and *Travels through Turkey*. The Abbot MARITI is entitled to the esteem of the learned. His *Travels through Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine*, in 9 vols. 8vo. present novel ideas to politicians, learned men, and artists. Mr. BATTINI is a learned naturalist: he has published *Enquiries concerning the Mineral Waters of Sienna*. Dr. MASCAGNI is an able physician: he is now about to publish the second edition of his celebrated *System of the Lymphatic Vessels*. The *History of Tuscany, under the House of Medicis*, by SALLUZZO, is an incomplete work, and it is matter of regret, as a French Journalist observes, that no good history has as yet appeared of that celebrated house.

In the Venetian states, the Abbot MELCHIOR CESAROTTI is entitled to the first notice as a learned man. Exclusive of his numberless translations of different classical productions, from every language, the best of which is, in my opinion, the *Poems of Ossian*, he has published *A Rational Course of Greek Literature*, and *An Essay on the Italian Tongue*. In the dominions of the republic of Venice, the study of agrarian matters is vigorously pursued; witness, among others, the works of Mr. BERTRAND, printed at Vicenza, in 1780.

The Neapolitan writers, generally speaking, are chargeable with two material faults: the being rather inclined to collect the sentiments of others, than to exhibit a system of new ideas of their own; and being deficient in a just method of writing, and in a philosophical or analytical language. This may be ascribed to the prevailing style of the bar, which being much studied in Naples, extends its influence over every part of literature.

The great number of civilians in that extensive metropolis, and the incessant contests between the king and the pope, relative to the jurisdiction of the state, turn the minds of most of the learned toward civil and canon law, the rights of

nations, and ecclesiastical history. So that, though printing be as actively in exercise at Naples as in London, few literary productions appear there which claim an universal interest; at least, they bear no proportion to the greatness of the kingdom. The Neapolitans can boast but few proficient in the mathematics and natural history, although some of them excel in medicine. The works of Cotugno, Cirillo, Andria, Fasano, and others, are generally known. On subjects of philosophy and politics, next to the celebrated Filangieri, is the work of D. FRANCESCO D'ASTORE, entitled, *The Elocution of Philosophy*, in 2 vols. 8vo. This work is far from being well written, although the author is entitled to the highest praise for having been the first to elicit the true principles of oratorical institutions in Naples. *The Essays on the Civilization of Nations*, by D. MARIO PAGANO, in 2 vols. 8vo. are better executed, and by far more original, than the *Science of Legislation* of FILANGIERI: from some unaccountable reason, however, they have not succeeded well in other countries. D. MELCHIORRE DELFICO has published many political writings, the best of which is *The Absurdities of the Roman Laws*. D. GIUSEPPE GALANTI has published the *Political and Natural Description of the Kingdom of Naples*, in several volumes: he is censured for want of method and taste. The Abbot LONGANO has published many works on metaphysical and political subjects, which are generally esteemed, above all, his *Natural Man*. The work which reflects the highest honour on the Neapolitans, is the *Art of War*, by the Marquis PALMIERI. This learned nobleman merited, by his production, the esteem of the late king of Prussia, and the emperor Joseph II. Two other learned men should not be passed by in Naples: D. PIETRO SIGNORELLI, who wrote the history of the Theatre, in 3 vols. 8vo. and D. SAVERIO MATTEI, author of the *Poetical Works of the Bible*, and formerly a great friend of Metastasio.

The true seat of philosophy in Italy is, as we have already mentioned, the Austrian Lombardy. The college of Brera, in Milan, is the emporium of all the literati of the country, and contains whatever is interesting in philology, sciences, and arts. Here is a library of 80,000 volumes, an observatory, an academy of the fine arts, and a patriotic society.

society. The observatory is under the direction of three famous astronomers: ORIANI, DE CESARIS, and PREGGIO. Father SOAVE, an able metaphysician, and an elegant writer, is a professor in this college. He has published a philosophical grammar, like that of our Harris. From the school of Beccaria two great philosophers have risen, Count CARLI, who, besides a number of works on economics, has obtained a great reputation by his writings on coins; and Count VERRI, well known by his philosophical works, as well as by his *History of Milan*. SPALLANZANI lives in Pavia: it is to be regretted, that this excellent naturalist, like the rest of his countrymen (SOAVE excepted) is extremely defective in style.

There are several periodical publications in Italy—*Memoirs of the Mathematics and Physics*, in Verona; *Transactions of the Patriotic Society*, and the *Opuscoli Scelti*, in Milan; the *Journal of Modena*, planned by the late Tiraboschi; the *Biblioteca Oltramontana*, in Turin; the *Journal of Pisa*, the *Ephemerides of Rome*, and the *Analysis Raisonnée of New Books*, in Naples.

London, June 27.

J. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent upon accents, in your Magazine for May last, p. 356, seems to labour under a great mistake.—He supposes, that the acute accent, over whatever vowel it is placed, necessarily lengthens the syllable. Had he attentively considered the nature of the acute, he would, I am persuaded, immediately have seen his error. According to the definition of Suidas ἔξοις ἐστὶ τὸ ταχέως ἐνερῶν quod *celeriter* agit, and he soon after adds, ὅξοις λέγουσιν τὸν ταχέως παραγινόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνέστησιν, καὶ ταχέως ἀποπαύομενον: acutum vocamus eum qui *celeriter* ad sensum pervenit, et *celeriter* definit. It is certain, that ἔξοις signifies and implies something *quick*, and that, in a musical sense, opposed to βαρὺς; it is universally used for a high tone, without any regard to length. Lipsius properly distinguishes the acute, “iste celeri quadam sublatione vocis effendus est, sine institutione ullâ aut morâ. Aristotle, Plato, and the rest of the Greek writers, give this interpretation of the word ἔξοις. And the reason why we are always for joining the acute with a long sound, is, because in our language the times and tones perfectly coincide; but this coincidence happens

not so oft in the Latin tongue, and is still less frequent in the language of the Greeks. I believe there are few, if any Englishmen who are able *properly* to read the Latin and Greek languages. Not but we might overcome this erroneous manner of pronunciation, did we endeavour to do it. Mr. Foster, who wrote upon Greek accents, says, “that he knew one person, who, after a few trials, was able to perform it.” Your correspondent, I think, pronounces the words ἀρρωστόκος and πρωτοτόκος erroneously, when he reads ἀρρωστοκος and πρωτοτοκος. Instead of lengthening the vowel, it should be pronounced with a higher and quicker tone of voice than the rest of the syllables. The acute will make a long vowel to be pronounced higher and quicker, and a short one more quick. If we add length to a syllable that should be short, “and thereby take away from some other syllable of the same foot, or even of the same word, we certainly injure, by our English pronunciation, the rhythm of prose and the melody of verse.” I also except to his manner of marking the words in the Latin tongue. It may do, indeed, for an ignorant boy, who is just learning the rules of his prosody; but where accuracy of pronunciation is sought after, it is entirely insignificant and useless. In most of the words which he has marked, the vowel to which the acute belongs is made to be pronounced with a *longer* tone of voice, when it ought to be with a *quicker*. I am, your’s,

Ravenstonedale, July 13. CLERICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON MICKLE'S TRANSLATION OF THE LUSIAD (CONTINUED).

WHOEVER has read the Lusiad only in Mr. MICKLE's poem, must conceive a pomp and luxuriance of description to be the characteristic excellence of Camoens:

Now from the Moorish town the sheets of fire,
Wide blaze succeeding blaze, to heaven aspire;
Black rise the clouds of smoke, and, by the
gales

Borne down, in streams hang hovering o'er the
vales,

And slowly floating round the mountain's head,
Their pitchy mantle o'er the landscape spread.
Unnumber'd sea-fowl rising from the shore,
Beat round in whirls at every cannon's roar;
Where o'er the smoke the masts' tall heads
appear,
Hovering they scream, then dart with sudden
fear,

On trembling wings far round and round they fly,

And fill, with dismal clang, their native sky.

These lines are very beautiful, but not a single image contained in them is to be found in the Portuguese; there is scarcely a passage in the translation from which similar instances might not be produced. "He who can construe (says Mr. Mickle) may perform all that is claimed by the literal translator. He who attempts the manner of translation prescribed by Horace, ventures upon a task of genius; yet, however daring the undertaking, and however he may have failed in it, the translator acknowledges that, in this spirit, he endeavoured to give the *Lusiad* in English. Even farther liberties, in one or two instances, seemed to him advantageous; but a minuteness in the mention of these will not, in these pages, appear with a good grace. He shall only add, in this new edition, that some of the most eminent of the Portuguese literati, both in England and on the continent, have approved of these freedoms, and the original is in the hands of the world." In the note to this passage, he points out two of these farther liberties; one of them trifling, the other of importance; and adds, "it was not to gratify the dull few whose greatest pleasure in reading a translation is to see what the author exactly says, it was to give a poem that might live in the English language, which was the ambition of the translator."

And Mr. Mickle certainly has produced a poem that will live in the English language, and that well deserves to live. The Orlando Innamorato is better known as the poem of the reversifier than of the author, but Mr. Mickle has done more for Camoens than Berni did for Boardo. They who have read Sir Martyn, know what powers of description he possessed; I instance this poem, for Almada still is unworthy of his genius: those powers he has unsparingly employed to ornament the *Lusiad*. A single stanza * of Camoens is dilated in the translation into twenty lines; and to this dilation it is indebted for all its merit. The note says, "Camoens, in this passage, has imitated Homer, in the manner of Virgil: by diversifying the scene, he has made the description his own." Thus has he contrived to praise

himself, for no imitation can be traced in the original, yet he has, with implied censure, pointed out the interpolations of Castera, and where Fanshawe has altered a fact, though only to make it historically correct, he calls it "an unwarrantable liberty."

However I may detract from Mr. Mickle's merits as a faithful translator, I would give him all due praise as a poet; and a complete statement of what belongs to him, what to Camoens, would increase his reputation instead of impairing it. I never read a rhyme poem of any considerable length, that wearied me so little as the English *Lusiad*; the versification has the ease of Dryden without his negligence, and the harmony of Pope without his cloying sweetness.

The translator's admiration of his author, has sometimes made him lavish commendations upon passages wholly undeserving of them. In the second book, a Moorish pilot is steering the Portuguese ships upon a ridge of rocks, from which they are saved by the sea nymphs. This, Mr. Mickle says, is in the spirit of Homer; but, whatever the allegory may be, the agency is disgustingly violent; the nymphs are represented as toiling and straining and panting to push off the vessels, and Venus, who leads them on, puts her breast against the prow of Gama's ship, and thus thrusts it off. In the speech of Inez de Castro, he says, "the beautiful victim expresses the strong emotions of genuine nature;" now it is absurd to represent a woman agitated with such agonizing terror as Inez, making a long speech: the poet, as well as the painter, should know where to draw the veil. It is the story only that has made this part of Camoens popular; when the reader pictures to himself the situation of Inez, he does not attend to the nonsense she talks about Romulus and Remus, the burning plains of Lybia, and the snow-clad rocks of Scythia's frozen shore.

The "prince of the poets of Spain" cannot rank highly as an epic writer; but the faults of Camoens will be excused when we remember that his poems were written in difficulties, and dangers, and affliction, like our own Spencer.

"Poorly, poor man! he lived; poorly, poor man! he died;"

and, in the melancholy biography of men of letters, there is no life more melancholy than that of Camoens. Poor and persecuted in Portugal, after wasting his youth, and losing one eye, in the service

* Canto I, st. 58, of the second edition of the translation, p. 22. "Now shooting o'er the flood his torrid blaze."

of his country, he left it for the Indies, and exclaimed, as he looked back upon Lisbon from the vessel, "*Ingrata patria, non possidebis ossa mea.*" But though he had left Europe, he found its society and its evils at Goa, and in more than one poem he expresses his abhorrence for that Babylon, and remembers and laments the Sion he had left. The wisest of us often look back upon the days that are gone, with regret, because the little anxieties that imbittered them are forgotten; and, whilst we are alive to all the cares and disquietudes of the present, we remember only the enjoyments of the past: as the traveller looks back upon the vale that he has journeyed; its fertile extent and woods and waters are beautiful, and he remembers not with how many a weary step he traversed it.

The lines which Mr. Hastings inserted in the English Lusiad are not, I believe, generally known, and I will, therefore, conclude with them. Thetis has been prophesying the victories of Pacheco; suddenly

The lofty song, for paleness o'er her spread,
The nymph suspends, and bows the languid head;

Her faltering words are breath'd on plaintive sighs:

"Ah, Belisarius! injur'd chief," she cries,
"Ah wipe thy tears; in war thy rival, see,
"Injur'd Pacheco falls despoil'd like thee;
"In him, in thee, dishonour'd Virtue bleeds,
"And Valour weeps to view her fairest deeds,
"Weeps o'er Pacheco, where forlorn he lies
"Low on an alms-house bed, and friendless lies."

The lines of Mr. Hastings follow here:

Yet shrink not gallant Lusian, nor repine
That man's eternal destiny is thine!
Whate'er success th' adventurous chief befriends
Fell Malice on his parting step attends:
On Britain's candidates for Fame, await,
As now on thee, the stern decrees of Fate:
Thus are Ambition's fondest hopes o'er-reach'd,
One dies imprison'd, and one lives impeach'd.

T. Y.

What sudden anger's this? How have I
reap'd it? SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VIII.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM fully aware that the long continuance of controversy, in a periodical publication, seldom fails to become dull and uninteresting; but, when an individual challenges the discussion of a particular subject, I hold it to be, at least, a mark of politeness to hear diversity of opinion with temper and moderation;

and, under this impression, I confess my surprise at observing the asperity with which your correspondent, N. B. has criticised my observations on the subject of *large farms*, in your Magazine for June, p. 438.

Upon his first criticism I beg leave to remark, that considering his first position as he wishes it to be considered, collectively, so far from *confuting*, serves to *strengthen* my argument: namely, that by *large farmers* withholding their corn from market, the price is thereby enhanced, and the *small farmers compelled*, for the reasons I have stated, to dispose of their stock.

He does not disprove my argument, that "public benefit cannot arise from individual accumulation;" and, I confess, I am too blind to see its irrelevancy: for I cannot conceive it possible that the profit of individual accumulation can be productive of public benefit, when the primary cause of such profit is the great power which the speculator maintains over persons of inferior property to himself.

I deny that "monopoly and extortion" (*those words so discordant to N. B.'s refined ear*) are applicable to the dealings of the fair trader: it is surely justifiable for every commercial man to carry his merchandise to the best market; but he has *no right* to compel the small tradesman to dispose of his goods under the market price, for the poor consideration of being paid *ready money*—this, however, is a practice still in existence; and, if it is not "*a system of monopoly and extortion*," I am ignorant of the true signification of the terms.

I think it is evident that N. B. did not advance his arguments (May, p. 361) with a fair intention of having them discussed; and he appears to me to be so strongly rivetted to his own opinions, that it would be time grossly misemployed to endeavour to convince him of their fallacy; and also that any other position than that which he has laid down can be true: under such circumstances, controversy would only produce an increase of that rancour and positive contradiction manifested in his last paragraph; nevertheless, I would wish him to understand, that I scorn to shrink ignobly from the *temperate* investigation of so important a subject; but, until he advances *some more solid proof* of the rectitude of his opinions, he shall find me *inflexible* as himself (though I hope more open to conviction) at present, "*from a reason which must be, and is, obvious to those who consider contra-*

diction

diction as a breach of politeness, I will not cast that malevolent aspersions on his veracity which he has done upon mine; but simply conclude with saying, that

“———— I see men’s judgments are

“A parcel of their fortunes; and things outward

“Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike.”

SHAKSPEARE, *Antony and Cleopatra.*

B. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is requested, that the gentleman who sent the answer to the prize questions proposed by the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, concerning the nature of the influence lately discovered by Galvani, which was written in Latin, and had the motto

Ulra posse nemo tenetur

prefixed, will transmit his name and address to the secretary of the society.

This dissertation appears to have been written many months ago, but, from some accident, did not reach the society till the middle of this session.

By order of the
committee

{ A. DUNCAN.
R. CAPPE,
G. C. DE LA RIVE.

Edinburgh Medical Hall, July 20, 1797.

COMET.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WILLIAM WALKER, the lecturer in astronomy, has discovered a COMET, which has been observed here, on Friday night, the 18th, and the two following nights.

It was first seen by him at half past eight of the Friday evening, nearly in the pole of the *ecliptic*, composing a rhomboid, or lozenge shaped figure, with ϵ and γ *Draconis*, and a star of the fourth magnitude in the left heel of *Hercules*.

It was then distinctly visible to the naked eye as a faint star. With a good telescope, it appeared to most advantage, when a power of about 40 was used. It was then a diffused milky haziness, very like the *nebula* of *Andromeda*.

It has since been rapidly changing its position. Saturday, the 19th, about one, it had moved near 14 degrees. Its motion in the 24 hours had been about 12° .

When measured by an excellent micrometer-wire to an achromatic of DOLLAND, the diameter of the distinct white light was $2' 30''$; that of *Jupiter* being then $47''$: so that its apparent diameter was rather more than three times that of

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the planet. The whole extent of the faint vague nebulosity, might possibly be four or five minutes.

It had no distinct nucleus; but its southern side was most luminous.

A star or two was seen through the haze of the comet. It was less conspicuous to the eye than the evening of its discovery.

Last night, Sunday 20, nine, the comet visible; at least, equally to the telescope, with the preceding night's appearance. Sky cloudy, and very unfavourable for ascertaining its place. Its rate of progress toward the *ecliptic* appears diminished.

A quarter before ten, Sunday night. The comet distinctly visible to the naked eye. It was beyond the bright star *Lyra*, and had advanced about 6° toward the *ecliptic*, since the last night's observation, and was near the triangle of stars $\lambda \mu \xi$, in the left hand of *Hercules*. Its path, which hitherto had appeared nearly in the direction of the prime vertical, seems now to be a little incurvated. It will probably pass the *ecliptic* not far south from the first degree of *Capricorn*.

From its apparent path, and the earth's place in its orbit, it appears likely to be visible till near its *perihelion*, toward which it appears to be descending. It may become very conspicuous in its ascent from the sun. But farther observation is required toward estimating what we may expect concerning it.

If it is any of the *comets* hitherto observed, this is probably the first time it has been seen coming down to its *perihelion*.

Astronomers of all countries, and indeed all persons who feel a just satisfaction in contemplating the heavens, have an interest in these appearances. And an early intimation may lead to the ascertainment of very valuable facts toward extending our knowledge of this striking part of the SYSTEM of the UNIVERSE.

I remain, your's, sincerely, and with great esteem,

CAPEL LOFFT.

Froston, Monday, August 20, 1797

SECOND COMMUNICATION.

SIR,

THERE was some inaccuracy, I doubt, in what I said of the position of the Comet last night. It was at ten o'clock this night, by λ in the left hand of *Hercules*. At eight minutes before ten, it had $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ altitude, nearly. It has advanced

P

23^a S.

23^d S. from its first appearance, and about 40^e. since last night. Its haze seems more oblong. It is hardly, if at all, now visible to the naked eye; though with the telescope, its light does not seem impaired.

I remain, your's sincerely,

Aug. 21, 1797.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, T. I. S. in the last Magazine, has quoted the statute of the 32d Henry VIII, for the purpose of proving the illegality of marrying a wife's sister: but although that statute declares, that all persons may lawfully marry, except such as are prohibited by God's law; yet a marriage contracted in opposition to what is called God's law, is not legally void. The parties may be proceeded against in the ecclesiastical courts; and, if the judges there decree the marriage to be void, then, and not till then, it is void by the law of England. This is the spirit of the doctrine held by Blackstone, in his Commentaries, when speaking of the relation of persons in marriage, in the fifteenth chapter of the first volume. Thus it appears, that this statute is of no effect in itself, as a law; and is merely a directory to ecclesiastical courts, where proceedings against marriages of this nature are now become, in a great degree, obsolete; and I know an instance where the party married his wife's sister, and has lived with her, unmolested by spiritual censure, for several years. I have made use of the expression above, of "what is called God's law," because I conceive it still remains to be satisfactorily proved that the Levitical law alluded to, proceeded immediately from the deity; or, even if it did, that it was designed for all mankind; for there might be a necessity for it in the country where it was first promulgated, that does not exist elsewhere: and if that proof is not brought forward, there can be no moral obligation to obey the law. I am, sir,

Your's, &c. W. C. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALBEIT you may wish to avoid the dryness and dullness of political discussion in your Magazine, yet you must be sensible that in an age of *quidnunkery* like the present, it is not always possible to disregard the passing events of Europe. It has long, for example, been the fashion to advert to the horrid massacres which

disgraced France during the tyranny of Robespierre; and, whatever a good and loyal subject happens to write, whether a history, a life, a sermon, or a posting bill, he thinks it his duty to introduce a due proportion of his abhorrence and indignation against all such bloody proceedings. Happy, sir, would it be, if we could contemplate barbarity without adopting it; if we could meditate upon cruelty without learning it; and if we could paint a man without a head, without supposing what would be the case if some of our friends were without their heads. But, alas! so prone are we to imitation, that we have exactly and faithfully copied the SYSTEM OF TERROR, if not in our streets, and in our fields, at least in our circulating libraries, and in our closets. Need I say that I am adverting to the wonderful revolution that has taken place in the art of novel-writing, in which the only exercise for the fancy is now upon the most frightful subjects, and in which we reverse the petition in the litany, and riot upon "battle, murder, and sudden death."

Good, indeed, it must be confessed, arises out of evil. If, by this revolution, we have attained the art of frightening young people, and reviving the age of ghosts, hobgoblins, and spirits, we have, at the same time, simplified genius, and shown by what easy process a writer may attain great celebrity in circulating libraries, boarding-schools, and watering places. What has he to do but build a castle in the air, and furnish it with dead bodies and departed spirits, and he obtains the character of a man of a most "wonderful imagination, rich in imagery, and who has the wonderful talent of conducting his reader in a cold sweat through five or six volumes."

Perhaps necessity, the plea for all revolutions, may have occasioned the present. A novel used to be a description of human life and manners; but human life and manners *always* described, must become tiresome; all the difficulties attending upon the tender passion have been exhausted; maiden aunts have become stale; gallant colonels are so common, that we meet with them in every volunteer corps. There are but few ways of running away with a lady, and not many more of breaking the hearts of her parents. Clumsy citizens are no longer to be seen in one horse-chaises, and their *willas* are removed from the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane, to the most delightful and picturesque situations, twelve or fif-

teen miles from London. Footmen and ladies' maid, are no longer trusted with intrigues, and letters are conveyed with care, expedition, and secrecy, by the mail coach, and the penny-post. In a word, the affairs and business of common life are so perfectly understood, that elopements, are practised by girls almost before they have learned to read; and all the incidents which have decorated our *old* novels, come easy and natural to the parties, without the assistance of a circulating library, or the least occasion to draw upon the invention of a writer of novels.

It was high time, therefore, to contrive some other way of interesting these numerous readers, to whom the stationers and trunk-makers are so deeply indebted, and just at the time when we were threatened with a stagnation of fancy, arose Maximilian Robespierre, with his system of terror, and taught our novelists that *fear* is the only passion they ought to cultivate, that to frighten and to instruct were one and the same thing, and that none of the productions of genius could be compared to the production of an ague. From that time we have never ceased to "believe and tremble;" our genius has become hysterical, and our taste epileptic.

Good, I have observed, arises out of evil, or apparent evil: it is now much easier to write a novel adapted to the prevailing taste than it was. The manners and customs of common life being no longer an object for curiosity or description, we have nothing to do but launch out on the main ocean of improbability and extravagant romance, and we acquire a high reputation. It having fallen to my lot to peruse many of these wonderful publications, previously to my daughters reading them (who, by the bye, would read them whether I pleased or not) I think I can lay down a few plain and simple rules, by observing which any man or maid, I mean, ladies' maid, may be able to compose from four to six uncommonly interesting volumes, that shall claim the admiration of all true believers in the marvellous.

In the first place, then, trembling reader, I would advise you to construct an *old* castle, *formerly* of great magnitude and extent, built in the Gothic manner, with a great number of hanging towers, turrets, and pinnacles. One half, at least, of it must be in ruins; dreadful chasms and gaping crevices must be hid

only by the clinging ivy; the doors must be so old, and so little used to open, as to grate tremendously on the hinges; and there must be in every passage an echo, and as many reverberations as there are partitions. As to the furniture, it is absolutely necessary that it should be nearly as old as the house, and in a more decayed state, if a more decayed state be possible. The principal rooms must be hung with pictures, of which the damps have very nearly effaced the colours; only you must preserve such a degree of likeness in one or two of them, as to incline your heroine to be very much affected by the sight of them, and to imagine that she has seen a face, or faces, very like them, or very like something else, but where, or when, she cannot *just now* remember. It will be necessary, also, that one of those very old and very decayed portraits shall seem to frown most cruelly, while another seems to smile most lovingly.

Great attention must be paid to the tapestry hangings. They are to be very old, and rattered, and blown about with the wind. There is a great deal in the wind. Indeed, it is one of the principal objects of terror, for it may be taken for almost any terrific object, from a banditti of cut-throats to a single ghost. The tapestry, therefore, must give signs of moving, so as to make the heroine believe, there is something behind it, although, not being *at that time* very desirous to examine, she concludes very naturally and logically, that it can be nothing but the wind. This same wind is of infinite service to our modern castle-builders. Sometimes it *whistles*, and then it shows how sound may be conveyed through the crevices of a Baron's castle. Sometimes it *rushes*, and then there is reason to believe the Baron's great grandfather does not lie quiet in his grave; and sometimes it *howls*, and, if accompanied with rain, generally induces some weary traveller, perhaps a robber, and perhaps a lover, or both, to take up their residence in this *very same* castle where virgins, and virtuous wives, were locked up before the invention of a *babeas corpus*. It is, indeed, not wonderful, that so much use is made of the wind, for it is the principal ingredient in that sentimentality of constitution, to which romances are admirable adapted.

Having thus provided such a decayed stock of furniture as may be easily affected by the wind, you must take care that the battlements and towers are remarkably *populous in owls and bats*. The *booting* of

the one, and the *sitting* of the other, are excellent engines in the system of terror, particularly if the candle goes out, which is very often the case in damp caverns.

And the mention of caverns brings me to the essential qualities inherent in a castle. The rooms *up stairs* may be just habitable, and no more; but the principal incidents must be carried on in *subterraneous* passages. These, in general, wind round the whole extent of the building; but that is not very material, as the heroine never goes through above half without meeting with a door, which she has neither strength nor resolution to open, although she has found a rusty key, very happily fitted to as rusty a lock, and would give the world to know what it leads to, and yet she can give no reason for her curiosity.

The building being now completely finished, and furnished with all desirable imperfections, the next and only requisite is a heroine, with all the weakness of body and mind that appertains to her sex; but, endowed with all the curiosity of a spy, and all the courage of a troop of horse. Whatever she hears, sees, or thinks of, that is horrible and terrible, she must enquire into it again and again. All alone, for she cannot prevail on the timid *Janetta* to go with her *a second time*; all alone she sets out, in the dead of the night, when nothing but the afore said owls and bats are *hooting* and *sitting*, to resolve the horrid mystery of the moving tapestry, which threw her into a swoon the preceding night, and in which she knows her fate is awfully involved, though she cannot tell why. With cautious tread, and glimmering taper, she proceeds to descend a long flight of steps, which bring her to a door she had not observed before. It is opened with great difficulty; but alas! a rush of wind puts out the glimmering taper, and while Matilda, Gloriana, Rosalba, or any other name, is deliberating whether she shall proceed or return, without knowing how to do either, a groan is heard, a second groan, and a fearful crash. A dimness now comes over her eyes (which in the *dark* must be terrible) and she swoons away. How long she may have remained in this swoon, no one can tell; but when she awakes, the sun peeps through the crevices, for all subterraneous passages must have crevices, and shows her such a collection of skulls and bones as would do credit to a parish burying-ground.

She now finds her way back, determined to make a farther search next night, which she accomplishes by means of a

better light, and behold! having gained the fatal spot where the mystery is concealed, the tapestry moves again! Assuming courage, she boldly lifts up a corner, but immediately lets it drop, a cold sweat pervades her whole body, and she sinks to the ground; after having discovered behind this dreadful tapestry, the tremendous solution of all her difficulties, the awful word

HONORIFICABILITATUDINIBUSQUE!!!

Mr. Editor, if thy soul is not harrowed up, I am glad to escape from this scene of horror, and am,

Your humble servant,

A JACOBIN NOVELIST.

Greenwich, Aug. 19, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of your readers to answer the following query:

Query. Are all infinite additions equal? That is to say, is the sum of the infinite series $2+2+2$, &c. equal to the sum of the infinite series $4+4+4$, &c.—I think it is a dilemma; if you say, that the sums or wholes are equal, then the parts are equal, *i. e.* $2=4$, which is absurd.—If, on the other hand, you say, that the sum of the series $4+4$, &c. is greater than the sum of the other series, because the terms of the former are greater than those of the latter, you make one infinite number greater than another, *i. e.* infinity is greater than itself! which is absurd also. I am your's, &c.

August 5, 1797.

PHILARITHMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been written on the subject of MORALS. Public and POLITICAL ŒCONOMY, is, at present, a subject of very general and ardent attention among philosophers and statesmen; yet there is one point of view, in which the investigation of these subjects appears to me to have been hitherto neglected, although a very important coincidence of *morals* and *political economy* take place in it. It has never yet been carefully investigated, *how far the state of the general morals of the people, in a period of peace and tranquillity, influences the increase or diminution of the national wealth?*

This matter would be illustrated, by the communication of any facts concerning the comparative average produce of the

the labour of dissipated spendthrift workmen in manufactures, who ply hard till they earn their wages, and then run impatiently to spend them; and of those more sober and diligent, although, perhaps, less vigorous labourers, whose time is not in the same manner divided, between riot and excessive toil. For the same end, it would be of consequence to obtain an authentic statement of any facts respecting the comparative length of the lives of these two different classes of labourers, and concerning the difference in the reproductive usefulness of their respective wages, arising from the differences in the manner in which they are laid out.

If, in consequence of an ample investigation of these, and other kindred facts, it shall appear that GOOD MORALS are eminently favourable to the increase of a NATION'S WEALTH, this will afford a new and powerful motive, to induce statesmen, patriots, and all the members of the community, to make the PUBLIC MORALS a capital object of their care; not merely for the sake of virtue, order, happiness; but to promote what they may think of much more value, the means of splendour, luxury, and taxation.

The publication in your valuable Magazine, of any pointed and accurate information you can obtain upon this subject, will singularly oblige, sir, your constant reader, and very humble servant,

Glasgow, July, 1797,

T. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my letter concerning the author of the "Vindication of Natural Society," printed in your Magazine for July, there are two typographical errors; the following correction of which, I shall be obliged to you to insert in your next Number:

First, in the account of the title-page, it is printed "by the late noble writer," &c. it should be "a late," &c.—The other erratum very materially affects the sense. I find it printed about the middle of the page, "It is a sufficient answer," &c. this ought to be, "is it," &c. making the sentence interrogative.

I perceive, in the account you have given of Mr. Burke, that the piece in question was written by that illustrious orator: but you know Veritas is more to be respected than Plato himself, and I cannot as yet see any reason for changing my opinion concerning the design of the above letter. Your's, &c.

Aug. 1, 1797.

PHILAETHES.

For the Monthly Magazine:

THE Editor will much oblige a considerable number of the subscribers to his excellent periodical Miscellany, by inserting in it the annexed Report of the Academical Institution, or New College, at Manchester.

ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION,
OR NEW COLLEGE, AT MANCHESTER.

AUGUST 9TH, 1797.

IN the year 1786, several gentlemen of great respectability, who lamented the dissolution of the ACADEMY at WARRINGTON, were solicitous to establish in this part of England, another SEMINARY OF EDUCATION, on the same liberal and comprehensive plan; which might provide a complete and systematic course of studies for the sacred Ministry amongst Dissenters, and be at the same time open to young men destined for other occupations or professions, without distinction of party, or of religious denomination, and exempt from every political test, and doctrinal subscription. On the proposal of this scheme to an enlightened public, it was honoured with a prompt and beneficent patronage, proceeding from a just conviction of the high importance to the general interests of learning, morality, and religion. Many of the Trustees of the WARRINGTON ACADEMY adopted the undertaking, as a revival of that excellent institution: and the whole body, at their final meeting, testified their approbation of it by transferring for its support a large and valuable library, together with a moiety of their remaining funds.

Animated by these encouragements, the Trustees of the NEW COLLEGE erected an elegant pile of buildings, in an airy and pleasant part of Manchester, for the accommodation of the professors, and the reception of the students; and it was presumed, that the great populousness of the town and vicinage, the opulence of the inhabitants, the increasing taste for science, and the number and respectability of the dissenters, would insure liberal contributions, and a permanent succession of pupils. Other local advantages, also, of no inconsiderable weight, were deemed to belong to the situation thus chosen. The industry, ingenuity, and enterprising spirit, which characterize the people of Manchester, it was supposed, might influence by example, and catch the minds of youth, by a secret and powerful sympathy: one of the largest public libraries in the kingdom subsists in the town, open to all visitors, at stated times: lectures by professional gentlemen, in chemistry, anatomy, physiology,

physiology, and other branches of the healing art, are occasionally given, to which the student might superadd attendance on the hospital: able masters in French, Italian, music, writing, drawing, and merchants' accounts, are to be obtained: and these several means of improvement lie within such a compass, as to be perfectly compatible with each other.

The resignation of the Rev. DR. BARNES, at the close of the next session, viz. Midsummer, 1798, is an event to which the Trustees look forward with sincere regret, from a due sense of his eminent talents and active services. Difficult they know it will be to supply the important offices which he has sustained; but they are not without the prospect of a successor, whose manners are conciliating, who has been accustomed to the business of education, and whose character merits every eulogium as a scholar, a Christian, and a divine.

The GREEK and ROMAN CLASSICS, with other parts of POLITE LITERATURE, have of late been taught by DR. BARNES. But a distinct professorship of these essential branches of instruction formed the original constitution of the NEW COLLEGE: and the Trustees entertain a well-grounded expectation, that the liberality of its friends and supporters, will speedily enable them to revive it. In the election of a person to a department, so interesting to all classes of students, they will pay peculiar attention to the requisite qualifications; and will enquire, with assiduous care, for one distinguished by taste, genius, and erudition.

In the province of MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, and CHEMISTRY, MR. DALTON has uniformly acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees; and has been happy in possessing the respect and attachment of his pupils. It is hoped and presumed, that he will continue, with zeal and ardour, his scientific exertions; and that with the growing prosperity of the NEW COLLEGE, he will enlarge his sphere of reputation and usefulness.

The following outlines will furnish the public with a brief statement of the extent and importance of the leading objects of this Academical Institution; which provides,

I. A FULL AND SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF EDUCATION FOR DIVINES.

II. PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUTH DESIGNED FOR THE OTHER LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

III. A COURSE OF LIBERAL EDU-

CATION FOR THOSE INTENDED FOR CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

I. Students designed for the ministry, whose regular course comprehends a term of five years, are instructed in the *Latin* and *Greek Classics*, in *Hebrew* and in *French*; in the several branches of *Polite Literature*; in *Mathematics*, together with *Natural Philosophy* and *Chemistry*; in *Logic*, *Metaphysics*, and *Moral Philosophy*; in *Theology*, including the *Evidences*, *Doctrines*, and *Duties of Christianity*, *Jewish Antiquities*, and *Ecclesiastical History*. To these are added, Lectures on the *Pastoral Charge*; and through the whole course, particular attention is paid to *Scripture Criticism*, *Composition*, and *Elocution*.

II. Students designed for the other learned professions, whose regular course ought to fill up three years, are instructed in the *Latin* and *Greek Classics*; in *French*; *Mathematics*; *Natural Philosophy*, theoretic and experimental; *Chemistry*; *Polite Literature*, comprehending the principles of *Grammar* (particularly the *English*); *Oratory*, *Criticism*, *History*, &c.; *Moral Philosophy*, including the elements of *Jurisprudence*; and in the *Evidences* and *Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion*. They are also constantly exercised in acquiring the habits of elegant *Composition*, and graceful *Elocution*.

III. Students intended for the departments of civil and commercial life, are instructed in the *Classics*; in *Modern Languages*; *Mathematics*, including *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Geometry*, &c.; *Natural Philosophy*, theoretic and experimental; and in *Chemistry*; they also attend the course of lectures on *English* and *Universal Grammar*, *Geography*, *History*, *Oratory*, *Criticism*, &c.; and on the history, and general principles of *Commerce*; and, if their time permit, they are instructed in short systems of *Logic* and *Moral Philosophy*, together with a comprehensive view of the *Evidences of Natural Religion and Christianity*.

The ample course of instruction provided for the pupils in divinity, is free from the ordinary charges of tuition; and exhibitions are either given or procured, to assist in defraying the general expences of their education. Objections have been sometimes made to the union of the theological with lay students in this seminary: but they apply, if admissible, to the several colleges of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, to those of SCOTLAND and IRELAND, to all the old academical establishments in other parts of EUROPE, and

and to the modern ones in AMERICA. Some inconveniences or mortifications may, indeed, be occasionally experienced, in the intercourse between young men of narrow fortune, and such as have been accustomed to the indulgences of affluence. But the evils alluded to are slight in their nature, and proper to be overcome at an early period, by those to whom they will be necessarily incident through the whole of life: and in an institution containing pupils of various gradations in rank and wealth, and which limits within a narrow compass the expenditure of each individual, a liberal system of economy may be acquired by all, adapted no less to society at large, than to the present little community of which they are members. The same happy union, also, will tend to wear off the rust of pedantry; to restrain the petulance of disputation; to communicate urbanity of manners, and to furnish the juvenile theologian with what no scholastic recluse can attain, an insight into the human heart, whilst open and undisguised, and a development of the genuine traits of human character, in the first rudiments of all its diversified talents and energies. To the lay-students the young divines may be peculiarly useful, by offering examples of diligence, strict discipline, and sobriety; by aiding them in the pursuits of learning; and even by officiating to them, when required and properly compensated, as sub-preceptors, a practice established in both our universities.

Such is the nature and design of the ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION which now claims the attention and patronage of the public. The annual contribution of a few hundred pounds, will afford funds adequate to its support: whilst the benefits which it promises to society, are beyond pecuniary appreciation. To unfold the powers of genius, consigned, perhaps, without the aid of early culture, to perish in the bud; to call forth from obscurity "some mute inglorious MILTON;" and to educe the latent talents, it may be, of a future BACON or BOYLE, a LOCKE or NEWTON, an ADDISON or SOMERS, a CLARK or BUTLER, is to adorn, to instruct, and to meliorate the age: it is, indeed, to elevate the condition of humanity. Even the milder lights of science, kindled in less distinguished minds, may promote, wherever they are diffused, the refinement of the arts, the polish of manners, and the increase of truth, wisdom, and virtue. "Education," says LORD VERULAM, "is, in effect, but an early custom. But if the force of custom simple and se-

parate be great, the force of custom conjoined and collegiate is far greater. For there example teacheth, company comforteth, emulation quickeneth, glory raiseth: so that in such places, the force of custom is in its exaltation."

THE NEW COLLEGE in MANCHESTER is under the direction of TRUSTEES; i. e. of all who are benefactors of *twenty guineas*, and upwards, or annual subscribers of *two guineas* and upwards. The Trustees meet yearly, and appoint a committee for the transaction of the ordinary business which occurs. The present committee consists of the following members.

Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

CHAIRMAN:

James Touchet, Esq. TREASURER.

Mr. George Duckworth, SECRETARY:

Mr. James Bayley,

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Mr. Robert Robinson,

Mr. Thomas Henry, F.R.S.

Mr. Jonathan Hatfield,

William Jones, Esq.

Mr. Benjamin Potter,

John Philips, Esq.

Robert Philips, Esq.

Benefactions and subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, or by any member of the committee.

N.B. The committee have been instructed by the Trustees, to have a special reference, in the choice of DR. BARNES's successors, to their capacity and willingness to receive students into their families, as Boarders.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle, who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with Observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

JUNE 18, went from DOWNHAM to DEREHAM, in Norfolk, 28 miles.—The foil generally light, with a mixture of

of flinty gravel; the surface tolerably level; and, within a few miles of DOWNHAM, the land is excellent, producing wheat, barley, turnips, clover, &c. in abundance; the hedges are straight, and beautifully brushed with thorn, interspersed here and there with trees. Before I reached SWAFFHAM (a well-built little town) the road, for about four or five miles, lay over a common, overspread with heath, on which I observed the country people digging turf, for fuel. The hay harvest was just commencing at this early period; sown grasses, particularly, were ripe for the scythe. The system of husbandry which prevails in this district is worthy of general imitation; instead of lying fallow, the land is cleaned and improved by a turnip crop drilled and hoed, after which barley and artificial grasses are sown. Farms are large, and the farmers devote their principal attention to the plough, the operations of which are performed in a more judicious manner than I had seen since I left Cumberland: two horses are yoked abreast, and driven by the ploughman, by means of cords attached to the bridles. The average quantity ploughed by one plough, is an acre per day. The melioration of that implement, however, seems to have been but little considered here, the old two-wheeled plough being still in universal use, and which, with all its unnecessary appendages, will probably long remain so: so difficult it is to eradicate old established customs and opinions!

Clay is much resorted to as a manure, and found exceedingly beneficial, particularly on light gravelly soils, of which there is a great quantity in this district. Folding sheep is also practised with much success: they are penned close together on fallows during the night, and, while their dung and urine powerfully manure the land, the weight and motion of the animals consolidate the light soil, and give it more cohesion.

The Norfolk sheep are tall, thin made, and long horned; their faces and legs are black, and their bellies frequently bare during the summer; their mutton is said to fetch a higher price than any other in the London market, as indeed it ought, otherwise the farmer would not receive an adequate compensation for rearing, or feeding, them, the weight of a carcass not being very great, nor are they fattened at an early age. These sheep are kept in large flocks, with a shepherd constantly attending them; a precaution

which, from their natural propensity to rove about, is indispensable. The size and qualities of these sheep form a striking contrast to the large heavy Lincolnshire breed, their next neighbours. The shepherds are usually dressed, from head to foot, in clothes made of undyed wool, as indeed are great numbers of the country people in this district; they do not spend their time idly while tending their sheep, but employ all their leisure moments in spinning wool, which they do with a very simple instrument, a small wooden spindle, a foot long; they wrap a little wool round a finger, and with the other hand twirl the spindle about, while it hangs in the air by the thread: this process they can perform while walking leisurely along: at the time the thread is drawing out, it is fixed in a notch at the upper end of the spindle, and then wound about it. This method of spinning both wool and flax is very ancient, having been in use before the invention of wheels, and is practised, to this day, by some old women in the north of England, and in Scotland, who were never habituated to spin on wheels.

In some of the villages of this county, I observed the people dressing their victuals over fires on the hearth, not supported by iron bars, in the same manner as is done in some of the northern counties, where turf is burnt for fuel. Here much of the fuel is dug from the neighbouring commons; houses are commonly thatched, although some are tiled; the walls are partly of clay, but chiefly of brick: I observed a few composed of wood, or lath and plaster walls. This is a populous farming district, and the inhabitants appear very industrious. Dereham is a small market town.

June 20, I went from DEREHAM to NORWICH, 16 miles.—Road very good, made of flinty gravel; the surface pretty level, except near Norwich, where some gentle eminences catch the eye; the soil light and gravelly, very suitable for turnips, barley, and clover, to the raising of which it is much applied. In this journey, I noticed several gentlemen's seats, delightfully situated among groves of trees, lawns, &c. The cattle are light, of a slender make, without horns, and of a pale red, or yellow, colour; the horses are black, pretty stout, and well made; they are yoked in pairs to the plough, although two, three, or four are put to a cart. The houses are built, some of brick, others of flint stone, and others of wood; most of them thatched: the

the buildings appurtenant to the farm-houses, yards, &c. seem convenient.

NORWICH is a large manufacturing city, and is computed to contain 42,000 inhabitants: thirty-two parish churches stand in the city, and four in the suburbs. The manufacture is principally camlets, calimancoes, &c.; of late, indeed, the weaving of cottons has been introduced: it is, however, confined, for the most part, within the walls of the city, and is not, like the Yorkshire manufactures, spread out into all the adjacent market-towns and villages. The camlet weaving has experienced a very great interruption during the present war, in consequence of which, *poverty* has been diffused largely among the lower classes. Many of the streets are narrow, and must be very dirty in winter; the market-place is a very spacious square, and, on the whole, the handsomest I have hitherto seen; it is also deservedly celebrated for its plentiful supply of all sorts of provisions. A river, navigable for boats, passes through the city, and adds greatly to the convenience of the merchants. The castle, or gaol, is built upon a hill, in a fine open situation, and commands a view of the greatest part of the city. The buildings are generally very good, but do not seem to increase; on the contrary, in some places they appear to have shrunk within the former limits of the city. The walls and gates are all either pulled down, or in ruins. Here I was fortunate enough to get introduced to EDWARD RIGBY, esq. surgeon, a truly public-spirited man, who, from his ardent desire to promote every investigation likely to prove ultimately beneficial to the community, not only gave me every information he was competent to suggest, but politely accompanied me to Mr. Alderman PARTRIDGE, president of the court of guardians, and several other gentlemen of authority, who obligingly favoured me with ample statements relative to the several subjects of my enquiry. I am concerned, however, to say that I cannot give an account equally favourable of my reception with a certain gentleman, who transacts the laborious part of the business of the poor in this city: all the answers of that singular character were expressed by doubts, fears, surmises, and equivocations. I had the satisfaction to spend an evening at the house of Mr. RIGBY, with a party of his friends, among whom was Mr. VOGHT, an opulent merchant of Hamburgh, accompanied by two other German gentlemen,

one of whom was an eminent chemist and botanist. These three gentlemen had spent eighteen months in making the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, and had, among their other researches, paid considerable attention to our mode of maintaining the poor; on the whole, they seemed very well satisfied with British humanity. Mr. VOGHT had been instrumental in new modelling the regulations for maintaining the poor at Hamburgh; of these new regulations (which were found to answer every purpose intended) he gives a detail in a pamphlet printed at Edinburgh, and which he distributed among his friends, and others, to whom the stated management of the poor is an object of enquiry. In conversation, the arguments and remarks of Mr. VOGHT are not less just and humane, than his manners are amiable; and it is greatly to be wished, that the observations of this philanthropic foreigner, relative to the state of the poor and labouring classes here, may have their due influence with the British senate, some of the members of which he had been lately conversing with on this subject.

As I arrived at NORWICH in the evening of a market day, I had met the country people returning home for several miles together, in the latter part of my ride. In these groupes I noticed a circumstance something new: scarcely a farmer, or gentleman, was to be seen on horseback; the 'squire had his chaise and pair, or chariot; the clergyman and wealthy farmer were whirled home in a gig; the common, or less affluent farmer, and even tradesman and mechanic, who kept a horse, rode in what they call a *market cart*, which is made without steel springs or cover, is of various shapes, and is drawn by one horse, while Dobbin is commonly forced to trot at a pretty brisk pace with his load. Indeed, I cannot pretend to decide whether the farmers in former years have been accustomed to thunder along the road at so fierce a rate on their return from market, as in the instances of my observation; at present, however, it is easy enough to account for their uncommon elevation of spirits. This mode of travelling is not without its advantages; if a farmer mounts his horse, he can only take his wife, or daughter, behind him, while, in an easy running cart, one horse will cheerfully trot along the road with his owner, his wife, and two or three daughters, who may all sit at ease, with accommodations

for their butter, eggs, and chickens. Springs of wood are substituted for those of iron, or steel, by which a heavy duty is avoided. So averse do even the peasants here seem to travelling on foot, that I have frequently observed them riding on jack-asses, either because they found it inconvenient, or, perhaps, it was out of their power to keep a horse and cart.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIST OF DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS (CONTINUED).
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

		Congregations.
B LAKENEY	-	1
Bristol	-	6
Bourton	-	1
Cirencester	-	2
Cam	-	1
Chalford's Bottoms	-	2
Cheltenham	-	1
Fairford	-	2
Fishponds	-	1
Forest Green	-	1
French Hay	-	1
Gloucester	-	3
Grittleton	-	1
Hampton	-	1
Harham	-	1
Hillsley	-	1
Horsley	-	1
Kingstanley	-	1
Matchfield	-	1
Mitchel Dean	-	1
Moreton	-	1
Natton	-	1
Newport	-	1
Painwick	-	2
Rangworthy	-	1
Sodbury	-	1
Stow	-	1
Stroud	-	2
Tetbury	-	2
Tewkesbury	-	2
Thornbury	-	2
Wotton under Edge	-	2

48

In Gloucestershire, young men have been educated for the ministry, among protestant dissenters, for more than a century. About the commencement of the present century, the rev. Samuel Jones was tutor to an academy in Gloucester, which afterwards removed to Tewkesbury, ten miles north of Gloucester. Mr. Jones appears to have been eminent for his learning and piety, by the sketch which is given of his character, by archbishop Secker, then one of

his pupils, in a letter to Dr. Watts.— This letter is published in Dr. Gibbon's Memoirs of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D.D. p. 346. That part of the letter which relates more immediately to Mr. Jones's character is extracted and interwoven with many just and liberal remarks, in an essay of Dr. Knox's, in his Lucubrations, which I shall here transcribe, as a monument to perpetuate the worth of one on earth, who will be had in everlasting remembrance in heaven, and as it does so much credit to two of the distinguished ornaments of the established church, who concurred in its erection.

The foundation of that singular eminence and dignity to which archbishop Secker arrived, was certainly laid at the academy of Mr. Jones, of Gloucester, who had the honour to educate another most excellent divine, that shining ornament of the church and nation, bishop Butler.

It may reasonably be concluded, that the person who trained two characters so distinguished, was himself respectable; and he certainly deserves the esteem of posterity, if it were only that two such lights of the church, as Secker and Butler, derived some of their lustre from his lamp.

The character of Mr. Jones could not, I imagine, have been perfectly known to the biographers of the archbishop, Dr. Porteus, and Dr. Stinton, whose reputed benevolence and liberality forbid one to believe that they would have spoken rather slightly of Mr. Jones, if they had known how much he was esteemed by the archbishop, and how well he appears to have deserved the most honourable mention. Their words are— "The archbishop received his education at several private schools and academies in the country. In one or other of these seminaries, he had the good fortune to meet, and to form an acquaintance with several persons of great abilities. Among the rest, in the academy of one Mr. Jones, kept first at Gloucester, then at Tewkesbury, he laid the foundation of a strict friendship with Mr. Joseph Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham."

They say nothing of improvements made at Mr. Jones's academy; but only of a connection which he had the good fortune to form there. I am convinced, from their characters, that they could not intend to undervalue Mr. Jones, because he was a Dissenter, and his academy was not honoured with the distinction of the two *alma matres*: but I believe, they

they might not have seen Mr. Secker's pleasing letter concerning Mr. Jones, not many years ago presented to the public, by that good Christian Dr. Gibbon, in his "Life of Dr. Watts."

Let us hear the amiable youth, for such he appears to have been, thus speaking of his preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones :

"Mr. Jones," says he, in a letter to Dr. Watts, "I take to be a man of real piety, great learning, and an agreeable temper; one who is very diligent in instructing all under his care; very well qualified to give instructions, and whose well managed familiarity will always make him respected. He is very strict in keeping good order, and will effectually preserve his pupils from negligence and immorality. And accordingly, I believe, there are not many academies freer in general from those vices, than we are. We shall have gone through our course in about four years' time, which, I believe, no one that once knows Mr. Jones, will think too long. We pass our time very agreeably, between study and conversation with our tutor, who is always ready to converse freely on any thing that is useful, and allows us, either then or at lecture, all imaginable liberty of making objections against his opinions, and prosecuting them as far as we can. In this, and every thing else, he shows himself so much a gentleman, and manifests so great an affection and tenderness for his pupils, as cannot but command respect and love."

The future archbishop gives a short account of Mr. Jones and his plan, in the sequel; and it is impossible not to think highly of the preceptor, and to lament, that he should be spoken of as an obscure person, scarcely worthy of mention in the life of his scholar, afterwards the most distinguished primate of his time in Christendom.

"I believe it to have been a very happy circumstance for Mr. Secker, that he was educated in a Dissenting academy, and under so good a tutor. I attribute much of his future eminence to this circumstance, as well as to the connection he fortunately formed there; that purity, that dignity, that decency of character, which enabled him to fill the great offices of the church, with singular weight and efficacy. There may have been deeper scholars, or greater divines, but there has seldom been a prelate of more personal authority, and in whom ecclesiastical dignity shone with brighter effulgence."

Dr. Chandler, Dr. Gifford, the Rev. Mr. Pearfall, and many other eminent divines, among the Dissenters, received their academical learning under the tuition of Mr. Jones.

At Painfwick, about seven miles SE. from Gloucester, there was a dissenting academy, superintended by the Rev. Cornelius Winter. From this academy have gone forth some popular and useful preachers. About three years since, Mr. Winter thought proper to retire from his employment as a tutor, and since there has been no academy in this country, belonging to the Dissenters, but that of Bristol.

The Bristol academy is open only to those of the Baptist denomination. Before the commencement of the present century, the Rev. Mr. Thomas educated some young men for the ministry; but no permanent foundation was laid for an academy in Bristol, till the year 1717, when a considerable donation was obtained, which had been given some years before, for the education of young men for the ministry, by Mr. Edward Terrill; since which period, they have had a succession of worthy tutors, to superintend the academy. The Rev. Caleb Jope, who received his education under Mr. Jones, of Tewkesbury; Rev. Bernard Foskett; Rev. Hugh Evans, M.A.; Rev. Caleb Evans, D.D.; and Rev. John Ryland, D.D. the present tutor. Besides this seminary belonging to the Baptists, they have two exhibitions for students to be educated at Aberdeen, given them by Dr. Ward, of Gresham College.

Wareham, March 10, 1797. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS few attempts for meliorating the health of a great town have been more important than the late establishment of a *Board of Health*, and a *House of Recovery*, in Manchester, I presume you will feel a satisfaction in making the success of that measure known to your readers. By a report made at the second annual meeting of this institution, on May 26, 1797, it appears that it has almost entirely suppressed the fever which long made such ravages among the poor manufacturers of that place. The board of the infirmary testifies that the number of *home patients* admitted since the opening of the House of Recovery is not half what it was before that period. The *Stranger's Friend Society* states that the fever, which, at their last report,

was raging with great violence in many parts of the town, is now nearly at an end. The *overseers of Manchester* unanimously agree that the *fever wards* are of universal benefit to the town, and, in consequence, have directed a considerable annual subscription to be paid by their treasurer towards their support. Finally, it appears from the physicians' books at the infirmary, that the number of patients, with fevers, admitted from *the streets in the neighbourhood of the House of Recovery* (where the danger of infection from this house was principally apprehended) had diminished from 400, 389, 267, to 25, in an equal space of time. These *authentic facts* have opened the eyes of the opposers of this institution, so that many of them have liberally become its patrons, and all public opposition has ceased.

August 10, 1797. PHILANTHROPOS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

FROM ROCKS AND MOUNTAINS.

THESE noble and striking objects have afforded fewer images of similitude to the epic poets than might have been expected. The *want of motion* was probably the cause of their being found so little applicable to the purposes of heroic action; and this idea seems confirmed by the circumstance that, among the few similes from this source to be met with, the greater share have motion artificially, as it were, introduced into them. One of these only, but that a capital one, is from Homer:

As when a torrent swollen by mighty rains,
A rock's round fragment from its stony bonds
Rends on the mountain's bow; it bursts away
And flies high bounding, while beneath its
shocks

The wood re-echoes; still it sweeps along,
Till at the plain arriv'd, no more it rolls,
Though launch'd with force: so Hector,
threat'ning loud

Swift to the tents and ships to hew his way,
Close on the phalanx stopp'd. IL. xiii. 137.

This is imitated by Virgil in the following passage:

Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præcep-
tum ruit avulsam vento, seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,
Exultatque solo, sylvas, armenta, virosque
Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros. ÆN. xii. 684.

As when, by age, or rains, or tempests, torn,
A rock from some high precipice is borne;

Trees, herds, and swains, involving in the
sweep,

The mass flies furious from the aerial steep;
Leaps down the mountain's side with many
a bound

In fiery whirls, and smokes along the ground:
So to the city, thro' the cleaving train, &c.

PITT.

In comparing these two similes, Mr. Pope gives the most decided preference to that of Homer; and, in his translation, he has laboured with his utmost art to represent it with every advantage. His principal reason for preferring that of the Grecian poet is, that it contains more points of likeness; as, first, the *descent* of Hector from the Grecian wall, as well as his rapid motion; and then, his sudden *stop* in front of the closely-wedged phalanx of the Ajaxes: so far his observations seem just; but I confess I cannot enter into what he supposes the *happiest branch* of resemblance, the *immobility* of both when so stopped, "the enemy being as unable to move him back, as he to get forward;" conformably to which idea, he says in his translation:

—So Hector—their whole force he prov'd,
Resistless when he rag'd, and when he stopp'd,
unmov'd.

But I find nothing like this in the original; for Homer, after making him first stand firm, represents the Greeks as advancing and *pushing him from them*, when he *draws back* enraged.

Another difference between the two poets is apparent; which is, that Homer, painting, as usual, after nature, gives no circumstance which exceeds the bounds of strict probability; whereas Virgil falls into manifest exaggeration, his rocky mass being converted, in its descent, into a mountain, bearing with it not only men and herds, but whole woods.

The English poet appears with his accustomed dignity and originality after these great masters, taking, at most, a hint from them, expanded into much superior grandeur. When Satan recoils from the stroke of Abdiel, it is

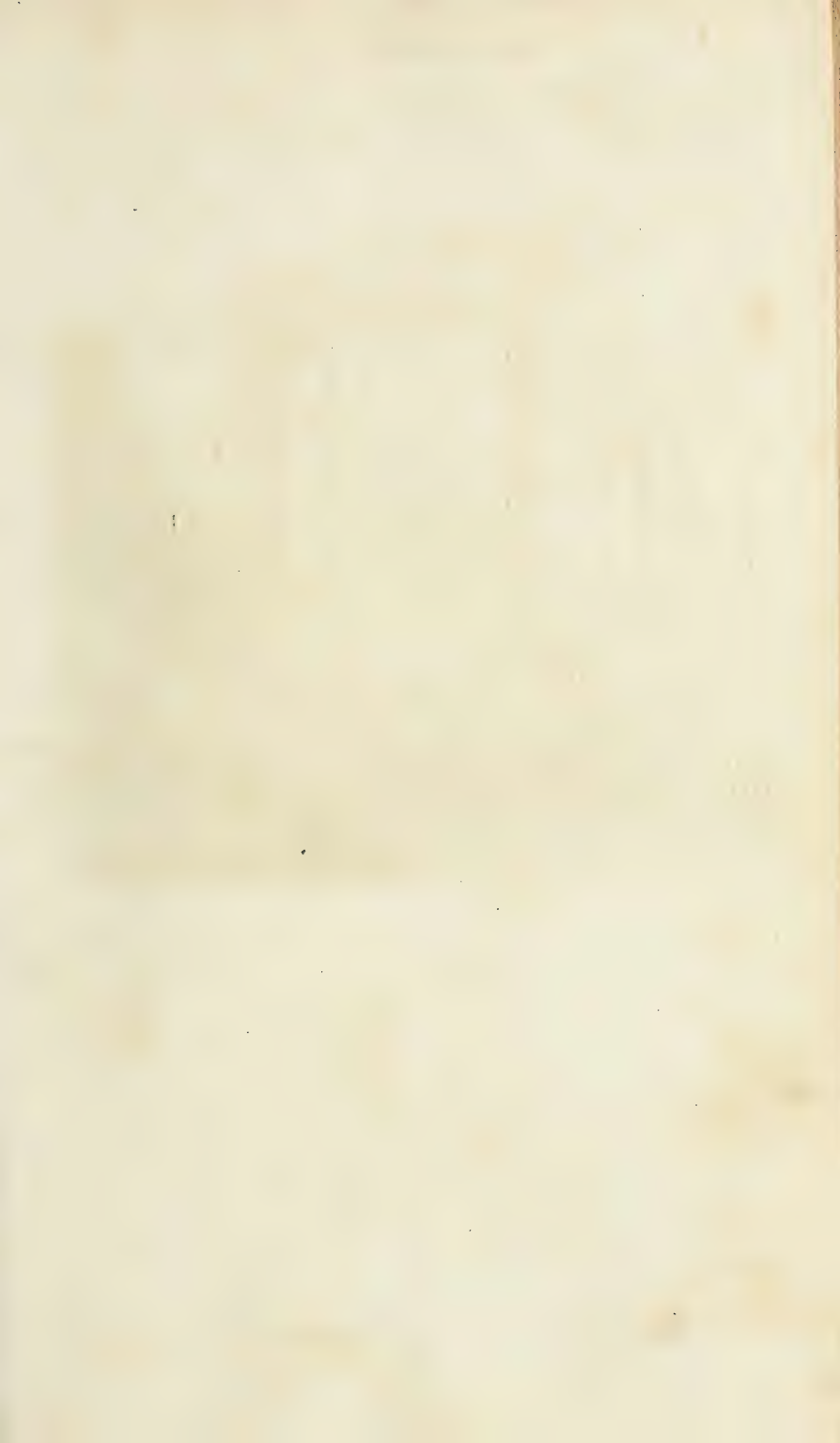
As if on earth

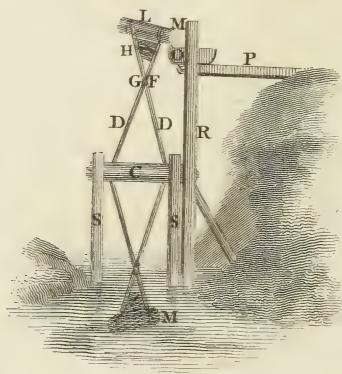
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat
Half sunk with all his pines. PAR. L. vi. 195.

He is more of a copyist in his imitation of one of the most sublime and highly wrought similes in Virgil, where Eneas moves triumphant to the combat with Turnus:

Læticia exultans, honorumque intonat
armis,
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse
coruscis

Cum





SECTION & ELEVATION of a WHEEL used by the CHINESE for raising WATER.

Copied by permission of Sir George Staunton.

Cum fremit illicibus quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attolleus pater Apenninus ad auras.

ÆN. xiii. 700.

He springs to fight, exulting in his force;
His jointed armour rattles in the course.
Like Eryx, or like Athos, great he shows,
Or Father Appennine, when white with snows,
His head divine, obscure in clouds he hides,
And shakes the sounding forest on his sides.

DRYDEN.

The repetition of the word *quantus*, in point of *language*; and the circumstance of the rustling ilex-wood, compared to the rattling of weapons, in point of *idea*, are beauties scarcely to be surpassed.

Milton did not require the same variety of imagery for his purpose, which was only to give a striking idea of strength and stability.

On th' other side Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Jeneriff or Atlas unremov'd.
His statue reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat Horror plum'd.

PAR. L. iv. 985.

The sublimity of description is here expended upon the figure of Satan himself, and the mountains are only allusively, as it were, introduced, like well-known and familiar objects. Indeed, considering the superior magnitude of the real figure, the resembling one could only be employed for illustration.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

DESCRIPTION OF AN HYDRAULIC MACHINE, USED BY THE CHINESE IN THE PRACTICE OF IRRIGATING LANDS.

[Extracted from the Account of the Earl of Macartney's Embassy to China, lately published, under the direction of Sir George Staunton: with an engraved Representation, copied by his permission.]

TWO hard-wood posts or uprights "were firmly fixed in the bed of the river, in a line perpendicular to its bank. These posts supported the axis, about ten feet in length, of a large and durable wheel, consisting of two unequal rims, the diameter of one of which, closest to the bank, being about fifteen inches shorter than that of the outer rim; but both dipping in the stream, while the opposite segment of the wheel rises above the elevated bank. This double wheel is connected with the axis, and is supported by sixteen or eighteen spokes obliquely inserted near each extremity of the axis, and crossing each other

"at about two-thirds of their length. They are there strengthened by a concentric circle, and fastened afterwards to the rims: the spokes inserted in the interior extremity of the axis reaching the outer rim, and those proceeding from the exterior extremity of the same axis reaching the inner and smaller rim. Between the rims and the crossings of the spokes, is woven a kind of close basket-work, serving as ladle-boards or floats, which meeting successively the current of the stream, obey its impulse, and turn round the wheel. To both its rims are attached small tubes or spouts of wood, with an inclination of about twenty-five degrees to the horizon, or to the axis of the wheel. The tubes are closed at their outer extremity, and open at the opposite end. By this position, the tubes which happen in the motion of the wheel to be in the stream with their mouths or open ends uppermost, fill with water. As that segment of the wheel rises, the mouths of the tubes attached to it alter their relative inclination, but not so much as to let their contents flow out, till such segment of the wheel becomes the top. The mouths of those tubes are then relatively depressed, and pour the water into a wide trough placed on posts, from whence it is conveyed, as may be wanted, among the canes.

"The only materials employed in the construction of this water-wheel, except the nave or axis, and the posts on which it rests, are afforded by the bamboo. The rims, the spokes, the ladle-boards or floats, and the tubes or spouts, and even the cords, are made of entire lengths, or single joints, or large pieces, or thin slices, of the bamboo. Neither nails, nor pins, nor screws, nor any kind of metal, enters into its construction. The parts are bound together firmly by cordage, also of slit bamboo. Thus at a very trifling expence, is constructed a machine which, without labour or attendance, will furnish, from a considerable depth, a reservoir with a constant supply of water, adequate to every agricultural purpose.

"These wheels are from twenty to forty feet in diameter, according to the height of the bank, and consequent elevation to which the water is to be raised. That from which the plate referred to had been taken, was

"about

"about thirty feet. Such a wheel is
"capable of sustaining with ease twenty
"tubes or spouts, of the length of four
"feet, and diameter two inches in the
"clear. The contents of such a tube
"would be equal to six-tenths of a gal-
"lon, and periphery of twenty tubes,
"twelve gallons. A stream of a mode-
"rate velocity would be sufficient to turn
"the wheel at the rate of four revolu-
"tions in one minute, by which would
"be lifted forty-eight gallons of water
"in that short period; in one hour two
"thousand eight hundred and eighty
"gallons, and sixty-nine thousand one
"hundred and twenty gallons, or up-
"wards, or three hundred tons of water
"in a day.

"This wheel is thought to exceed, in
"most respects, any machine yet in use
"for similar purposes. The Persian
"wheel, with loose buckets suspended
"to the edge of the rim or fellies of the
"wheel, so common in the south of
"France, and in the Tyrol, approaches

"nearest to the Chinese wheel; but is
"vastly more expensive, and less simple
"in its construction, as well as less in-
"genious in the contrivance. In the
"Tyrol there are also wheels for lifting
"water, with a circumference of wood
"hollowed into scoops; but they are
"much inferior either to the Persian or
"Chinese wheel."

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

AB the two bamboo rims of the wheel, A
being 12 or 18 inches less than B. C the axis,
near the extremities of which are inserted 16
or 18 spokes of bamboo, D; which cross each
other at F, where they are bound together by
a ring, G, concentric with the circumferences.—
The spokes are continued from hence to the
two peripheries, to which they are firmly bound.
Between the spokes is woven the basket-work,
H, which serves for the floats or ladle-boards
of the wheel. L, scoops or tubes, fixed at a cer-
tain angle with the axis, that the water may be
retained till it ascends to the vertex. O, a long
trough, supported by upright posts, R. P, tubes
to convey the water to the reservoir, S, posts
to support the transoms.

For the Monthly Magazine,

THE following Statement of SERVICES and GRANTS made out from the Jour-
nals of Parliament, from the year 1722 to 1797, furnishes data for so many
important conclusions, that it deserves to be preserved in the Monthly Magazine.

Years.	Total Services.			Total Grants.			Deficiency of Grants.			Overplus.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1722	2,666,295	9	1	2,600,872	13	3	65,422	15	9			
1723	1,926,551	16	11	1,869,220	5	2	57,331	11	8			
1724	1,918,092	18	4	1,778,859	2	7	139,233	15	8			
1725	2,024,132	8	11	1,748,543	6	3	345,589	2	8			
1726	3,409,696	1	2	3,257,046	13	8	160,306	17	5			
1727	3,444,818	13	8	3,139,068	15	5	305,749	18	2			
1728	4,618,947	6	7	4,515,757	15	0	103,189	11	7			
1729	3,654,798	7	1	3,519,352	6	10	115,446	0	3			
1730	2,655,462	8	6	2,521,149	14	0	134,312	14	6			
1731	2,902,985	15	11	3,007,815	18	4				104,830	2	5
1732	2,002,242	11	9	1,880,847	8	5	121,395	3	4			
1733	2,075,307	0	11	1,787,963	15	10	287,343	5	1			
1734	4,014,768	6	2	3,978,362	10	10	36,405	15	4			
1735	3,280,262	2	8	3,259,165	13	0	21,096	9	8			
1736	2,417,908	11	5	2,335,507	7	11	62,401	3	6			
1737	3,283,882	11	2	3,255,561	6	3	28,321	4	11			
1738	3,432,717	19	7	3,552,169	17	4				119,451	17	9
1739	2,787,729	9	10	2,876,451	17	9				88,722	7	10
1740	4,024,560	17	9	4,064,149	8	7				39,588	10	19
1741	5,267,030	7	5	5,003,298	9	10	263,731	17	7			
1742	6,137,507	17	6	6,150,000	0	0				12,492	2	5
1743	6,181,026	6	10	6,061,092	2	5	119,934	4	4			
1744	6,763,421	18	3	6,586,000	0	0	177,421	18	3			
1745	6,583,194	16	6	6,571,244	13	8	11,950	2	9			
1746	7,385,378	4	7	7,250,000	0	0	135,378	4	7			
1747	9,934,336	17	9	9,362,508	19	2	571,827	18	7			
1748	10,620,186	9	6	10,050,000	0	0	570,186	9	6			
1749	5,125,736	5	3	4,750,000	0	0	375,736	5	3			
1750	4,334,323	19	3	4,268,526	10	3	65,797	8	11			
1751	6,194,793	1	6	6,140,041	16	1	54,751	5	5			
1752	4,131,964	10	11	4,150,000	0	0				18,035	9	0
1753	2,414,973	14	1	2,422,911	8	4				7,937	14	2
1754	2,541,000	1	11	2,544,348	1	1				3,341	19	2

Years.	Total Services.			Total Grants.			Deficiency of Grants.			Overplus.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1755	4,241,004	16	4	4,237,966	9	5	3,038	6	10			
1756	6,936,496	18	11	7,077,065	4	2				140,568	5	2
1757	8,410,822	8	6	8,126,020	7	5	284,802	1	0			
1758	10,968,540	1	1	11,041,848	5	0				73,308	3	10
1759	13,108,555	1	2	13,033,385	0	11	75,170	0	3			
1760	15,942,217	2	8	15,852,706	9	9	89,510	12	11			
1761	19,213,680	15	5	19,101,067	10	0	112,613	5	5			
1762	18,625,046	11	9	18,617,895	2	8	7,151	9	1			
1763	10,246,609	9	9	10,117,120	9	6	129,489	0	3			
1764	7,722,657	14	7	7,472,997	9	9	249,660	4	10			
1765	7,969,337	12	2	7,745,213	5	0	224,124	7	0			
1766	8,729,334	19	3	8,632,720	0	8	96,614	18	7			
1767	9,108,310	2	8	8,801,725	11	3	306,514	11	4			
1768	8,923,185	17	4	8,779,614	11	1	143,571	6	3			
1769	7,317,757	3	3	7,204,649	19	9	33,107	3	6			
1770	7,856,929	16	10	7,946,588	13	8				89,658	16	9
1771	8,111,277	13	2	8,081,912	12	11	29,364	0	2			
1772	8,329,982	2	9	8,328,471	2	10	1,510	19	11			
1773	6,018,583	12	9	6,145,565	0	2				126,981	7	5
1774	7,390,989	12	8	7,278,461	10	3	112,528	2	5			
1775	7,125,750	5	7	7,088,401	13	0	37,348	12	7			
1776	10,195,242	18	6	10,133,954	11	4	61,288	7	1			
1777	13,996,105	18	9	13,957,012	16	2	38,493	2	7			
1778	15,421,835	12	7	15,355,091	8	3	66,744	4	3			
1779	17,018,110	0	10	16,717,423	0	3	300,687	0	7			
1780	22,186,470	10	9	22,177,919	2	0	8,551	8	8			
1781	25,373,524	10	8	25,353,857	4	9	19,667	5	11			
1782	24,527,775	11	6	24,245,273	3	4	282,502	8	2			
1783	20,022,243	13	11	19,985,428	18	6	36,814	15	5			
1784	12,449,019	2	5	12,515,180	5	11				66,161	3	5
1785	10,332,228	2	11	10,205,089	19	8	127,138	3	2			
1786	13,575,742	11	1	13,335,417	11	3	240,324	19	10			
1787	12,950,721	11	0	12,887,049	12	9	63,671	18	2			
1788	12,656,412	13	6	12,334,762	15	2	331,649	18	3			
1789	12,373,989	3	5	12,142,471	0	11	231,517	12	2			
1790	13,203,816	14	4	12,996,388	11	3	207,728	3	1			
1791	15,314,599	11	1	14,877,608	13	0	436,990	18	0			
1792	12,179,428	12	6	11,954,103	10	2	225,325	2	4			
1793	17,799,718	15	5	17,324,696	1	7	475,022	13	10			
1794	24,164,077	18	9	22,571,105	3	5	1,592,972	15	3			
1795	32,751,496	4	1	30,403,541	13	4	2,347,954	10	9			
1796	32,101,454	9	3	32,530,000	0	0				428,545	10	8
1797	42,786,000	0	0	42,870,000	0	2				84,000	0	0

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

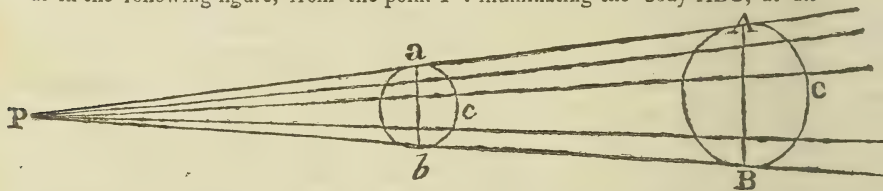
YOUR correspondent Cambrobritannicus (p. 18, No. XIII) states a seeming difficulty in Astronomy, and enquires how it is to be obviated, consistently with the generally received doctrine of the planetary motions, particularly that of the earth, viz. as to the different degrees of heat received by the earth from the sun, when at the greatest and least distances in the annual orbit? Doubtless, sir, such communications, discussed in a popular way, must be very generally useful, and well adapted to the nature of your erudite and liberal Numbers.

Cambrobritannicus states the case and circumstances of his difficulty very fairly and plausibly, giving a just statement of the elliptic orbit of the earth, in her annual motion, with its eccentricity, and the greatest and least distances of the earth from the sun, at the places of the aphelion and perihelion, which happen at the times of the summer and winter solstices. These distances he justly makes to be nearly 96½ millions and 93½ millions of miles, differing by 3½ millions of miles, or about the 30th part of the whole distance. Now Cambrobritannicus thinks such a considerable difference as upwards of three millions of miles, in the sun's distance from the earth, ought to manifest itself sensibly in the difference in the degrees of heat, felt at those times, viz. about June 21, in north latitude 23° 28', and December 21, in south latitude, 23° 28', the places to which the sun is vertical at those times. And he thinks this difference of heat ought to be the more evident, as com-

puted by the received hypothesis, that the heat is inversely as the squares of the distances. He then states, that the squares of the distances are in proportion as 10 to 8, or as 5 to 4, *nearly*. And because it has not been found, that the heat at the one of the above-mentioned places is not $\frac{1}{4}$ (or rather $\frac{1}{3}$ it should be) more than at the other, C. infers, that "consequently the hypothesis (of the earth's orbit) is absurd, because contrary to facts well known."

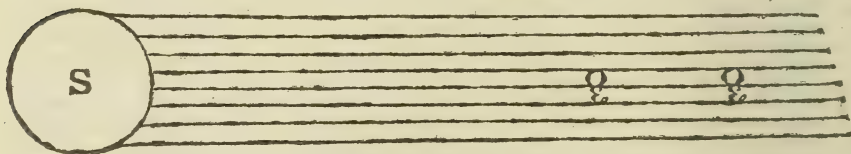
Now, sir, all this *seems* to be very just and fair reasoning, and unobjectionable, supposing no error in the numeral calculations. When examined, however, all Mr. C.'s embarrassment seems to arise from a small mistake he has made, in taking the squares of the numbers above-mentioned, viz. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ which he states to be in proportion as 10 to 8, or 5 to 4; for those numbers, when squared, give nearly 9335 and 8720, which are in proportion as 1867 to 1744, or nearly as 16 to 15. So that the true difference in the heat, arising from the said difference in the distance, when even computed according to the law of the square of the distance, is only the 15th or 16th part of the whole; a difference in the degree of heat too inconsiderable to be generally remarked, especially as a greater difference than that may be caused by the local difference of circumstances, as to land, water, &c. Hence then, Mr. C. himself must allow, that the hypothesis of the earth's elliptic orbit continues firm and unshaken, at least so far as to any affection arising from the different degrees of heat.

But this stability will be perhaps still farther confirmed, when it is considered, that the law of the variation of heat, according to the square of the distance, is much too great an allowance, considering the great size and distance of the sun, with regard to the earth, and the rest of the planets. That law, of the squares of the distances, is taken from the case of a body illuminated by a radiant point, at different distances; for, in this case, the rays of light and heat proceed in diverging lines, as in the following figure, from the point P: illuminating the body ABC, at dif-



ferent distances, by a cone of rays. Now, the diameter *ab*, or *AB*, of this cone, is directly as the distance from the radiant point P; and consequently the sections at the different distances, or the surfaces of the bodies *abc*, *ABC*, are as the squares of those distances. Therefore, the density, or intensity, of the heat and light, being spread over the whole section or surface, is decreased in the same proportion, that is, in proportion as the square of the distance is increased.

But the circumstance seems to be greatly different in the real case of the earth illuminated and warmed by the sun. For, on account of the great magnitude of the sun, whose diameter is more than 110 times the diameter of the earth, and still more, on account of his distance, at 95 millions of miles, or more than 100 times his diameter; on these accounts, I say, the rays from the sun to the earth are considered as proceeding in lines of parallel directions, thus; where the earth E is seen im-



mersed in the beams of the sun S, at different distances. In this case, it seems there will be little or no diminution from the change of distance, at least from a moderate change. And consequently, the thermometer may well be expected not to show any material difference, as to the latitude north or south, under similar circumstances.

What degree of truth and credit may be due to this new speculation, your ingenious correspondents are requested to consider, and communicate their sentiments upon it, through the channel of your Magazine.

March 18, 1797.

NORTHUMBRIENSIS.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Arithmetic of Imaginary Quantities, being a subject on which mathematicians seem divided, any attempts to found it on true principles cannot be unacceptable. I have below attempted to do this: how far I have succeeded, I leave to an impartial public to determine. Your early insertion of it will much oblige, Sir, your humble servant,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 15, 1797.

J. GARNETT.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MULTIPLICATION, DIVISION, &c. OF IMPOSSIBLE, OR IMAGINARY QUANTITIES IN ALGEBRA.

By J. GARNETT, late Assistant Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, now a Chemist and Druggist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DEFINITION. The square root of $-a$ is expressed thus $\sqrt{-a}$; of course, the square of this quantity ($\sqrt{-a}$) must be $-a$, being just the reverse.

This being premised, the doctrine respecting the management of imaginary quantities, as they actually occur in equations, is quite easy; for nothing more is required than a strict attention to the common rules respecting the signs, viz. that "like signs give plus, unlike minus."—It may be thus exemplified:

Case 1. $\sqrt{-a}$ squared, or $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} =$ (by the definition) $-a$.

The illustration may be as follows: let $x^2 + a = 0$, then by transposition, &c. $x = \sqrt{-a}$; substitute this for x , and the equation will become $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} + a = 0$; hence, that the equation actually occur in equations, is quite easy; for nothing more is required than a strict attention to the common rules respecting the signs, viz. that "like signs give plus, unlike minus."—It may be thus exemplified:

Case 2. $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{+b} = \sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{+b} = \pm \sqrt{-ab}$.

It may be exemplified as follows: let $x^2 + a = 0$, then by transposition and evolution $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-a}$; multiply now each side by \sqrt{b} , and it becomes $x = \sqrt{-ab}$; which result is the same, as if the operation for finding x had been performed by real quantities only.

Case 3. $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-b} = \sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-b} = \pm \sqrt{ab}$.

It may be thus illustrated: let $a - \frac{x^2}{b} = 0$, then by transposition and taking the root of both sides $\sqrt{a - \frac{x^2}{b}} = \sqrt{-b}$; multiply each side by $\sqrt{-b}$, and the equation will become $(\sqrt{a - \frac{x^2}{b}}) \times \sqrt{-b} = \sqrt{-ab}$, agreeing with the conclusion deduced by solving the equation with real quantities only.

Case 4. $\sqrt{-a} \div \sqrt{-b} = 1$. This needs no illustration.

Case 5. $\sqrt{-a} \div \sqrt{+b} = \sqrt{-a} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-a}{b}}$.

$$\sqrt{+a} \div \sqrt{-b} = \sqrt{+a} \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$$

On inspection, the second terms appear to be particular cases of case 2; therefore, the illustration there given will serve for this case.

Case 6. $\sqrt{-a} \div \sqrt{-b} = \sqrt{-a} \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$.

This case is only a particular one of case 3, and may be illustrated in the same way.

These six cases seem to comprehend all the cases that can occur.

REMARK. It appears that Mr. Emerson has inadvertently fallen into a mistake, by considering abstractedly the imaginary quantities in the Scholium, at p. 67, of his Algebra, thus making the product of $\sqrt{-a}$ by $\sqrt{-b}$ to be $\sqrt{-ab}$, or imaginary, and the $\sqrt{-a}$ by $-\sqrt{-b}$ to be

$\sqrt{-ab}$; both of which expressions are false, when applied to equations, the only test of their truth: see the ingenious scholium at p. 23, of *Simpson's Algebra*. These products should be (according to case 3.) $\pm\sqrt{ab}$, and $(-1 \times \pm\sqrt{ab}) = \pm\sqrt{ab}$, which are both *positive, real* quantities, and may be either affirmative or negative, as the equation may require.

It may not be improper to close this paper by comparing the results given by these cases, with those of the celebrated Euler, which may be found in *Dr. Hutton's Math. Dict.* under the article "Imaginary quantities," thus:

1. $\sqrt{-3}$ squared = (by case 1.) -3
2. $\sqrt{-2} \times \sqrt{-3}$ = (by case 3.) $\pm\sqrt{6}$.
3. $\sqrt{-3} \times \sqrt{+5}$ = (by case 2.) $\pm\sqrt{15}$.
4. $\sqrt{-4} \div \sqrt{-1}$ = (by case 6.) $\pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$.
5. $\sqrt{+3} \div \sqrt{-3}$ = (by case 5.) $\pm\sqrt{-1} = \pm\sqrt{-1}$.
6. $\sqrt{+1} \div \sqrt{-1}$ = (by case 5.) $\pm\sqrt{-1}$.

All these agree with the results of Euler, and likewise with the conclusions of *Professor Playfair*, noticed under the above named article.

NEW QUESTION XXXIV.—By Mr. JAMES ASHTON, of Harrington.

Having given the ratio of the base to one of the sides of an isosceles triangle, as 1 to r , and the area of its greatest inscribed ellipsis, $=a$; it is required to find the dimensions of both.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

[Concluded from Page 41, of our last.]

THEOLOGY.

THE theological class, commonly so prolific, has, of late, been remarkably barren. No publication, during this period of retrospection, seems so well entitled to take the lead under this head, as Mr. WILBERFORCE's "Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professing Christians," not so much, however, for its intrinsic merit, as for the degree of notice, which, from various causes it has attracted. The author of this work cannot be suspected of a want of zeal for religion; and the advocate for the abolition of the slave-trade, must be a friend to his species: but his notions of the nature of religion have made him a censorious bigot; and, with more zeal than knowledge, and more eloquence than argument, he has written a work, which all, who have not the same idea of *vital christianity* with himself, must consider as an apology for fanaticism. The antidote against this disease of the mind, is to be found in logical correctness of thought, and precision of language, of both which an excellent specimen will be found in Mr. LUDLAM's seasonable publication of "four essays on the ordinary operations of the spirit, on the application of experience to religion, on Enthusiasm, and on Fanaticism;" a

work, which most happily unravels the entangled conceptions of *faith* and *experience*, which have produced *methodism*. Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, in "A Letter to W. WILBERFORCE, esq." exposes, with keen sarcasm, the inconsistency of his political and religious principles and conduct. A posthumous work from the learned and able pen of Dr. TOWNSON, has appeared under the title of "Babylon, in the Revelation of St. John considered:" an elaborate piece, which will be very acceptable to biblical students. A new English translation of "Jonah," with notes, and a "Preliminary Discourse," has been offered to the public, by Mr. BENJOIN, a learned foreigner, who brings to his undertaking, large stores of Hebrew erudition, but an imperfect knowledge of the English tongue. Dr. GUODEN has been engaged in a similar labour, and has published "An improved Version attempted of the Book of Job;" but he has rendered the original so literally, as to encrease the obscurity, which, to the English reader, especially, hangs over this venerable relic of antiquity. A learned Jew, DAVID LEVI, has, after the manner of his school, contributed towards the elucidation of the Hebrew scriptures, by continuing his "Differ-

tations

tations on the Prophecies." To his able and zealous exertions we are also indebted, for "A Defence of the Old Testament," in reply to Mr. PAINE's *Age of Reason*. In the present innovating age, it is thought necessary to write new defences of old establishments; and Mr. SHEPHERD has proved himself an able and zealous advocate for the church of England, in "A Critical and Practical Elucidation of the Morning and Evening Prayer;" the work is correctly written, and affords proofs of ecclesiastical erudition. Dr. EDWARDS, with his usual ingenuity and liberality, has published "An Argument in favour of Christianity, drawn from the Character and Discourses of Christ," in which he finds sufficient ground for acknowledging his divine mission, even if miracles had never existed. A weak and blundering "Examination of the Bishop of Landaff's Apology for the Bible," has been attempted by Mr. McLEOD. On the contrary side, a feeble and intemperate "Answer to the *Age of Reason*," has been published by Mr. WATSON—and an "Attempt," not very important to the cause, has been made by Mr. EVANS, "to account for the infidelity of Mr. GIBBON." A mystical and unsatisfactory "Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures," has also appeared. Liberal commendation is due to a "Discourse," by Mr. ESTLIN, on "the Nature and Causes of Atheism," with "Remarks on Dupuis' *Origine de tous les Cultes*," in which strong arguments and animated sentiments, are expressed in perspicuous and forcible language. Few other single discourses, during this period, are entitled to notice, though a fast-day, which always produces a crop of sermons, has occurred. We may select from the mass, Mr. HOULSBROOKE's Funeral Sermon, for Mr. Tayleur, of Shrewsbury; Mr. MAC-GILL's Synod Sermon, on Connection of Situation with Character; Mr. BURGESS's Fast Sermon, on the Necessity and Duty of enlightening the Human Race; and Dr. BLAIR's Sermon before the Society for the Relief of the Sons of the Clergy.

MORALITY.

The improvement of morals, in many important branches, is the principal object of one of the most interesting publications of the period before us, Mr. GODWIN's "Enquirer; Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature." Mr. G. wishes to make all men, children of reason. The corrections and im-

provements which he proposes in education, all tend to exercise the intellect, and form a habit of thinking: the reformations which he would produce in manners, are adapted to emancipate men from the dominion of passion, fancy, and fashion, and make them rational beings. The work would, probably, have produced more effect, had the author indulged himself less in eccentricity. Mr. G. as a philosopher is capable of reasoning logically; and he should never, from the vanity of being admired as a fine writer, condescend to become a declaimer. The critical part of the work discovers a correct taste. No eccentricity will be charged upon another moralist, Mr. GISBORNE, who has written a very useful "Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," in which, in strict, and, perhaps, somewhat too rigorous, adherence to established principles and rules, the author gives the female world a great abundance of wholesome counsel, expressed in correct and elegant language. We must not overlook the moral, interspersed with a large portion of theological instruction, provided for the poor in a collection of small tracts, occasionally published, under the general title of "The Cheap Repository."

CRITICISM.

A few elegant works have appeared, to adorn the department of Classical Literature. "The Hippolytus of Euripides," has been edited in an elegant and splendid style, from the Clarendon press, by Mr. EGERTON: the edition is enriched with original notes. A very ingenious, but very unsatisfactory attempt to prove that Troy never existed, has been made by the learned Mr. BRYANT, in a "Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Greeks, as described by Homer." The general testimony of antiquity is not to be shaken, even by the powerful arm of this great mythologist. The classical scholar, will, at least, find much amusement in perusing a singular performance, written with some quaintness, but with much smartness, wit, and learning, entitled, "*Metronariston*, or a new Pleasure recommended in a Dissertation on a part of Greek and Latin Profody;" in which it is maintained, that ancient verse ought to be strictly read according to quantity. Mr. HOLE has presented the world with an elegant piece of critical investigation, "in Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the object of which is

to discover, how far these tales are founded in nature, or fact. A critic of considerable learning and talents, Mr. FALCONER, has translated "The Voyage of Hanno," republished the Greek text, and added two elaborate dissertations, intended to establish the credibility, and ascertain the time of the voyage.

POETRY.

In our present gallery of the muses, which is not very splendidly furnished, the first place must be allotted to Mr. MASON, a veteran, who has for nearly half a century been respectably ranked among our English poets; a third volume of his poems, revised and corrected by his own mature judgment, has appeared, which, if they do not much encrease, will certainly not diminish the author's well earned reputation as a poet: as a citizen, it may be regretted, that, in his last publication, he abandons those principles of freedom, for which, through life, he had been a strenuous advocate. The author of Joan of Arc, Mr. SOUTHEY, to whose genius we have already paid homage, has given new proofs of rare poetical talents, in a small volume of "Poems," written on various subjects, and with great diversity of style and manner: some of the pieces, particularly among the "Botany Bay Eclogues," are exquisitely tender; some rise into sublimity, some flow in easy familiarity; but all discover a vigorous fancy, warm sensibility, and an excellent heart. Genuine poetry will also be found in Mr. COLERIDGE's "Ode on the Departed Year," a piece written with ardent conception, and a great command of poetical language. The self-taught genius of Mrs. YEARSLEY, still retains its fire, and has produced a volume under the name of "The Rural Lyre," which, though not free from obscurity and irregularity, is distinguished by energetic sentiments, bold imagery, and original language. "The Poetical Works" of Mr. BISHOP, are a large mass of verse, which might not improperly have been called, Poetical Trifles; they appear to have been the rapid effusions of good-humour, ingenuity, and pleasantry, rather than the vigorous efforts of genius: the author possessed a lively epigrammatic vein, and a considerable command of easy versification; but his poetical talents would have appeared with greater advantage, had his friends exercised more critical severity, in making the selection from his papers. Another anonymous trans-

lation, well executed, in the ballad style, has appeared, of Bürger's "Ellenore," accompanied with a beautiful poem, entitled, "The Chase." Mr. DYER has successfully exercised his poetical talents, in a piece, entitled, "The Poet's Fate." The satiric muse has found means to take off the padlock from the lips of her favourite, Peter Pindar, and she has sent him out, decked with fresh wreaths, in "seventeen hundred and ninety-six." Very successful satirical imitations of Shakspeare, have been given in "Passages selected by distinguished personages, on the trial of Vortigern and Rowena." Mr. FAWCETT has poetically and humorously satirized certain modern poets, in "The Art of Poetry, according to the latest improvements." Other pieces, which it may be sufficient to mention with general commendation, are, "Prison Amusements, and other Trifles," by PAUL POSITIVE; written during a harsh imprisonment of the author in York Castle; "Mr. PARKE's Sonnets;" "The Castle of Olmutz; Mr. COOK's "Conversation," a didactic Poem; Mr. WISE's "System," a metaphysical Poem; Mr. COLEMAN's "Night-Gown and Slippers;" The Battle of B-ng-r; F. GREENSTEAD's "Fugitive Pieces," and a "Political Eclogue." Mr. JERNINGHAM has echoed Mr. Burke's Letters in a stiff and obscure poem, entitled "Peace, Ignominy and Destruction." Isaac Mirror's "Tales," and "The Pin-Basket" may be consigned, with other trash, to oblivion. Two works, under the head of Poetical Translation, have appeared, which are entitled to considerable praise: Mr. CARLYLE's "Specimens of Arabian Poetry," in the original, with elegant and harmonious versions, and biographical and literary anecdotes; and an excellent translation of "Voltaire's Henriade." A new and very elegant edition has appeared of "Pope's Essay on Man," accompanied with a judicious critical Essay by Dr. AIKIN.

NOVELS.

The readers of Novels have been, as usual, plentifully supplied with daily food from the common market, but have not been often invited to any extraordinary entertainments. Mrs. RADCLIFFE has presented them with a rich treat in her highly-wrought romance, "The Italian;" where, if they have an appetite which can digest improbabilities, they may feast even to satiety upon picturesque descriptions, singular characters,

ters, wonderful incidents, and delineations of over-powering passion. They have been called to voluptuous revelry in Mr. LEWIS's "Monk," a terrific and luxurious tale, more distinguished by genius than by a regard to decorum. Mr. PRAIT has treated them with a plentiful family-dinner, not very regularly set out, and rather over-loaded with sweets, in his "Family Secrets." An elegant table, rather too highly garnished, has been set out before them by Mrs. ROBINSON, in her "Hubert de Sevrac." A substantial and wholesome cold collation has been provided for them by the sensible and correct author of "A Gossip's Story;" and another nearly of the same kind, in the Rev. Mr. MARSHALL's "Edmund and Eleonora." Mrs. SMITH's circumstances have prevented her entertaining her old friends, in her "Marchmont," as handsomely as she has done on former occasions, but they will have too much kindness to neglect her. Of the *Sandwiches* given by other hosts, or hostesses, we shall say nothing. Foreign dishes, not perhaps exactly suited to the English palate, have been brought over France and Germany, among which are WIELAND's "Peregrine Proteus," and "Sebaldu No-thanker."

EDUCATION.

No school books have appeared worth particular notice: we may just mention, a "Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupil," describing, in an entertaining manner, a journey in England and

Wales; Mr. FOGG's copious but indigested "Principles of English Grammar, with Dissertations;" and Monf. CHARDIN's "French Verbs, with Rules and Exercises." A good "Welsh and English Dictionary" has been published.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has added to the stock of entertainment he has already furnished to the public, by his MISCELLANIES, or LITERARY RECREATIONS; a volume which, under a variety of heads, communicates the result of the writer's reading and reflexion, in a manner always amusing, and frequently instructive.

Mr. IRELAND and his son have not chosen that the public should quietly forget the disgraceful story of the Iron Chest. A laboured, but altogether unsatisfactory "Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers;" a "Vindication of Mr. Ireland's Conduct;" and "An Authentic Account of the Shakspearean Manuscripts," leave this affair where they found it. An amusing Miscellany has appeared under the title of "Sketches, on various Subjects, Moral, Literary, and Political," by the Author of *The Democrat*. "A German Miscellany," consisting of entertaining Tales, has been translated by Dr. THOMPSON. "Selections from the French *Anas*," have been judiciously made. A periodical work is begun, by Major OUSELEY, which promises much information and entertainment, under the title of "*Oriental Collections*."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c; and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.

Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution.

BARTHELEMY, the new Director.

M. BARTHELEMY is the nephew of the Abbé of the same name, who acquired such deserved celebrity by his learned labours, particularly his "*Voyage de jeune Anacharsis*." The uncle was patronized by M. Choiseul, the prime minister of France, whom he had accompanied while Comte de Stainville, in his embassy into Italy. After their return, young Barthelemy was placed in one of the public offices at Versailles, and became initiated at an early period of life

into the foreign correspondence of the then ministry.

His protector was a nobleman, who united very dissimilar, and apparently incompatible pursuits, in his own person. An accomplished courtier, he cultivated a taste for the fine arts, intrigued in all the cabinets of Europe, and was greatly attached to literature and learned men. To him has been attributed, two of the most remarkable and portentous events of our time, the family compact with Spain, and the union of the houses of Austria and Bourbon, by the marriage of Marie Antoinette, with Louis XIV.

No sooner had M. Barthelemy attained the

the age of manhood, than his powerful interest procured him a foreign mission. He accordingly accompanied the baron de Breteuil to Switzerland, and resided with him some time at Soleure. Thence he repaired with the same Minister to Sweden, witnessed, and if I mistake not, assisted in that memorable revolution, the event of which has demonstrated, how easy it is for a king, aided by a standing army, a parasitical nobility, and a few foldiers of fortune, to overturn the liberties of a nation.

When count d'Adhelmar was sent ambassador to this country, he was accompanied by the present director; and on his return to Paris, M. B. who before was secretary of legislation, became minister plenipotentiary. He also resided here for a considerable time, during the embassy of M. de la Lucerne.

In the mean time, a great revolution was insensibly preparing in his native country; and it was his singular good fortune, notwithstanding his declared aversion to it, to be benefited by the event. His family had been protected by the noblesse, and both himself and his uncle had received many marks of attachment from Louis XVI. It was accordingly imagined, that he would have openly joined the emigrants; one of two things, however, must have occurred: either he became a sincere convert to the principles of the republicans, and acted from a conviction of the goodness of their cause; or, he concealed his sentiments, and, affecting to be the open enemy of the royalists, sacrificed his opinion to his ambition.

It was Switzerland, the school of his juvenile years, that was destined to become the theatre of his glory. There he first opened the diplomatic powers entrusted to him as minister of the new commonwealth; and it is but justice to add, that he conducted himself throughout all the intricacies of his political agency, with equal address and success.

When he made his appearance in the political hemisphere, he was treated with contempt, nay even with insult; but such is the magic of success, that fame no sooner began to display her gigantic powers, than he found means first to get himself acknowledged as the minister of the Republic, and soon afterwards to enter into advantageous alliances with the very states which had been its bitterest enemies.

M. Barthelemy was elected to the *directorate* in the most honourable man-

ner. Declining pomp and parade, he repaired to Paris, by a different route than that expected, and thus avoided the envy which generally accompanies popularity. On his first interview with his colleagues, he publicly proclaimed himself a friend to peace. He is since said to have been in a minority in the cabinet, as he has sided with Carnot against the other three directors, with whom they have differed on almost every subject.

M. Barthelemy succeeded Letournear in the directorship, who went out by lot; the latter has since been employed to conduct the negotiation at Lisse.

SALICETTI

Is a native of Bastia, in Corsica. His family, which is one of the best in the island, is known and esteemed throughout Italy, on account of his great uncle, *Monsignor Salicetti*, a prelate of distinguished knowledge and learning.

Salicetti was educated at the university of Pisa, and afterwards brought up to the bar; he even practised for a considerable time in the capital of his native country, but would most probably have lived and died in obscurity, if the French revolution had not raised him to celebrity. Soon after that event, he was appointed a deputy to the National Assembly, and while in that situation, acquired the reputation of a learned civilian, and an excellent patriot; while on the other hand, his colleagues, Arena, Buttafuoco, &c. exhibited many symptoms of contracted minds, and aristocratical prejudices.

On the 5th Dec. 1790, the gratitude of his countrymen was evinced, by a deputation to the National Assembly, expressly entrusted with orders to praise the conduct of Salicetti, and blame that of his colleagues. The *côté droit*, or court party, took fire at the language made use of by the Corsican who delivered the speech; M. de la Chaize moved, that he should be committed to prison; and the abbé Maury insisted, that the most exemplary justice should be inflicted on the calumniator. Mirabeau, however, not only palliated, but even applauded the conduct of the deputation; for he read several original letters from the Corsican representatives, in which the majority of the assembly was described, as an impious, rebellious, and immoral crew.

Soon after his return to his native country, an event which took place on the breaking up of the legislative body, Salicetti was elected (in September, 1792) a deputy to the National Convention, where he exhibited frequent proofs of a decided repub-

republican spirit; he was the sole Corsican deputy who voted for the execution of Louis XVI. He was also one of the party of the *Mountain*, and acted a considerable part during the reign of *Robespierre*. From the autumn of 1793, to the autumn of 1794, he was employed constantly in a public capacity, having been sent successively to the southern provinces, and to the army of Italy. It is to his zeal that the French are indebted for the conquest of Vado and Savona, in the riviera of Genoa. Notwithstanding these services, he was exposed to great persecutions during the summer of 1795: for at that period, the odium very justly attached to a few, had, with the greatest injustice been transferred to all the deputies of the *Mountain*, many of whom were imprisoned in consequence of the popular insurrections of the *fauxbourg St. Antoine*, on the 12th *Germinal*, and 1 *Prairial*. Salicetti was threatened with the same fate, but he avoided it by crossing the territories of the republic *incognito*, under the disguise of a Genoese merchant, in which assumed character, he embarked, without molestation, at *Marseilles*. From Genoa, where he was claimed by the French minister (citizen Villard) he repaired to Venice, where he resided until the new constitution was accepted, and an amnesty granted. He returned to Paris during the winter of 1796, and found means to ingratiate himself with the directory; in consequence of which, he was once more employed as commissioner to the army of Italy, in the course of the summer 1796. In the defence of his native country, against the English, he took an active part, and contributed not a little to the evacuation of Corsica.

Salicetti is at present a member of the council of five hundred. He is about forty years of age, tall, well shaped, eloquent, and courageous. He is accused of having acquired a fortune of four millions of French livres, during his mission into Italy; but a character like his is not likely to be tainted with avarice, which is generally the concomitant of a little and a narrow mind.

[In consequence of our inability to give place to these articles of French Biography, in so rapid a manner as is wished by many of our Readers, it is proposed to publish, in the course of three or four weeks, a Duodecimo Volume of "*Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent Characters, connected with the Events of the French Revolution.*"]

DESAULT.

PETER JOSEPH DESAULT, surgeon-in-chief to the Hospital of Humanity (*ci-devant Hotel-Dieu*) at Paris; was born on the 6th of February, 1744, at Magny-Vernois, a village in the neighbourhood of Lure, in the department of Haute-Saône (formerly the province of *Franche Comté*). His father and mother were in that situation of life which is removed from want, and yet does not dispense with labour; he himself was the younger child of a numerous family.

At Lure, under the direction of a private instructor, he was taught the first rudiments of the Latin tongue; his parents afterwards confided him to the care of the Jesuits, then almost exclusively entrusted with the education of youth in the public schools. This celebrated society, prompt in discovering, as expert at developing, and adroit in appropriating talents, soon distinguished the young student from the crowd; and he, in his turn, was not displeased with the life he led in one of their seminaries.

On the completion of his studies, his father, who had destined him for the church, intimated a wish that he should apply himself to theology; but his genius had taken a different direction, and he was averse to the profession of an ecclesiastic: in short, young DESAULT declared that he was determined to betake himself to the study of the healing art, and, after a long and ineffectual resistance on the part of his family, he was sent to Belfort, in order to serve an apprenticeship, as it was then termed, in the military hospital of that place. He accordingly spent three years there, during which he acquired some knowledge of anatomy, attended to the dressing of the patients, and endeavoured to supply, by his own observations, what was wanting in his instruction.

In the midst of these professional labours, his mind frequently rambled towards another science but little connected with surgery: this was mathematics, the elements of which he had acquired among the Jesuits. His progress in this favourite study was rapid, but he fell into one of the many errors so common among the physicians of that day: this consisted in a false application of the rules of geometry to the laws of the animal economy.

He not only perused, with avidity, the treatise of Borelli *de Motu animalium*, but actually translated the whole of it, and even added a commentary, still more

abundant

abundant in calculation than that of the celebrated professor of Naples.

His success in a branch of physiology so much cultivated at that time, attracted the attention of one of his superiors, a zealous partisan of the doctrine of the *mechanicians*, who wished to attach him to his person; but his desire of fame required a more extensive theatre, and his love of study made him solicitous of better means of instruction. Paris presented both these advantages, and he accordingly repaired thither in 1764, at the age of nineteen, in search of them.

Surgery, at that period, flourished in the capital, under the auspices of a LAFAYE, a MORAND, an ANDOUILLET, and a LOUIS. The sight of such great masters excited the genius of those who aspired to emulate them: young DESAULT deemed himself worthy of equaling men, whom other students were content with only admiring. Animated by this sentiment, he entirely resigned himself to his ardour; anatomy became the special object of his labours, and his dissections were not confined to the human body, for he investigated, by means of his knife, a prodigious number of animals of all kinds: at first, from a difficulty of procuring human subjects, and afterwards on account of the advantages which he experienced from this general method. In order to become intimately acquainted with our own organization, it is necessary to compare it with whatever has a resemblance to it in other bodies.

He accordingly spent the greater part of the day in the amphitheatres. The hours stolen from his favourite labours were employed in attending the hospitals; he was the first at the bed of the patient where an operation was to be performed, and was sure to be present at the dressings, on purpose to examine the result. The infirmities of mankind, sterile in respect to the vulgar, served him as the best treatise for curing them; and the great surgeons of all nations have formed their mode of practice by contemplating the same book.

But he reckoned too much on a robust and vigorous temperament, for, after two years' close and assiduous application, he fell into a cachectical habit of body, which had nearly proved mortal, and which confined him, for almost twelve months, to his bed; but, at length, owing partly to the vigour of his youth, and partly to the attention of his young friend Chopart, his inseparable companion in his operations, who attended him also during his

last illness, and only survived him a few days, he was so fortunate as to recover.

Restored to life, he forgot that an excess of attention had conducted him to the very gates of death; a new career opened to his view, and required new efforts on his part. In the winter of 1766, he commenced a course of anatomy, and soon reckoned 300 pupils, most of them older than himself, who were attracted by the clearness of his demonstrations, the methodical arrangement of his descriptions, and, above all, by his indefatigable zeal in the science of instruction.

His success inspired the *privileged* professors, whose schools became deserted, with jealousy and revenge; they employed the authority of the corporation against him, and would have nipped his efforts in the bud had it not been for the protection of LOUIS and LAMARTINIERE, who were zealous of protecting a youth of talents, whose sole reproach was, that he had not wealth enough to purchase certain franchises. After all, had it not been for the permission he obtained of borrowing the name of a celebrated physician, he must have actually desisted from his lectures.

DESAULT's reputation now began to be buzzed about, and a multitude of patients claimed his assistance, but he constantly refused to practise until he should be placed at the head of some great establishment.

At length, at the repeated solicitations of his friends, he presented himself as a candidate to the corporation of surgeons, and they, much to their honour, admitted him in 1776, on condition of paying the usual fees when convenient. The following is the title of his thesis:

"De calculo vesicæ urinariæ, eoque extrahendo, præviâ sectione, ope instrumenti Haukenfsiani emendati."

His public lectures were accompanied with as much celebrity as his private ones. Brilliant discoveries were not the object of his anatomical labours, which were always connected with the art of healing: he was, however, the first man in France who taught surgical anatomy.

After becoming first a simple member, and then a counsellor, of the perpetual committee of the Academy of Surgery, he was appointed chief surgeon to the hospital of the college, and consulting surgeon to that of St. Sulpice: neither of these added any thing to his fortune, but they gave him a clear insight into practice,

tice, and enabled him to judge of cases by the inductions arising from his own experience.

In 1779, he invented the bandage now in use for fractures, by means of which the fragments being kept in a state of perpetual contact, become consolidated, without the least appearance of deformity, an almost inevitable consequence of the former mode.

On his appointment to the place of surgeon-major to the hospital de la Charité, in 1782, he introduced a new method of treatment in oblique fractures of the thigh-bone, and he also healed, by means of a methodical compression, those various ulcers whose cure had hitherto been attended with great difficulty. In addition to this, he substituted new bandages in fractures of the humerus and clavicle, and adopted a new mode of treating the hare-lip, superior to that used by Louis. He never recurred to amputation but in extreme cases, when there was a certainty that dissolution would have followed a neglect of the operation.

When a premature death carried off FERRAND, chief surgeon of the *Hôtel-Dieu* in Paris, DESAULT was considered as the most proper person to succeed him; and, on the demise of MOREAU, the whole charge of the hospital devolved on him. After three years of solicitations and disputes, he, at length, in 1788, proceeded in his long-projected scheme of establishing a clinical school, and a spacious amphitheatre was accordingly erected for that purpose. Scarcely had his first * course commenced, when the number of pupils who flocked around him was

really astonishing. Foreigners repaired from all parts, and several of the neighbouring states sent students to Paris, expressly for the purpose of assisting at his demonstrations. More than 600 auditors constantly attended, in order to learn a new system, consisting of a simple mode of treatment, disengaged from ancient prejudices, and a complex incoherent practice.

A few of his improvements are here specified.

1. The method of ligature employed by the ancients in the cure of umbilical hernias of children, having been generally omitted in the practice of the moderns; he again introduced and perfected this mode, and demonstrated, by his success, its superiority over compressive bandages.

2. He was one of the first men in France, to extract the loose cartilages (*cartilages flottans*) in joints.

3. He employed a new treatment, that of a methodical compression, in respect to schirrosities of the *rectum*; in order to which, he introduced a candle, or bougie, the size of which he gradually augmented.

4. He simplified, and rendered more commodious, the reduction of luxations of the *humerus*.

5. Fatal experience having pointed out the danger of employing the trepan, in wounds of the head, he substituted another method of treatment (*l'usage de l'émetique*) now adopted by many practitioners.

6. He made several very useful improvements on chirurgical instruments; such as those employed in the cases of polypus in the womb and nostrils (*la pince à gaine et des porte-nœuds pour la ligature des polypes, &c.*); for cutting through obstructions in the different cavities (*le ki-otome*); and for the *syndula in ano*. In cases of incision, he introduced the use of the instrument (*le gorgeret*) invented by Marchetti well known among foreigners, but almost totally neglected in France before this period.

He at the same time retrenched the use of a great number of superfluous ones, and banished all practices attended with greater pain than utility. Avoiding every thing that was complex, he proved that the art of healing, in imitation of nature, ought to be simple in its means, and fruitful in its resources.

In 1791, he published his *Journal de Chirurgie*, which was edited by his pupils, and destined to describe the most interesting occurrences in his school, and

* The business of the day was conducted in the following routine:

1. A public consultation concerning the indigent out-patients.

2. The young practitioners belonging to the hospital read a detailed account of all the interesting cases of such patients as were to be discharged that day.

3. The operations; each of these was preceded by a dissertation on the state of the patient, who was then carried to the amphitheatre, where DESAULT, attended by his assistants, performed the operation, in presence of all the pupils.

4. Argumentative details, by the professor, either on the dangerous maladies existing in the hospital, or on the situation of the patients on whom operations had been performed during the preceding day.

5. The dissection of subjects; and,

6. A lecture on some particular branch of pathology.

also extracts from his lectures, which were then dedicated to the investigation of the maladies incident to the urinary passages. The treatment of these diseases, hitherto the reproach of practitioners, had been much improved by the assistance of the artist Bern rd. The elastic probes (*les Jones élastiques*) on their first appearance, fixed the attention of all professional men, but none knew better than Default, how to appreciate their advantages. By means of them, he introduced a novel mode of cure in contraction of the urethra, which saved a great number of lives every year in the *Hôtel-Dieu*. But he did not confine their use to the diseases of the urethra alone, for he employed them to remove the divers obstacles that impede deglutition, or respiration.

In the midst of such a multiplicity of labours, and although he was obliged to attend 400 sick twice a day. DESAULT nevertheless, occupied more than four hours of his time in visiting private patients.

Few surgeons ever enjoyed such an exclusive share of public confidence; few ever possessed similar means of enriching themselves, and yet he neglected, for a long time, to take advantage of this. Had he been less ardent for glory, he would have been more favoured by fortune; but he sacrificed all interested views to the noble ambition of advancing his art. His clinical and anatomical courses were gratuitously opened by him to the world after the year 1790, and while the public schools languished in the midst of troubles, inseparable, perhaps, from a mighty revolution, he was forming the greater part of those surgeons employed at this present moment in the numerous armies of the republic. Considered under this point of view alone, the services which he rendered to humanity, are incalculable; too happy, if persecution had not been his sole reward!

While out of mere attachment to the public weal, he added to his various functions that of a member of the council of health, conferred on him in 1792, by the minister Servan, he was denounced in the popular societies as an *egotist, an indifferent, &c.* and became one of the first victims of that proscription, which, under Robespierre, extended to nearly every man of talents.

Chaumette accused him to the sections, as having neglected the brave men wounded on the 10th of August, while they themselves were lavishing their bless-

ings at the *Hôtel-Dieu*, on their saviour. Twice was he brought to the bar of a *commune*; desirous of discovering a pretext for persecution, the clamours of the people were unremittingly excited against him. He was at length carried away from his amphitheatre, while in the very act of haranguing his pupils; and, in consequence of a *mandat d'arrêt*, from the revolutionary committee, conducted by a body of armed men to the Luxembourg. From this horrid prison, few ever departed, but to meet their fate; luckily, however, his name was not yet entered on that bloody list, in which those of Malesherbes and Lavoisier were inserted. On the contrary, at the end of three days, he was liberated, and instantly resumed all his functions. Soon after this, the revolution of the 9th Thermidor took place, since which memorable period, triumphant justice has restored the reign of humanity, and the arts and sciences have begun once more to flourish.

On the establishment of *l'Ecole de Santé*, DESAULT was appointed clinical professor; and for external maladies he soon after obtained from the government the conversion of the *Evêché* into an hospital, for surgical operations.

The troubles that occurred on the 1st Prairial, in the midst of these plans, unfortunately affected his mind, and made him dread lest the days of proscription should return. It was in vain that his friends attempted to soothe his sufferings, for on the night of the 29th of May, a malignant fever made its appearance, and a nearly continual delirium ensued, until his death, which occurred on the 1st of June, 1795, on which day he breathed his last, in the arms of his pupils, at the age of 51.

The populace were persuaded that he was poisoned. This ridiculous opinion originated in consequence of the epoch of his death, which preceded but a short time that of the son of Louis XVI, whom he had visited during his illness in the prison of the Temple. It is pretended that he fell a victim to his constant refusal to yield to the criminal views entertained against the life of that child.

Default was of a middling stature. He was well proportioned, and possessed an open countenance. His temperament, naturally robust, had been fortified by his early education, and was never sapped by an excess of pleasures, for to them his heart was always indifferent. His ruling passion was the love of glory; his favorite pursuit, the practice and advancement

ment of his art. He was warm, nay sometimes violent, and his scholars were not always inclined to praise the sweetness of his temper. On the other hand, his mind was noble, elevated, and great, even to excess.

The French Republic, eager to pay homage to his memory, has presented his widow with a pension of 2000 livres per ann. A son, Alexis Mathias Defaut, was the sole fruit of his marriage; and he has left but one work* behind him, in which the name of his friend Chopart is joined with his own.

FROM MY PORT FOLIO. No. II.

RICHARDSON.

THERE are certain sensations which we are compelled to describe by popular language, but which, as they can never be experienced by persons of vulgar feeling, are considerably injured by the terms we employ. Such is that consciousness of their own merits which some men of genius have not only felt, but which they have even expressed; we have usually termed this *vanity*, but vanity, in the accurate definitions of our great lexicographer, is a "petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds."—It may even be said to consist merely in *fancied excellence*; but when the excellence is real, the consciousness is injuriously termed *vanity*; here we can evidently feel an essential difference, but language affords no appropriate term. We may esteem and applaud ourselves, without vanity. I make this preliminary observation, that it may not be considered I mean to degrade the character of Richardson, the novelist, of whom I have given, in the eulogium of Diderot, in our first number, an ardent and interesting tribute.

An excessive fondness for his own works distinguished this Shakspeare of novel-writing. Johnson has anticipated me in some anecdotes, which I received from the same authentic source as himself. I refer to his life of Boswell, vol. iii. p. 275. The "literary lady," who is Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, so justly valued by Johnson, was a regular visitor at Richardson's house, and she can scarcely recollect one visit which was not taxed by this author's reading one of his voluminous letters, or two, or three, if his auditor was quiet and friendly.

The extreme delight which he felt, on a review of his own works, appears by the works themselves. Each is an evidence of what some will deem a violent literary vanity. To *Pamela* is prefixed a letter from the editor (who we well know to be the author) consisting of one of the most minutely-laboured panegyrics of the work itself, that ever the blindest idolater of some ancient classic paid to the object of his phrenetic imagination. He has, in several places, contrived to repeat the striking parts of the narrative, which shows his fertility of imagination to great advantage. To the author's own edition of his *Clarissa* is appended an alphabetical arrangement of the sentiments dispersed throughout the work; and such was the fondness that dictated this voluminous arrangement, that the most trivial and familiar aphorisms, such as "habits are not easily changed"—"men are known by their companions," &c. seem alike to be the object of their author's admiration. This collection of sentiments (said indeed to have been sent to him anonymously) is curious and precious; and shows the value of the work, by the extensive grasp of that mind which could think so forcibly on such numerous topics. And in his third and final labour, to each volume of *Sir Charles Grandison* is not only prefixed a complete index, with as much exactness as if it were a History of England, but there is also appended a *list* of the *similes* and allusions in the volume; some of which do not exceed *three or four*, in nearly as many hundred pages.

Literary history does not record a more singular example of that self-delight, which an author has felt on a revision of his works; a delight, which we should be far from terming vanity; which probably was an intense pleasure; which produced his voluminous labours; and which may certainly be envied, because not experienced, by some few writers, of not inferior genius to Richardson himself.

SHAKSPEARE.

Linguet has observed, on two celebrated decisions on the merit of our great poet, that they are alike ridiculous. The one is that of Pope, who says, that "his characters are so much nature herself, that it is a sort of injury to call them by so distant a name as *copies* of her;" a word, says the French critic, so energetic, that it has no signification. Hume has said, "we perhaps

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admire

* *Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales & des Opérations qui leur conviennent*, 2 vols. 8vo. Villier, Paris; Deboffe, London. A translation of it is preparing by Mr. TURNELL.

admire the more his beauties, on account of their being surrounded with such deformities." This observation (says Linguet) is more intelligible than that of Pope's, but it does not appear to be a better one.

Dr. Berkenhout, in his *Biographia Literaria*, a work of which only the first volume has been published, in his account of Shakspeare, has inserted a letter, relating an evening's conversation between our great bard Ben Jonson, and Alleyn, the actor. The doctor tells us, he does not recollect whence he transcribed it.—G. Peele, a dramatic poet, writes to his friend Marlow :

"FRIEND MARLOW,

"I never longed for thy company more than last night; we were all very merry at the Globe, when Ned Alleyn did not scruple to asseverate pleasantly to thy friend Will, that he had stolen his speeche about the qualities of an actor's excellency in Hamlet his tragedye, from conversations manyfold which had passed between them, and opinyons given by Alleyn touchinge this subject. Shakspeare did not take this talke in good sorte; but Jonson put an end to the strife, wittilye remarking, this affaire needeth no contentione; you stole it from Ned, no doubt; do not marvel; have you not seen him act times out of number?"

ALLEGORICAL SYMBOLS.

The following extract from one of

Plutarch's Moral Essays, is a curious specimen of the symbolical language, in which the ancients sometimes concealed their precepts. These allegorical symbols were employed by Pythagoras—and the Chaldean oracles, given by Mr. Taylor, in our last Supplement, could they be, at this day, as ingeniously elucidated, might appear more significant, and less mysterious.

We must not feed on fish with black tails; that is, we must avoid all connections with men of a malignant character.—*Tread not on the scales;* that is, respect justice, and be careful not to infringe the laws.—*Sit not on the busbel;* that is, fly all indolence, and labour for the necessities of life.—*Wear not a tight ring;* that is, preserve your liberty, and be the slave of no person.—*Stir not the fire with a sword;* that is, irritate not a man in a passion, but strive to calm him.—*Grow not your heart;* that is, give not yourself up to devouring griefs.—*Abstain from eating beans;* that is, do not meddle with the affairs of the government: for anciently the votes for the election of magistrates, were made with beans.

It is in this manner, that the commencement of all knowledge has been made in enigmas; and these have appeared, to remote posterity, more absurd and barbarous than they really were, by metaphors which become unintelligible, and customs which become forgotten.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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Lettre à Mr. Bryan Edwards, M.P. F.R.S.
ou Réfutation de son Ouvrage, intitulé, Vues
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NEW PATENTS,

*Enrolled in the Months of July and August.*MR. GLAZEBROOK'S NEW
MECHANIC FORCE.

ON the 7th of February, letters patent were granted to Mr. J. GLAZEBROOK, of Hadley, Shropshire, engineer, for an apparatus for converting the elastic power of the atmosphere into a new mechanic force.

Mr. GLAZEBROOK describes his invention to be a method of increasing the elastic force of compressed cool air, by the application of moisture and heat, and afterwards admitting it into proper vessels to act against pistons, fluids, &c. as a mechanic force. This he performs by compressing the air in such quantities, and in such a space, that when damped with water, in order to increase its elastic power, and that when heated by fire, in order to increase its expansion, the air will occupy a space in the *compressor* or *forcing pump*, capable of raising a column of mercury 90 inches in height, beside the weight of the atmosphere. This being the substantive basis and radical property of the first principle of the discovery, an extension of the scale, according to the power required of any machine, will produce the desired effect.

The apparatus made use of by Mr. GLAZEBROOK, in the prosecution of his discovery, comprises a *forcing pump*, to compress the cool air; a *saturator*, for the purpose of damping air with water, in order to increase its elasticity, and *beaters*, for the purpose of expanding the atmospheric fluid when compressed in AIR-VESSELS. A description of the several vehicles would be superfluous, as Mr. GLAZEBROOK observes that those he made use of are such as necessity dictated as best for the elucidation of the discovery; and that farther improvements may be made thereon by others, while he contents himself with the suggestion of the original principle.

MR. SLATER'S LOOM.

On the 4th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. J. SLATER, of Sharples, Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, merchant, for an improvement in the loom in which bleached and dyed linens, muslins, cottons, &c. are finished.

The *looms* hitherto made use of for the purpose of finishing in the cotton and linen branches were capable of containing only seven yards of each piece at one time, from a prevalent opinion of the impossibility of increasing the clamps

with safety and convenience: Mr. SLATER, however, has been at considerable expence in trying the experiment, whether the loom could not be increased in its dimensions, so as to contain a *whole piece* at one time, in which he has succeeded beyond his utmost expectations.

MR. RICHARDSON'S OPTICAL
MACHINE.

On the 4th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. J. RICHARDSON, of St. Giles's, optician, for a convenient method of increasing the magnifying powers of spectacles, and of every other description of visual glasses.

Persons who make use of spectacles, and other glasses for assisting the sight, are frequently compelled to have two glasses, of different numbers, for the inspection of different objects, which may be at a greater or less distance; thus, for example, the spectacles used for reading will not always suit for long distances, as in the street, theatre, &c. but Mr. RICHARDSON has invented a glass (*which, however, he has not described in his specification*) that, being placed before the ordinary spectacles, opera-glass, &c. increases its length of vision, at the discretion of the wearer, without employing a *second pair* for that purpose.

MR. JOHNSON'S WATER-PROOF
COMPOUND.

On the 7th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. H. JOHNSON, of London, *gentleman*, for a water-proof compound, the application of which to linens, woollens, &c. makes them capable of effectually resisting water, rain, &c.

This blanching lixivium of Mr. JOHNSON'S invention, comprises a most tedious chemical process, and a numerous list of ingredients, the principal of which are, squeezed lemon peels, or fish-guts, offals, &c. and gall, boiled for four hours, to which is added a quantity of barilla ashes. When the linen, woollen, &c. is prepared by it, he directs India rubber to be dissolved in spirits of turpentine, and the smell thereof suppressed by oil of wormwood. Into this dissolution is to be infused chopped coney or other wool. It is then to be applied to one side of the linen, or woollen, and, when dry, it will form a lining capable of resisting moisture or damp of any description.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THEODOSIUS AND CONSTANTIA.

TO WILLIAM MEREDITH, ESQ.

IF dreams of fancy sooth the pensive heart,
And woes fictitious pleasing pains impart;
How much more soothing is the tender tale,
Where all th' unborrow'd charms of Truth
prevail!

Sorrows we I sung from hist'ry's faithful page,
Awaken sympathy, and vanquish rage.
Ye gen'rous few! whose finer feelings move
Responsive to the joys and pangs of love,
Attend the theme my plaintive muse has
chose,
Fam'd Theodosius and Constantia's woes.

Conceive a maid with ev'ry virtue crown'd,
Alike for beauty and for wit renown'd;
Where matchless symmetry of form conspires
To fascinate and spread Love's dormant fires;
Where speaking eyes, and mind-lumin'd face,
Give soul to shape, and dignity to grace;—
Such was Constantia: but her fordid fire,
Averse to lib'ral Love's refining fire;
To freezing fiend-like av'rice a slave,
Sent, her love's victim, to the gloomy grave.

This beauteous virgin Theodosius woo'd,
A youth with worth, of early growth endu'd,
Profoundly learned; yet whose noble mind,
A place for *he v'n*-descended Love could find;
For, in the bosom of the greatly wise,
Venus and Mercury together rise.
Soon in Constantia's breast his goodly frame
And pleasing converse spread the gen'rous flame;
But disagreement foul between their fires,
Damp't all the ardour of Love's lib'ral fires.
Then was the youth, to dire revenge a prey,
Torn from sweet converse with the fair away;
And soon her father, whose relentless rage,
Nor tears could move, nor pity soft assuage,
Resolv'd to sacrifice her matchless charms,
With brutal fury, to another's arms.

But Theodosius, plung'd in deep despair,
Soon, in a letter, thus address'd the fair:
"Lovely Constantia, once my fav'rite theme,
Is now, alas! my misery supreme.
Must I then live, distressing thought! to see
Those charms another's, once design'd for me?
Streams, fields, and meadows, where so oft of love
We talk'd delighted, now my torment prove;
Life's purple tides to me unwilling roll,
And Hope's last ray expires within my soul.
Farewel, and ever happy may you be,
Nor break your transport with one thought of
me!"

Distracted as she read, the weeping fair—
Was now resolv'd her father's rage to dare;
And sooner with heroic courage die,
Than with a marriage full of guilt comply.
But when the well-beloved youth she heard,
Had in the night's deep silence disappear'd,

To heav'n she vow'd to consecrate her days,
And spend her time in penitence and praise.
Now in a cloyster's solitary cell,
Where bab'trous zeal and melancholy dwell,
The beauteous maid, immur'd, a prey to grief,
Sought, in confession of her sins, relief.

A priest there was within the convent fam'd
For thoughts sublime, and Father Francis
nam'd;
Him, kneeling, thus with agony oppress'd,
And drown'd in tears the noble maid address'd:
"My conduct has depriv'd of life, I fear,
A youth, ah! once to me how justly dear!
Whose well-taught mind was gen'rous, brave,
and free,
And without fault, save that of loving me;
For him my tears in ceaseless torrents flow,
And keen remembrance points the sting of woe."

While thus the beauteous mourner sought
relief,
The rev'rend priest was overwhelm'd with
grief;
Their post the pow'rs of life almost forsook,
And agony the seat beneath him shook.
For now the fair Constantia stood reveal'd
To Theodosius, in the priest conceal'd;
But studious to elude her searching eyes,
The father still retain'd his dark disguise.
His soul he mans with fortitude severe,
Collects his thoughts, and checks the gushing
tear;

With accents mild, and words of sov'reign balm,
He tries her grief to mitigate and charm
His speech the tempest of her grief restrain'd,
And her lost peace, the maid awhile regain'd;
Next day to heav'n, and pure affection true,
She took the veil, and bade the world adieu.
Now by a letter to the fair address'd,
The long-lost Theodosius stood confess'd;
And father Francis thus, in plaintive strains,
Sooth'd the fair source of all his joys and pains:
"As the first fruits of comfort ever thine,
Since now the vot'ry of a life divine,
Know Theodosius lives, and lives in me,
Lost to the world's delights, dear maid, for thee;
Our disappointed love will prove our gain,
And mutual joy succeed to mutual pain."
With tears of rapture such as virtue gives,
The fair one wept, and cry'd, "He lives, he
lives!"

The pangs of hopeless sorrow now will cease,
And life's last trembling flame expire in peace."

Deep in the cloister's horrid gloom immur'd,
By walls of stone, and massy gates secur'd,
Ten years compos'd of melancholy days,
Constantia spent in penitence and praise;
At length a fever, whose devouring rage
With ruthless ravage spares nor sex, nor age,
But brings to all an undistinguish'd doom,
Sweep gen'rous Theodosius to his tomb.

But

But ere the vital spark had wing'd its way,
As on the bed or death he panting lay,
In moving terms, life's feeble lamp just spent,
His benediction to the fair he sent;
Who to the dire distemper now a prey,
And verging fast to death, delirious lay.
Soon as the abbess told th' expiring maid,
That the lov'd father in the dust was laid,
And dying blest her, she with pleasure cry'd,
"Let me be bury'd by my lov'd-one's side!
My vow extends no farther than the grave,
And this is all my fondest wish can crave."
Stern gloomy zeal, relenting at the prayer,
This her last wish then gave the constant fair.

Their tomb proclaims them justly, still we find,

"Lovely while living, nor in death disjoint'd."
Manor-Place, Walsworth. T. TAYLOR.

EFFUSION.

WHEN Aurora's blushing ray
Jocund leads the morn of May,
And the pilf'ring zephyr blows
Odour from the new-born rose;
Or, when evening's sky serene
Blazes o'er the woodland scene,
And the crimson-mantl'd sun
Speaks his daily labour done;
When the village hum is mute,
When in vain the shepherd's flute
Strives the soft tone to excel
Of the lonely Philomel;
When amongst yon aged trees,
Wand'ring sighs the languid breeze,
And the owl, bird of night,
Flitting round the turret's height,
Sad to Superstition's ear,
Shrieks her evening song of fear;
Or, when Cynthia pours her beam
Playful on the pebbled stream,
And the deep woods whisp'ring glade,
Courts us to the scented shade;
Then, from ev'ry sorrow free,
Stella let me range with thee.

Liverpool, August, 1797. T. ASHTON.

SONNET.

THE distant landscape glows with hazy light:
With trembling ray the vapour seeks the
skies,
While o'er the river, glittering to the sight,
In mazy course, the jetty swallow flies;
Gleams the light dew-drop from the moss-grown
rock;
The floweret droops, scorched by the fervid
beam;
To the thick covert hies the bleating flock;
With sluggish pace the heifer gains the stream;
Untouch'd by care, the whistling hind repairs
To yonder bank, where high the poplar
waves
Its quiv'ring limbs: as he his meal prepares,
His faithful cur th' expected morsel craves.
Meanwhile I wander through the shady glen,
Freed from those pangs which haunt the ways
of men.

G.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXI.

ADDRESS TO WEALTH.

BY CHARLES LLOYD.

THOU hateful mammon, leave my loathing
sight!

I view in thee the murderer of those joys
That fill the heart, clenching, with hard lean
hand,

The bloody steel, which severs lastingly
Humanity's best ties Self-centring fiend!

Thou sealest every eye, lest any more
It catch the charms of nature, or perceive
The vivid movements of the human soul
Pourtray'd in fleshy characters; thou numb'st
The nerve that throbb'd so finely to the grasp
Of generous friendship, or of 'witching love
The more intense embrace; quenchest the glow
Of wide benevolence, mock'st her holy
schemes

Of amplest bliss, and on her very lip
Freezeest the mellow sigh, just ris'n to soothe
The passing wretched one.

I hate thee, Mammon:

I hate thy servants; hate them, Heaven, as
those

Who counteract thy plans!

To me, methinks,

'Twere well to humanize the heart, t' expand
The active soul, t' embrace, with one wide wish,
The universe, and move (uncentr'd here)
As he that travels to a better world!

One infinite, benevolent, and wise,
Works thro' extended space, and we but live—
Living in Him! Learn, then, my soul, to look
With indefatigable gaze to God;
And struggle (aye, annihilating self)
To view the bearings of the complex whole,
From Him and with Him—this is the best
aim,

The perfect triumph of *Redeemed Man!*

L I N E S

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

I PAST my childhood's home, and lo! 'twas
dark!

The night-winds whistl'd 'mid its leafless trees!
No taper twinkl'd cheerily to tell
That she, the friend, had heap'd the social
fire,

Spread the trim board, and with an anxious
heart,

Expected me, her "dearest boy," to pass
With her the evening hour! Oh, no! 'twas
gone,

The friendly taper, and the warm fire's glow,
Trembling athwart the gloom! I listen'd long,
Nor heard, save th' unfeeling blast of night,
That chill'd my frame, or the fear ice-glaz'd
twig

That hoarsely rustled! 'twas too much—I
wept!

Then I bethought me, she was coffin'd far
Away—laid on the earth's cold lap!

I look'd again—such thoughts were too, too
true,

For no ray glimmer'd!—I did pass along,
Shivering, and bow'd to earth with heaviness.

T

SONNET.

SONNET.

'TWOULD not be relish'd, Stanhope, I should think,
 By lordlings all begarter'd and bestarr'd,
 To see their ribbands blue, and ribbands pink,
 Reduc'd to sell for seven-pence a yard,
 And pedigrees, that match a stallion's, marr'd.
 Where is the noble breast that would not sink,
 With chill alarms of coming disgrace,
 When dukes and peers to simple misters shrink,
 And all the tinkling of a title dies?
 'Twere horrid, too, to coach it thro' the town,
 Without a coat of arms, in quaker-guise;
 To lose the parish-names, in which the crown
 Delighteth much its minions to disguise,
 Familiar infamy once their own.

SONNET.

OH! that the labouring mind could quit its sphere
 Of earthly mould, and roam thro' pregnant space,
 Spurning those mortal boundaries time and place,
 And to divinity its essence raise;
 That with a ken omniscient it might gaze
 On distant worlds and systems complicate,
 Freed from the slavery of a mortal state,
 The vivid glow of Hope and chill of Fear.
 What is the boasted sovereignty of thought,
 But the cold dogma of a sensual mind.
 In the sole lore of pain and pleasure taught;
 Linked to mere man, by science unrefin'd.
 So the poor Indian, from th' imprisoning strand,
 Views the wide sea, nor dreams of distant land.
 B. W. H.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO AN AFFECTIONATE MOTHER.

O MY lov'd Mother—lov'd to latest days—
 Lov'd from the moment that you gave me birth,
 Accept the tribute of the dutious praise,
 That owns a parent's fame—reveres her worth.
 For oft when infant pains my heart oppress'd *,
 And ling'ring hours in anguish pass'd away,
 You lost with me the balmy sweets of rest,
 Nor left me sorrowing with the op'ning day.
 Then would the mother use her tender care,
 And soothe to sleep by every little art;
 Watch my soft slumbers with a pensive air,
 And prayers to heaven for future bliss impart.
 Fain would I bear thee from this world of strife,
 Return thy kindness, and thy cares repay;
 Exert each nerve to charm declining life,
 And tint thy evening with a summer's ray.
 But if, sad doom, I see thee labour still,
 If all these golden hopes my grasp elude;
 Yet live to read my purpose in my will—
 Yet live to bless the smile of gratitude!

Z.

Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, July 24.

* The Author is lame.

SONNETS.

BY CHARLES LLOYD.

III.

TO A WOOD-PIGEON,

(Written in a Boat, on Loch-Lomond, on seeing one dart into a Copse, on one of the Islands of the Lake).

WHITHER, lone wanderer—whither art thou flown?—
 To what sequester'd bow'r or gloomy dell?—
 Say, dost thou go where sorrow is unknown,
 Where trouble never enters, dost thou dwell?
 Lend me thy wing then, tenant of these shades!
 Lend me thy wing—thy gentle aid impart,
 For I would fain explore these wizard glades,
 And shun the feeblest trace of human art!
 Oh! kindly guide me to a cave of night,
 So wild, so very secret, so unknown,
 That not impervious only to the sight,
 The callous mind its power may also own;
 And, darken'd Memory, ceasing to inform,
 A wretch may shelter from misfortune's storm.

IV.

TO THE SABBATH.

AH! quiet day, I oft recal the time,
 When I did chace my childish sluggishness
 (The "rear of darkness ling'ring still") to dress
 In due sort for thy coming: the first chime
 Of blithsome bells, that usher'd in the morn,
 Carol'd to me of rest and simplest mirth:
 'Twas then all happiness on the wide earth
 To gaze! I little dreamt, that man was born
 For aught but wholesome toil and holiest praise,
 Thanking that God who made him to rejoice!
 But I am changed now! nor could I raise
 My sunken spirit, at thy well-known voice;
 But that thou seemest soothingly to say,
 "Look up, poor mourner, to a better day."

V.

DID I not sometimes breathe an anxious sigh
 Beyond this heartless wilderness of men
 Heavenward; and did not Faith, with piercing ken,
 Steal on the solitary hour, and dry
 Each tear; and with such calming kindliness,
 As might persuade poor Lunacy to sleep,
 Each wayward aching in oblivion steep;
 I long ere now had fainted! Me to bless
 Love never comes—nor Hope, "that comes to all!"
 Strange desolation, bursting from above,
 Darkens each earthly scene! My God! I call
 On thee, ere yet Grief's cank'ring worm
 consume
 Life's "fear and yellow leaf:" O may it bloom
 With HER, the lost friend, in the realms of Love!

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE sonatas for the piano-forte, with accompaniments for a violin and violoncello, *ad libitum*, composed by *J. B. Cramer*. 8s. Longman and Broderip.

We find in these sonatas considerable taste and much useful exercise for the practitioner. The style, generally speaking, is florid and fanciful, though, at the same time, it often wants a due polish or finishing. It is a fault too frequent in modern musical productions, even those of the first degree of genius, that they are crude and slight, and too hastily brought before the public. That maturity of thought and elaborate elegance, which by patient attention is always at the command of the composer, is seldom to be met with. Mr. CRAMER's present work suggests this observation. We find in it sufficient indications of talents and of musical science, but, at the same time, evident marks of extempore and hasty composition. Each of the pieces abounds in variety, and is so strictly sown with the flowers of melody, as to be qualified to gratify the ear, and to evince much fertility of imagination.

"God save the King," with Variations, composed, and respectfully inscribed to Miss Morrell, by *J. J. M. Jor.* 2s. Culliford, Rolfe, and Barrow.

We are compelled to protest against the introduction of the sharp G, in the fourth bar, and the rising of the bass to the key-note, in passing from the eleventh to the twelfth bar, in the third variation. From a falsity in the original melody of those bars, even the best bass will be bad; but the present is, perhaps the most awkward that could have been selected. The idea, however, of giving the air in its original key, minor, and relieving it with the relative major of that minor, was a masterly one, and serves to introduce the succeeding variations with happy effect.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, composed by *Henry Denman*, op. 4. 8s. Skillern.

After a sedulous examination of Mr. DENMAN's fourth opera, we find not only much to praise but some things to censure. An agreeable vein of fancy runs through the several movements, and a thorough knowledge of the instrument is evinced throughout; but some licences are taken which we ought not to pass unnoticed. The sharp C, in the first bar of the rondo of the second sonata, clashing with the natural C in the bass, and the dissonance resulting

from the half notes in contrary motion, in the latter half of the fifty-ninth bar of the third sonata, are examples of the improper licence alluded to. Liberties similar to these are, we grant, too often assumed; but no practice, however frequent, nor any precedent, however authoritative, is sufficient to justify deviation from established laws of musical science, which are established by nature. We would recommend Mr. DENMAN, and all young composers, to be cautious of making the eccentricities and caprices of established masters the objects of their imitation.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and an Accompaniment for a flute or violin, composed, and inscribed to the Princess of Wales, by *Joseph Mazzinghi*, 7s. 6d. Goulding.

These sonatas are ingenious and well studied. The first piece is in B flat, major, and opens with a movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ spiritoso, in which we find much animation and fancy. The second is in F major, larghetto quasi adagio, and is written with considerable taste. The third, which is an old and favorite air, is ingeniously diversified with original matter. The second sonata is in D major; the first movement, in $\frac{6}{8}$ vivace, is particularly lively. The second is in A major, and consists of a well-known Scotch air, in which Mr. MAZZINGHI has introduced some judicious digressions; this is succeeded by the favorite air, as danced by Madame Hilligberg, and in its present form and situation it appears to great advantage. The third piece is in A major; a lively movement, in common time, is introduced by four bars in common time *grave*. The subject is particularly pleasing and novel, and the several digressions return to the subject with uncommon sweetness of effect. The second movement is in the fourth of the original key, major, $\frac{3}{4}$, larghetto, and elegant in its style. The concluding movement is formed from the pleasing and popular Scotch air of "Corn Rigs are bonny," which, with the ornaments and additions Mr. MAZZINGHI has introduced, produces an effect highly engaging and interesting.

"In vain we fill the sparkling Bowl," a favorite Anacreontic song, sung by Mr. Burrows, at Free-mason's Hall, composed by *J. B. Schroeder*. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

This little sportive production, though not in the first rank of excellence, possesses

possesses a considerable degree of merit. It is recommended to the public by its pleasant flowing melody, characteristic spirit, and well-chosen bass.

"Love, Wine, and Friendship," a festive song, the words written and the music composed by Thomas Busby. 1s. Riley.

This convivial production possesses to high a degree of merit, that we can with much confidence recommend it to the attention of the public. The bass is scientifically selected, and the air, as well as the words, is altogether original, and conceived with a spirit truly Bacchanalian. We cannot dismiss the article without expressing a wish, that Mr. BUSBY would more frequently exercise his genius in poetical and vocal composition. The Tomb of J. J. Rousseau, a glee for four voices. 1s. 6d. Goulding.

We do not know to whose talents the public owe this composition; but, as Pope said of Johnson's London, "it is so good that the author cannot long be unknown." The parts of this glee are so constructed, that it may be sung either by three sopranos and a bass, three tenors and a bass, or a counter-tenor, two tenors, and a bass. The first movement is in A minor, $\frac{3}{2}$, and is imagined in a style beautifully plaintive. The second is in the same key, major, $\frac{3}{4}$, and relieves it most happily; while the third movement, in common-time, still varies the theme and enlivens the attention. We have seen several musical compositions in honor of the memory of Rousseau, but we think it justice to acknowledge, that we do not recollect any piece so worthy of being employed in the commemoration of his rare and sublime genius as the present production.

The favourite Overture, Songs, and Glories, in the entertainment of Raymond and Agnes, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, composed by Mr. Reeve. 3s. Preston and Son.

The overture to Raymond and Agnes is a composition possessing much fancy and variety. The several movements are particularly well calculated to recommend each other by their judicious contrariety, and the novelty of the effect of many passages does much credit to the invention of the composer. The first vocal composition in this entertainment is the favourite glee—"Some yield their breath to hoary Time," in which we have only to object to the two consecutive fifths, between the bass and upper part, in the line—"And he whom death the longest spares." To this succeeds the ballad, "The bleeding Nun," sung by Mrs. Mountain, the melody of which is, for

the most part, pleasing and natural; but is much injured by the heroic measure of the two latter lines of each verse, which throw the air out of its regular march. The next song—"When warned this castle to depart," sung also by Mrs. Mountain, is rather agreeable, and much assisted by the harp accompaniment. With the subject of the finale we are much pleased, and find the parts of the chorus well constructed.

The Tranquil Thatch, sung by Mr. Incledon, and composed by Mr. Suett. 1s. Preston and Son.

This little composition by Mr. Suett forms a pleasing ballad. It is published with an arpeggio accompaniment for the piano-forte, and, sung to that instrument, produces an agreeable and impressive effect.

"'Tis Courage charms all Womankind," sung by Mrs. Mountain, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by Mazzinghi. 6d. Goulding.

It is necessary to inform the inexperienced practitioner, that the signature for the time of this air should be $\frac{3}{4}$, not $\frac{6}{8}$, as it is here printed, the measure being three crochets in a bar, not six quavers. The merits of the composition are every way worthy of the ingenious composer; the melody is simple, natural, and characteristic.

General Elliott, a favourite Song, the words by J. A. Dixwell, the music by W. P. Cope. 1s. Cope.

This song opens with a recitative, in which Mr. COPE has displayed a just conception of the meaning of his author, though, at the same time, it is susceptible of theoretical improvement. We cannot but object to some passages, such as that of the eight semiquavers in the second bar, which would have been better, because bolder, had it consisted of alternate dotted quavers and semiquavers. The line—"When War in all his horrors rose," should have terminated in an ascending note; and the general cast of the melody certainly required that the penultima and anti-penultima notes should be on the fifth of the key.

The Wirtemberg Minuet, composed by Arnaud Fichal, in honour of the Prince of Wirtemberg's marriage. 1s. Preston and Son.

This minuet is printed in a score for two horns, two flutes, and two violins, besides the flutes reserved for the piano-forte, in which is included the double bass part. The style of the composition is highly graceful and genteel, and is well calculated to please either with or without the additional attraction of dancing.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. JACKSON, of Exeter, is preparing a new work on literary and other topics. The originality and acuteness of his genius are already known to the public, by his "Thirty Letters."

We learn from Oxford, that Mr. PRATT is printing, at the Clarendon Press, a Prospectus of a New Polyglott Bible. This Bible is designed for the more immediate use of English students. To the Hebrew original, and the authorized English translation of the Old Testament, will be united the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the Chaldee Paraphrases, in parallel columns. The Samaritan Pentateuch, in Hebrew characters, will be printed across the foot of the page, under which will be given all the important various readings of the Hebrew text, collected by KENNICOTT and DE ROSSI. To the Greek original, and the authorized English translation, of the New Testament, will be united the old Syriac version, in Hebrew characters, and the Vulgate. At the foot of the page will be given all the important various readings of the Greek text, collected by Mill, Bengelius, Vetslein, Griesbach, Birch, Matth. di Alter, &c. The Prolegomena will contain every thing most important in the critical history of the originals and versions. The Prospectus will exhibit specimens of the arrangement of the texts and versions.

Dr. CRICHTON of the Westminster Hospital, has formed that part of his lectures which related to the physiology and pathology of the human mind and mental diseases, into a systematic work, which is, at present, at the press, and will appear about the end of autumn.

The reports announced in our last from the Royal Hospital at Plymouth, concerning the anti-siphylitic powers of nitrous acid, will appear in the second week of September. The short delay has been occasioned by the acquisition of fresh intelligence concerning that and some connected subjects.

A volume of "*Fragments, in the manner of Sterne,*" exhibiting the characters introduced in *Tristram Shandy*, and alluding to existing circumstances, is now in the press; some of these have already appeared in "*The Courier*," and are now collected and embellished with several fine engravings,

A society, which deserves general patronage, has been lately formed in London, for *bettering the condition, and increasing the comforts of THE POOR.* Of this His MAJESTY is perpetual PATRON; the BISHOP of DURHAM, president; the Hon. E. J. ELLIOTT, M.P. W. MORTON PITT, esq. M.P. T. BERNARD, esq. and R. J. SULLIVAN, esq. are vice-presidents; and the EARL of WINCHELSEA, LORD CARRINGTON, COUNT RUMFORD, W. WILBERFORCE, esq. M.P. &c. &c. are of the general committee.

Messrs. BEILBY and BEWICKE have nearly completed their History of British Birds, ornamented with engravings on wood, by Mr. BEWICKE. The work will consist of two volumes, octavo, on different papers, to accommodate the curious. From the specimens we have seen, we may venture to say, the History of Birds will more than rival that of Quadrupeds which Mr. B. published some years ago, although it was then supposed that the art of wood-engraving could not be carried to greater perfection.

Messrs. HYDE, COLLARD, and DAVIS, propose to publish, by subscription, at Messrs. Longman and Broderip's, a Miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canzonets, Pastorals, Duets, Glees, Elegies, &c. &c. &c.; the glees harmonized for three voices, from selected melodies, purposely for this work, by Mr. SAMUEL WEBBE; the whole to be carefully compiled from the favourite operas and most admired compositions of the best authors; and, independent of the selections, the work will contain a variety of Modern Songs, Duets, &c. and a number of elegant Italian airs adapted to English words by Mr. SHIELD. It will form two volumes, which will be embellished with frontispieces; the price, to subscribers, one guinea each volume.

Mr. ANDREW FOULIS has just printed, at Edinburgh, a new edition of the works of EUCLIDES; which, in beauty and accuracy, is believed to equal the most admired productions of the famous Glasgow press, of his father and uncle. It will be speedily published in Edinburgh and London.

Mr. T. SHELDRAKE is preparing for the press "*An Examination of those Circumstances which render Club Feet,*" and

and other Distortions of the Feet and Legs of Children, &c. curable or not :'' a selection of thirty cases will be added, and twelve plates, representing various patients in their diseased and restored state.

A new English-Welsh Dictionary is, at this time, in the press of Mr. DANIEL, at Caermarthen. This dictionary, which is published under the direction of Mr. RICHARDS, of Lynn Regis, is considered as an improvement of that by EVANS.—The curious in Welsh literature may be gratified to learn that Mr. Daniels has just completed a new octavo edition of the Bible.

Mr. MORISON, printer to the university of St. Andrew's, is about to publish, from the manuscript of a Mr. MARTIN, written in the last century, a work, intitled *RELIQUIÆ DIVI ANDRÆ*, by which the antiquities of that venerable archiepiscopal city will be greatly illustrated.

Mr. JAMES CONDER, of Ipswich, is preparing a Complete Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, from the farthing to the penny, issued in Great Britain, and the colonies, within the last twenty years. A preface, in which the *medallic* merit of these pieces will be fairly estimated, is to be furnished by a gentleman of Dundee, who has made the subject his peculiar study, and who has aided Mr. CONDER in his "Arrangement."

The History of Newcastle, lately published, notices an extraordinary fact, which is corroborated by No. 908 and 78 of the Harleian MSS. viz. that a weaver in Scotland had had, by one wife, a Scotch woman, sixty-two children ! Forty-six sons attained the age of maturity, some of whom were living at Newcastle in the year 1630, when J. DELAVAL, esq. rode thirty miles to be satisfied of the truth of the report : of these only four daughters lived to be women.

It is in contemplation to open, in one of the western counties, an "AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY," for the purpose of training up a number of young men in experimental farming.

A person who subscribes himself "a Gentleman of Essex," has announced, by public advertisement, "An Accidental Discovery for preserving the young Turnip and Cole seed-plant from the destructive ravages of the Black Fly." A subscription of one guinea each is required, and a time is fixed upon for making the discovery public.

The cicing of the roof of York

minster having lately (by order of the dean and chapter) undergone a complete repair, a number of pieces of curious Gothic workmanship, which, on account of their great distance from the ground, were nearly concealed from the public eye, have been delineated by a gentleman of York, who proposes to publish his designs, with a view to diffuse the knowledge of elegant and beautiful monuments of Gothic architecture.

Mr. HUTCHINSON's History of Cumberland is now printed, and will be delivered to the subscribers as soon as it is boarded.

Mr. RICHARD PERKINS has in the press, which will be published in the course of a few days, the Elements of Ancient Geography, composed on a plan entirely new.

Mr. JOHN JONES, of Bethnal Green, is preparing for the press, "*A Course of Lectures on Biblical Geography*," to be printed in a large 8vo. volume.

The Rev. Mr. LAPSLIE, minister of the parish of Campsie, has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a *History of the Church of Scotland*; which, whenever it shall appear from the press, may be expected to be found rich in information, and animated with a copious and glowing eloquence.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Britain, is about to publish a treatise upon the DRAINING OF MARSHY GROUNDS, in which he promises fully to explain that method of *draining*, for the *supposed* invention of which Mr. ELKINGTON obtained from parliament, a reward of 1000l. sterling. Mr. JOHNSTONE has been the pupil of Mr. ELKINGTON, and is understood to publish with his permission.

Journals, newspapers, and periodical works, have always been very numerous in France, during the revolution. All the factions have been well convinced of the importance of such publications, and M. de Roland emphatically calls the Journalists, *the Apostles of the People*. Never, however, till now, have all the works of this description exceeded the number forty, but at this time throughout France, there are not less than 150 ! Two-thirds of them were started in last May, and in the subsequent months. Excepting three, which are said to be in the pay of the Directory, and seven or eight attached to the moderate party, the remainder are known to be conducted by the most determined counter-revolutionists. Of these latter are, *Le Précurseur*,

Le Miroir, Le Grondeur, Le Tbé, L'Invariable, Les Semaines Critiques, L'Historien, L'Europe Politique, &c. But the most distinguished of those who openly preach royalism, catholicism, and fanaticism, are the *Journal de Royon*, called after its conductor, who is a nephew, or near relation of the famous Abbé Royou formerly Editor of the *Journal L'Ami du Roi*, and hanged on a lamp-post by the Parisian mob, in 1791; the *Memorial* directed by the celebrated La Harpe, Vauxcelly, and Fontaney; and the *Annales Catholiques*, in which Gregoire, a representative of the people, and the constitutional bishop of Blois, takes, as is supposed, the most active part.

The following are some of the political publications which appear to be the most deserving of the attention of our readers :

1. *The Effects of Terror*, by BENJAMIN CONSTANT. The author exhorts the French government to adopt systematic measures in the present crisis.

2. *Où faut-il s'arrêter*, by M. LA CRETELLE. The aim of this work is to procure such laws as may reconcile religion with philosophy.

3. A posthumous work of M. DE MALESHERBES, containing some notes on the trial of Louis XVI. The historical part of it, relating to the last moments of that monarch, is a valuable fragment of sensibility.

4. *Effects of Governments on Agriculture in Italy*, by Mde. DE RIVARD. This female author is the wife of the famous COUNT DE RIVARD, formerly conductor of the *National Journal*, published under the name of M. Sabbathier. She attempts to prove, that the common people in Italy, were perfectly happy without civil or political liberty ! for, the *coups d'état*, says she, were very uncommon, and fell only upon the ambitious, intriguing and profligate part of the people.

5. *Refutation of M. Neckar's Book on the French Revolution*, by L. GINGUENE. The name of the author is a recommendation of this work. He asserts, that no man has proved better than M. Neckar, how much the French stood in need of a revolution, and how far it was an event which could not be avoided. But he strongly opposes that gentleman in regard to the bitter invectives which he has published against the French assemblies. The work is distinguished for elegance, precision, and clearness ; it is, as the French critics say, " the exertion of an ambitious genius, who has sold his talents to the spirit of a party."

6. *Le Prétendu Bref*. This is an historical and theological disquisition on the forged Pope's bull, relative to the oath of the clergy. The author proves that the piece was forged in Paris, and he has inserted, in proof, letters of the Cardinal Secretary of State in Rome, of Cardinal Maury, and of the Pope's Nuncio at Lucerne.

7. *La France demandant ses Colonies, in-8vo.* The French Journalists say, that among the various publications concerning the disasters of the colonies, from the revolution, none is better deserving the public curiosity than this.

A bookseller in Edinburgh, having obtained from the curious and valuable library of Mr. GEORGE PATON, a copy of the hitherto unprinted DIARY of BIRREL, a citizen of Leith, written in the end of the sixteenth century, is about to publish an elegant edition of it. The publication cannot fail to be extremely acceptable to the lovers of antiquarian research, and to all who interest themselves in the events of that important period of the Scottish history, which Robertson, Stuart, and Whitaker, have conspired to exalt to extraordinary celebrity.

The patriotic SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, indefatigable in those illustrious pursuits to which he has dedicated his life, has at length nearly completed the twentieth, and last volume of his STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND. This work will probably be published, complete, in LONDON, in the course of the ensuing winter. He has also made great progress in procuring for the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, the final transmission of the corrected agricultural surveys of all the different Scottish counties.

The *soda*, for the extraction of which from common sea-salt, LORD DUNDONALD has lately been fortunate enough to discover cheap and easy processes, has been made trial of and approved, by some eminent bleachers and manufacturers of glass in Scotland. It is expected, that the expence of the processes of bleaching, and of the manufacture of glass, may be considerably diminished by the use of this cheap alkali. The market value of kelp from the Scottish coast and isles, will be lowered, if the preference shall be generally given to *soda*, extracted from common salt.

A new Dictionary of the French Language is now in the press at Hamburgh, under the direction of M. de RIVARD, an emigrant nobleman, who resides in that city. The *prospectus* of this Dictionary was printed by Fauche, at Hamburgh, and some fragments of the *preliminary discourse*, have been inserted in the *Spekateur du Nord*.

Posthumous honours have been usually accounted a favourite object of the ambition of genius. It may, therefore, be not unuseful to record, that, on Tuesday, the 24th of May last during the sitting

of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, for the year 1797, a select company of clergymen, men of letters, and other gentlemen, met at supper in Hunter's Tavern, in the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, on purpose to commemorate the literary merits, and the moral excellence of the late Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the historian. The views of this meeting were unpolled by any party purposes of state, or church politics. The Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE, who presided in the chair, addressed the company in a short speech, with which the feelings of all present were in perfect unison. The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, minister of Monimail, read a copy of verses, almost extemporarily composed on the occasion, which were admired, not more for their poetical merit, than for the very happy and pointed manner in which they expressed the peculiar purposes of the meeting, and sketched the character of the very excellent man whose memory it was meant to honour. The conversation, during the evening, turned chiefly upon the various merits of the great departed historian, as a man, and as a writer; upon the promise of the rising generation; and upon several other kindred subjects. The company separated with a resolution to renew these meetings of commemoration annually.

THE COMET.

[The temporary nature of the following communication induces us to insert it in this place, rather than defer it till another month: the preceding sheets were worked off before it came to hand.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEAR the comet, instead of passing toward its perihelion, had probably past it before it became visible to us. If it should hereafter appear that it came to its perihelion about the 20th of June, and has been seen in the southern hemisphere, passing from *Argo* through *Orion* up toward *Awiga* (near the head of which it was first seen by Miss CAROLINE HERSCHEL, at Slough, at half past nine, Monday, August 14; and Mr. LEE, at Hackney, and BOUBARD, astronomer of the observatory at Paris, at ten of the same night) will there not be reason, I submit to the investigation of astronomers, to believe this is HEVELIUS's comet of December, 1652? At that part of the year, he saw a part of its apparent path in the heavens (supposing it the same) which now does not come within our horizon in the night.

I submit this with great diffidence and doubt, but think it agrees with present appearances.

The comet was barely discernible, with a very good achromatic, from a quarter before nine on Friday, the 25th; above the star α *Opbich*, which had then, at $8^h 53', 46'' 5'$ alt. the comet $50^\circ 5'$; it was in conjunction with an unnamed star, which, about an hour after, it appeared to be passing to the SE. It had 73° polar distance, and had advanced from the Monday night about 16° ; its mean rate about $2^\circ 30'$; its apparent motion, on the 15th, had been above 19° .

This comet is an instance of the advantage there would have been of the earliest communication of astronomical intelligence relative to this very interesting branch of the great system.

Mr. W. WALKER saw it, with the greatest difficulty, at twelve on the Friday night. I doubt much that if any inhabitant of this planet be to see it again, it must be at the remote period to which my present conjectures lead. Its R.A. when last observed, was 260, with about 39° distance from the ecliptic.

I would submit another query—Is it not probable, from an investigation of their path and appearance, that the comet of Dec. and Jan. 1472; Mar. 1556, Jan. 1717 and Jan. 1793, are one and the same? If they are, the nodes are variable retrogressively, or, the observation of the nodes perhaps not exact. There is a difference too to be accounted for in one of the periods; which, perhaps, would be diminished, if the preceding period were traceable, or might be owing to disturbances from some of the planets.

If they are not the same, the similarity of appearance, and of path, described through the same parts of the same constellations to a great extent, in our heavens, is a coincidence very truly curious.

I remain, with great esteem,

Your obliged correspondent,

August 27, 1797.

CAPEL LOFT.

Whatever else may be thought, do not all the observed circumstances concur in indicating that this comet passed considerably near to the earth's place, in her orbit, at the time of its first appearance? Perhaps I ought to notice, that, by the last observation of its R.A. it appeared either stationary, or, perhaps, retrograde, as is observed of comets going to their apbelion, when the earth lies between them and the sun: this too agrees with its small difference lately of polar distance.

ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES

WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED IN LONDON IN THE COURSE OF THE
ENSUING WINTER.

[To be continued Annually.]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

IN the Medical Theatre belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the following courses of lectures will be delivered this year, as usual :

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on the Materia Medica, by Dr. ROBERTS.

On Natural and Morbid Anatomy and Physiology; and on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Philosophical and Practical Chemistry, by Dr. POWELL.

On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. OSBORN and Dr. CLARKE

Clinical Lectures, on the Practice of the Hospital, are occasionally given by Dr. LATHAM.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY,

Great Windmill-Street.

Lectures, by Dr. BAILLIE and Mr. CRUIKSHANK, on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery.

Two courses of lectures are read during the winter and spring seasons; one course beginning on the first day of October, and terminating on the 18th day of January; the other course beginning on the 19th day of January, and terminating towards the end of May.

In the October course is explained the structure of every part of the human body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its physiology and pathology.

In the spring course, the structure of the human body is again explained, the muscles only being omitted; after which follow lectures on surgery; and the course concludes with the anatomy of the *gravid uterus*, and instructions in the art of delivery.

A room likewise is open for dissections, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April, where regular and full demonstrations of the parts dissected are given; where the different cases in surgery are explained; the methods of operating shown on the dead body; and where also the various arts of injecting and making preparations are taught.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXI.

MEDICAL and CHEMICAL LECTURES,

By ALEX. CRICHTON, M.D.

One of the Physicians of the Westminster Hospital.

On Monday, the 16th of October, Dr. CRICHTON will recommence his winter course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

In treating the Materia Medica, the doctrine of therapeutics, and as much of the physiology of the human body as is necessary to understand the action of medicines, are fully considered: and a great variety of specimens of each article are exhibited.

The lectures on the theory and practice of physic are formed on a new methodical arrangement of diseases, and comprehend every observation which, as far as science yet reaches, throws light either on the history, causes, or cure of the various disorders which are the object of a physician's attention. The new improvements in practice will be taken notice of and duly examined, and *formulae* of the most approved remedies given.

The chemistry, as taught by Dr. C. is almost entirely founded on the system of Lavoisier, the several parts of which will be illustrated by many interesting experiments; and, as mineralogy may be considered as a branch of this science, inasmuch as it makes us acquainted with the chemical changes which the various substances that compose this globe are constantly undergoing, and, as it is subservient both to medicine and the arts, it also will form a part of this course of lectures.

The lectures will be delivered at Dr. C.'s house in Spring Gardens, Charing-Cross: the Materia Medica at eight, the Practice of Physic at nine, in the morning, daily; and the Chemistry and Mineralogy every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at two o'clock, P.M.

CHEMICAL LECTURES,

By GEORGE FORDYCE, M.D.

In each course the general elements of chemistry will be explained and illustrated, by actual experiment; and the chemical history of bodies will be given, and their properties likewise demonstrated, by experiments, among which all the

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common

common processes (particularly the pharmaceutical ones) will be gone through and commented upon.

The autumn course will begin at Dr. **FORDYCE's**, Essex-Street, Strand, on Monday, the 2d of October.

The Practice of Physic at eight in the morning, the Chemistry at nine, and the *Materia Medica* will be continued at seven.

The spring courses will begin the first Monday in February.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

Mr. **WILLIAM FRENCH**, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, proposes to give a series of lectures in the **MATHEMATICS** and **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, upon a plan similar to that which he pursued as tutor of Jesus College.

There will be three lectures a week to each class, which will not consist of more than twelve persons. Each course will consist of about fifty lectures.

The first course comprehends the whole that is taught in Cambridge on these sciences in the first year, and greater attention is paid to the practice and the application of principles to the higher branches of science. For those who attend this course, the previous knowledge of the fundamental rules in arithmetic, will be a sufficient qualification.

The lectures are given at Mr. **FRENCH's** Chambers, No. 4, Hare-court, Temple.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

By Dr. **PEARSON**.

1. Practice of Physic, and Practice of St. George's Hospital.

2. The *Materia Medica*; and,

3. Chemistry.

The next course commences in the first week of October next, and terminates the end of January; when the spring course commences, in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

On Monday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, R. **DENNISON**, M.D. F.R.S. man-midwife to the city of London Lying-in Hospital, and Lying-in Charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, will commence his lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children. And, for the convenience of gentlemen residing in, or westward of, the city, he proposes to deliver an evening course, in a central part of the city,

due notice of which will be given in the public papers.

This year, at the usual season, Dr. **FOX**, of the London Hospital, and Dr. **BRADLEY**, of the Westminster, will open a course of seventy lectures; including both the institutions of medicine, or a view of the animal œconomy (with the means of preserving health, and preventing diseases) and the practice of physic.—To be continued every forenoon, from ten to eleven.

The first lecture to be given on Thursday, October 5th, at their Lecture-room, No. 21, Great East-cheap, near the Monument.

THEATRE IN BARTLET-COURT, HOLBORN-HILL.

Dr. **MARSHALL** will begin his lectures on anatomy and surgery, on Monday, the 2d of October, at two o'clock. A separate course of lectures on surgery will commence in about a fortnight after.

MIDWIFERY.

Mr. **THOMAS POLE**, man-midwife extraordinary to the Obstetric Charity, at his theatre in St. Thomas's-street, between St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, delivers a course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, including the diseases of women and children; which are read at eight o'clock in the morning, throughout the year.—As auxiliaries to the teaching these branches of medical practice, Mr. Pole has an extensive anatomical museum, consisting of about a thousand preparations of healthy and diseased parts; paintings and drawings of subjects relative to the science; a collection of casts in plaster of Paris, taken from nature, and accurately coloured from the originals, of women who have died in the several stages, and under the several circumstances of utero-gestation, &c. highly useful to the students, which they have frequent opportunity of inspecting.—A collection of medical books, particularly on the subjects treated of, for the use of the pupils. There is also the most ample opportunities of practical improvement in the Obstetric Charity, for the delivery of poor women at their own houses. He supplies also a copious syllabus, which answers the purpose of general notes, on all the parts of the subjects treated of in the lectures.

N.B. Lectures given at his house, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, to private pupils, who

who cannot wait long enough in town to attend a sufficient number of lectures in their usual course.

ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. CLINE will commence his course of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, on Monday the 2d of October, at one o'clock.

And on Wednesday, the 25th of October, at eight in the evening, Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin his course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

MEDICAL THEATRE, GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The autumnal courses of lectures, read at this theatre, will commence in the following order :

On Tuesday, October 3d, at ten in the morning, Dr. SAUNDERS's and Dr. BABINGTON's lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

On Wednesday, October 4th, at eight in the morning, Dr. LOWDER's and Dr. HAIGHTON's lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery.

The same evening, at a quarter before seven, Dr. HAIGHTON's lectures on Physiology, or laws of the animal œconomy.

On Thursday, October 5th, at ten in the morning, Dr. BABINGTON's lectures on the Theory and Practice of Chemistry.

And on Tuesday, October 10th, at seven in the evening, Dr. BABINGTON's lectures on Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Clinical lectures, lectures on Experimental Philosophy, and on Botany, will be continued as usual.

The plan of the lectures on the practice of Medicine, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, read at Guy's Hospital, is the same with that on which these subjects have been respectively taught for many years past, excepting in those alterations which the late improvements in chemistry have made necessary.

In the lectures on Midwifery, the principles of the art are explained, and their application to practice amply elucidated.

The course will comprehend whatever relates to the anatomy, œconomy, and diseases of the parts subservient to generation, together with the most approved modes of treatment.

The changes which these parts undergo in consequence of pregnancy, together with the diseases incident to that state.

The management of the different kinds of labour, viz. the natural, lingering, laborious, and preternatural; with the management of such cases as require instrumental assistance.

Premature births and miscarriages, including a full consideration of uterine hemorrhages, &c.

Extra-uterine cases considered.—The Cæsarean operation.—Treatment of the diseases incident to the puerperal state,—and the pathology of early infancy.

The students who attend these lectures will be exercised in the different modes of delivery, on a new machine, so constructed as to give an adequate idea of *real delivery*; and, as soon as qualified, will have extensive opportunities of delivering in *real labours*, as well in such cases as occur at the Lying-in House, as in *private labours*.

In the lectures on Physiology, the general object is to explain the laws which regulate the actions of the different organs of the human body, in their healthy state; to compare them with the œconomy of corresponding parts in other animals; and to lead to a rational view of their transitions from health to disease.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases incident to Women and Children,

BY ANDREW THYNNE, M.D.

Of the Royal College of Physicians; physician to the *General Lying-in Charity* for the delivery and support of poor married women at their own habitations; proprietor of the *Ancient Lying-in House, Water-Lane, Fleet-Street*; and one of the physicians to the *Westminster Lying-in Hospital, near Westminster Bridge*;

Will be given at the Midwifery theatres, near the different hospitals in the city, and at his house, No. 27, Golden-square.

These lectures will, as usual, commence the beginning of October, and be continued regularly throughout the year.

ON EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,

BY MR. VARLEY.

On the 3d of October, at eight in the evening, Mr. S. VARLEY, Hatton House (No. 10, Cross-street, Hatton-garden) will commence his course of lectures on Pneumatic Chemistry, or the production, medicinal use, and application of factitious airs. Each subject will be illustrated by various experiments.

This first course will be followed by courses of electricity, optics, &c. &c.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
ACUTE Rheumatism	6
Gout	3
Catarrh	1
Sore-throat	1
Apthous Sore-throat	4
Mortification of the Bowels	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Hæmorrhagy from the Lungs	6
Contagious Malignant Fever	2
Measles	5
Scarlatina	2
Small Pox	2
Chicken Pox	13
Summer Fever	4
Slow Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	1
Acute Diseases of Infants	9

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthma	34
Cough and Dyspnoea	18
Pulmonary Consumption	11
Chronic Rheumatism	10
Sciatica	4
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	3
Cephalæa	4
Chlorosis	2
Dyspepsia	10
Gastrodynia	9
Enterodynia	4
Bilious Vomiting and Diarrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor Albus	7
Schirrous Uteri	1
Schirrous Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Prolapsus Ani	2
Hernia	1
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Hæmorrhoids	3
Dysury and Gravel	3
Dropsy	7
Edema Puerpurale	1
Scrophula	3
Tabes Mesenterica	4
Worms	2
Cancer	1
Impetigo	1
Lupus	1
Inflamed Pustules	3
Prurigo	2
Itch	3
Scalped Head	2
Scaly Tetter	2
Purpura	1
Miliaria	1

has produced more cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, of catarrh, and other pulmonic diseases, than is usual for the present season. Violent disorders of the stomach and bowels, attended with bilious discharges, have also been very prevalent. The proper cholera, as described by Sydenham, in general, succeeds these complaints, not appearing till the end of August, or beginning of September. Contagious fevers of all kinds seem to have abated considerably within the present month, at least, on the western side of the town.

The numerous cases of apthous fore-throat, put down in the list of diseases, for several months past, demand some attention. A slight account of this complaint was given formerly*: but a more enlarged history of it may not be amiss, as it has a better right to be termed idiopathic than many other diseases, to which particular names have been assigned.

The apthous fore-throat usually begins with slight feverish symptoms, as head-ache, irregular shiverings, and pain in the limbs. Two or three days afterwards, a roughness and swelling are felt in the throat: upon inspection, the tongue appears of a dark-red colour, excepting that the middle part of it is covered with a thin whitish fur, above which, the points of the elongated papillæ are every where visible. On the tops of these, small ulcerations are formed along the upper surface and sides of the tongue; also on the uvula and tonsils, which are tumid, and much inflamed. In children, the ulcerations extend to the lips, palate, inside of the cheeks, and to the gums. The small specks of ulceration usually remain distinct, and heal in a few days; but are, from time to time, succeeded by others in the same, or in different situations. In some cases, however, these specks become confluent, and form upon the palate and gums, within the fauces and cheeks, extensive patches of ulceration, covered with thick sloughs of a white or yellowish colour. There is seldom any disorder of the constitution attending this species of fore-throat, be-

The frequent and sudden changes of the weather, during the last four weeks,

* See *MAE.* for April, 1796.

yond the first four or five days of its course; but the complaint in the mouth and fauces does not terminate in less than three weeks: it sometimes continues five or six weeks, or even longer, producing, however, no farther trouble than a slight sensation of roughness in the throat, with some difficulty in swallowing.

Men are often affected with the aphthous sore-throat; but women and children are much more liable to it. Where there are many children in the same family, all of them have this disorder about the same time: in many instances, I have observed a return of it in Autumn, for several successive years.

The causes of this complaint seem to be, exposure to cold air, or drinking cold liquors, after being much heated by exercise; on intemperance, or an unwholesome diet; and acrid effluvia taken into the lungs by respiration. Those who attend persons affected with fevers, confluent small-pox, or the scarlatina anginosa, are very frequently affected with aphthous ulcerations in the mouth and throat, as above described. The aphthous sore-throat is likewise connected, on many occasions, with a miliary eruption over the surface of the body, which takes place in summer, along with a slight fever.

This disease requires a light soft diet, and mild drinks, as whey, barley-water, toast and water, &c. with moderate exercise. The mineral acids, bark, or other medicines usually prescribed for it, have but little effect in shortening its duration.

Aphthous ulcerations occur symptomatically in a variety of diseases, both acute and chronic. They seldom fail to appear whenever the constitution has been weakened by old age, or long confinement from dyspeptic and gouty complaints, diarrhoea, chlorosis, and phthisis pulmonalis, or other forms of hectic, in which the lungs are not particularly affected. Aphthæ also succeed the measles, scarlatina, erysipelas, and small-pox: in autumn, when the air is cold and moist, they occur in every case of malignant fever, and almost universally affect women soon after child-bearing.

Retelaer, who professes to give an enlarged account of the endemic aphthæ in Zealand, has only described the symptomatic kind of them, which he thinks forms a crisis of fevers. He refers their origin to some peculiarities of the diet, air, soil, and temperature of his coun-

try, supposing the complaint to be wholly unknown among other nations. Aphthous ulcerations, however, occur in this place, in a much greater variety of circumstances than has been mentioned by him: and prevail so extensively at certain seasons, that they are superadded to every acute disease. The same remark was often made by Dr Huxham, during his long practice at Plymouth*. Aphthæ thus occurring symptomatically, never produce any crisis or alleviation of the original fever, as Retelaer, and most of the physicians on the continent, have taught us to expect, but seem rather to aggravate the disease, and prolong its duration.

The London bills of mortality state the following number of deaths in different diseases, between the 18th of July and the 15th of August:

Asthma and Consumption	-	291
Aged	-	64
Apoplexy, and suddenly	-	15
Bleeding	-	2
Cancer	-	4
Child-bed	-	14
Convulsions	-	270
Dropfy	-	50
Fever	-	106
Gout	-	8
Head-Ache	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	11
Head-Mould-Shot	-	1
Jaundice	-	4
Inflammation and Abscess	-	32
Lethargy	-	1
Measles	-	15
Mortification	-	20
Palsy	-	1
Rupture	-	2
Small-Pox	-	35
Abortive and Still-born	-	43
Stone and Gravel	-	2
Teething	-	16
Water in the Head	-	2

Of the above number 345 died under two years of age; 55 between seventy and eighty; 21 between eighty and ninety; and three between ninety and a hundred.

* Julio. 1739. Diu duravit angina quædam apthosa quæ omnibus fere acutis morbis accipit, præcipue pustulosis; jamque etiam peripneumonicos vexat. Molestum sanè, et sæpe periculosum est symptoma, ubi in febribus membrana faucium inflammatur et pustulis obfidetur. *De Aere et Morb. Epidem. lib. ii. p. 29.*

Novembri, 1752, leves anginæ innumerae, etiam inter adultos; et ferè semper cum pustulis.—Vix sanè ulla febricula occurrit, cujus vis generis sit, nisi pustulis aut apthosis consequentibus. *Compare Morton de Febril. p. 74, &c.*

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August, 1797.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

HISTORY will, probably, have to record of the present times, that in proportion as the minister became absolute in the House of Commons, the power of England declined on the continent of Europe; and that, in proportion as he squandered her resources, he dissipated the collected glory of ages! That the administration was vigorous only in domestic coercion; that while the people trembled, our enemies were safe; and that while the executive government was all powerful at home, the national weight of England was thrown out of the balance of Europe! The little states that were accustomed to worship the meridian sun of Britain, have now abandoned her setting lustre; and have gone to pay their adoration to that new luminary "which has now become lord of the ascendant." This has evidently been the case with the last of our allies, Portugal, who has, since our last review of public affairs, concluded a peace with the French republic!

The advocates of parliamentary reform have lately made some efforts, by public meetings and other means, to point out what they esteem as errors in the representation of the people of Great Britain, and to adopt a proper mode of remedying the existing abuses under that head. Previous notice having been given, a numerous meeting of the London Corresponding Society, and their friends, was held in the fields near St. Pancras, on the 31st of July. At two o'clock, two or three thousand people had assembled. Three tribunals, as they were termed, were erected in different places. The first was occupied by Mr. T. STUCKEY, as president; Mr. FERGUSON, a barrister; and two others. The second by a Mr. GALLOWAY, and the third by Mr. R. D. HODGSON, with some others. Before the first tribunal, Sir WILLIAM ADDINGTON presented himself on horseback, attended by a great number of constables; and other magistrates, similarly attended, took their station before the other tribunals. Precisely at two o'clock, the president in the first tribunal, began to read the advertisement by which the meeting was convoked. Mr. WEBB said, that on the meeting being declared illegal by the Bow-street magistrates, upon its being announced in the public papers, he had been deputed

to wait on them, and to enquire in what the illegality consisted; and to say, that if their proceedings were considered as intrenching in any way on the late Convention Bill, they would endeavour to avoid every transaction that might be considered as obnoxious to that act. To this Mr. FORD, he said, replied, that he did not consider himself as bound to give any explanations of the law; and that if they proceeded, the London Corresponding Society and the Bow-street magistrates should be at issue. When this answer, Mr. WEBB said, was communicated to what was called the executive committee, they did not hold it incumbent on them to forbid the meeting which they had summoned. The numerous auditors expressed some applause at receiving this information from the tribune; and the reading of a petition and remonstrance to the king then commenced, but was interrupted by a cry, that the proclamation for dissolving the meeting, as illegal, had been read in another part of the field. Mr. FERGUSON then asked Sir WILLIAM ADDINGTON whether it was so? and the fact being verified, Mr. FERGUSON conjured the multitude to separate quietly, to save themselves from being massacred. He said the question was now at issue, and it remained to be seen, whether the magistrates of Bow-street were to be regarded as the interpreters of the laws of England? Upon his uttering these words, Sir WILLIAM ADDINGTON immediately gave orders that Mr. FERGUSON should be taken into custody. STUCKEY, HODGSON, GALLOWAY, WEBB, BINNS, and BARROW, speaking in other parts of the field, were also ordered to be taken into custody by different magistrates attending. These were all escorted by a party of constables to Bow-street, where they were charged before Sir WM. ADDINGTON and the other magistrates, with having aided and assisted in certain illegal proceedings at the meeting, held that day by the London Corresponding Society. After a clause of the late Convention Bill had been read and explained, evidence was called to prove the charge; that against Mr. FERGUSON was proved by a Mr. JOHN SMITH, who deposed, that he heard Mr. FERGUSON address the people from one of the tribunals, in nearly these words:

"Citizens,

"Citizens, I beg of you to disperse, and not stay here to be butchered; we shall hereafter see, whether or not the Bow-street magistrates are the interpreters of the law?" Mr. F. denied the charge *in toto*, but produced bail. Mr. Conant, one of the magistrates of Marlborough-street, appeared against BINNS and HONGSON; he declared, that what he heard the prisoners say, was before the proclamation had been read, but considering it of a dangerous tendency, he ordered them to be taken into custody: in conclusion, the parties were bound over to answer the complaint at the next quarter sessions, themselves in 100*l.* each, and two sureties of 50*l.* each.

On the same day, a meeting was held at Norwich, of the friends of parliamentary reform, to take into consideration an address to his majesty, of a similar nature to that of the London Corresponding Society. The address was read, and the business of the meeting carried on without interruption. A meeting of the members of a similar society, and their friends, was also held at Nottingham on the same day, and conducted in a manner which met with the approbation of the magistrates themselves.

These transactions are mentioned here, as they certainly, in the present state of the nation, may be said to belong to *Public Affairs*. The late trial of Mr. BINNS at the assizes of Warwick, for seditious expressions, lasted nearly twelve hours, when the jury retired, and after deliberating about three hours, followed the judge to his chambers, and delivered a verdict of *not guilty*.

The naval transactions during the last month have not been very important, since the manifest superiority of the British fleets has prevented those of her enemies from coming out of their harbours. The Dutch fleet still remains blocked up in the Texel by the British ships, under the command of admiral Duncan. The fleet of the French republic have been for a considerable time confined to the harbour of Brest, by the vigilance of the fleet under lord Bridport; and the principal part of the Spanish navy have been still more closely cooped up in the port of Cadiz, by lord St. Vincent. Under the express orders of his lordship, Cadiz has been bombarded several times. On the 3d of July, rear-admiral Nelson having made his dispositions, a bomb, covered by a gun-boat, launches, and barges of the

British fleet, was placed near the tower of St. Sebastian, and fired some shells into the town. A second bombardment took place on the night of the 5th of July, which produced considerable effect in the town, and among the shipping; ten sail of the line having warped out of the range of the shells, with much precipitation, the following morning.

IRELAND.

The welfare of Ireland ought to be near the heart of every patriotic Englishman. Should the liberties of the sister kingdom be ever destroyed by "a vigour beyond the law," those of England may be said to be approaching their grave.

The intelligence lately received from that unfortunate country abounds with so many details of horrid murders and extraordinary imprisonments, that we sincerely hope they may prove to have been greatly exaggerated. While the accounts of the distresses of the unemployed manufacturers of Dublin must move every heart but of those men who have caused these calamities, it must excite some pleasure to learn, that the hands of the bountiful and humane have so liberally contributed to alleviate at least, if not to remove the distresses of so useful a class of their fellow-creatures.

FRANCE.

The Executive Directory, about the 20th of July, sent a message to the minister of finance, informing him, that the enemies of the republic sought to inspire apprehension in the minds of the purchasers of the national domains, and by that manœuvre to discourage those citizens who wished to make purchases. The Directory, therefore, directly charged him to make the most minute enquiry into the subject, and to assure the proprietors of national domains, that at no time would any distinction be made between their acquisitions and the inheritances derived from their fathers. That the property which the national sovereignty had sold them was placed under the safeguard of the constitutional act, under the protection of the laws, and under the guarantee of French integrity. That the principles which had destroyed the old errors, the truths which annihilated fanaticism, the public force which had driven the coalesced armies from the frontiers, would be able to perfect the sales they have legally made. If some persons claimed a right to an indemnity, the public treasure would provide for it, but the sale should be executed. That these were the true principles which the

Executive

Executive Directory would cause to be respected by the constituted authorities, and they commanded the minister of finance to order them to be exactly observed.

On the 24th of July, after an animated speech of TALLIEN's, on the disputes with the Directory, and a warm discussion on the popular societies, the Council formed itself into a secret committee, on a message from the Directory, stating, "That the embarrassed state of the finances grew worse—that every branch of the service suffered, and would fail in a few days, if a remedy was not applied;—that the credit opened since the 1st Vendémiaire to that day amounted to the sum of 403 millions. The sums paid, such as rents, pensions, &c. amounted to 20 or 25 millions; that the whole of the sums authorised to be paid by the legislative body was 425 millions. That the minister had 70 millions of this sum to dispose of;—that it was wonderful, considering the situation of the republic, that it had arrived at the last month of the year with a simple authority for an expence of 317 millions; while, before the revolution, the expences amounted to much more." After enumerating, with great precision, the state of their finances, the Directory observed, that there were no disposable means, and that it was for the representatives to find them.

The following is the outline of the report of DUFRESNE from the united committees of finance and expence, and is in answer to the message of the Directory:

In the first part, DUFRESNE pointed out some irregularities in the payment of the troops. In the second part, he stated, that the extreme penury of the national treasury was occasioned by the unhappy profusion of mandates, which had been given on the warrants of ministers, in pursuance of the orders of the Directory. They exhibited the treasuries of the different departments, by discounts of 30 or 40 per cent. which the proprietors of these mandates make to the paymasters. Hence it happened that the funds destined to the *rentes*, the pensions, the subsistence of the defenders of the country, and their relations, are very much retarded. There remained in the treasury, for 32,000,000 florins, about 64,000,000 of livres in Batavian recriptions, payable in the course of several successive years. It had already borrowed 15,900,000 livres upon these effects; and it hoped to de-

rive from them a new resource, if the commissioners could negotiate them under a reasonable discount. "Your committees, likewise," the reporter added, "make no reflection on the choice of the moment at which the message on the embarrassment of the treasury was addressed to you, upon the imprudent publicity the Directory had given to it, and the intimate relation it had with a pretended motion of order (TALLIEN's) made the same day from this tribune.

They confine themselves to a statement of certain points on which the Directory probably is not sufficiently informed.

First, the credits which the legislative body had opened for the ordinary and extraordinary service of the different ministers, amounted, since the 1st Vendémiaire, to 403 millions, on which the ministers had drawn warrants, which had been passed for the sum of 348,710,000 livres. Secondly, the pay amounted to 8,123,000 francs per month, for 440,000 men, who were armed as well in the interior, as five armies without.

There was due to the army of the Rhine and the Moselle 1,507,000 livres on the 15th Messidor. The half of all the receipts of the twelve departments, in the neighbourhood of which they are, had been assigned for this object, and a million from the army of Italy had been sent them. The treasury could not perceive what had prevented the arrival of this money at the office of the paymaster, and they were afraid it had been diverted to other objects.

The army of Italy had not only funds sufficient for its expences, but the treasury had received from its paymaster statements, which showed that it had in its exchequer, on the 1st Messidor, thirty-three millions.

On the same day, the Council received a message from the Directory, informing them, that, considering the urgent demands for money, it would be impossible to sustain the service with such feeble means as the legislative body had lately provided for that purpose;—that the difficulty which the Executive Power experienced rendered its situation worse and worse every day;—that this state of things demanded the more serious attention of the legislature, because the resources which the republic had left would easily produce an alteration, were they properly brought forward.

About this time, the minister of finance,

nance, RAMEL, made a report to the Directory on the state of the resources and revenues of the republic. This report merits the serious attention of those who yet cherish any hopes of a successful termination of the present contest, upon the supposed derangement of the French finances. The *budget* of RAMEL points out the means from which the Directory (with the consent of the Council) can supply that extreme distress which it deprecates. The different objects which it displays are great and substantial objects of acknowledged efficiency in political economy. It is remarkable that hardly any new imposts are proposed. The want which was held out to view evinced only the embarrassment of the steward, not the dilapidation of the estate. For the information of our readers, we have selected the principal heads of this report, by which they will have an adequate idea

Of the Revenues of the French Republic.

The Legislative Body has fixed the total amount of direct taxes, consisting of land and sumptuary taxes, at 300 millions.

Three additional *sous* are to be added to the land-tax, and five *sous* to the sumptuary tax.

Registration, meaning the duty levied upon the transfers of real property, produces 60 millions.

Stamps will, in the course of the fifth year, produce almost 12 millions.

They would produce 15 millions, if some dispositions and regulations were made.

Mortgages, upon an average, produce 907,000 livres.

Duties on registries, the administration of domains has adopted a new plan, which, if adopted, will produce 6,000,000

Licences, in the course of the fifth year, will produce about 18,000,000

The customs will produce one or two millions more than was calculated. Circumstances require, that the laws on this subject should remain in their present state.

Postage and posting, under some regulations, would amount to 12 millions.

Powder and saltpetre, before the revolution, produced 500,000 livres.

A law has lately been proposed upon this subject, which would increase the revenue.

National domains estimated at a revenue of 30 millions.

Rents in kind, and not feudal, 10 millions.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXI.

The duty of land-rents in kind, not feudal, may increase the revenues of the republic 10 millions; the price of their redemption, says RAMEL, may extinguish 100 millions of interest on the public debt, and produce 100 millions in disposable values.

In the beginning of August, the council of five hundred signified their displeasure, and even alarms at the marching of some troops nearer to Paris than the constitution allowed. They came to several resolutions upon this subject, and called upon the Directory for an explanation. The Directory returned answers which the Legislature deemed unsatisfactory; at length, however, on the 10th of August, they sent a message to the council of five hundred, by which it appeared, that the marching of the troops too near the capital was entirely owing to inadvertence, without the least design of violating the constitution.

It appeared that general HOUCHE had sent an order to general RICHEPAUSSE, commanding a division from the army of the Sambre and Meuse to march directly towards Brest; and it farther appeared, under the hand of general RICHEPAUSSE, that being totally ignorant of what had passed in detail in Paris, during some years' absence with the army, he had directed them by Ferté-Alais, without knowing that it was within the constitutional limits of Paris. The Directory, after exculpating themselves of this part of the charge brought against them by the legislature, next speak to the subject of the army sending addressees. They had written to the general in chief, exploring the circumstances which had induced the brave republican soldiers to commit those acts which he considered irregular, and invited them carefully to avoid every thing which might in the least degree tend to the infraction or violation of the constitution. The Directory attributed these proceedings on the part of the defenders of the country, to the general alarm and inquietude, which for some months before had taken possession of all persons—to the defalcation in the revenue, which left all parts of the administration in the most deplorable situation, and deprived often of their pay and subsistence the men, who for years past have shed their blood, and sacrificed their healths to serve the republic—to the insolence of the emigrants, and the refractory priests, who, recalled and openly favoured, appeared every where, kept alive the flame of dis-

cord, and inspired a contempt for the laws—and, finally, to the multitude of Journals, with which the armies, like the interior, were inundated; journals which threatened death to the supporters of liberty, which vilified all the republican institutions, which openly and shamefully desired the return of royalty.

This message of the Directory was considered by many as an open declaration of war against the council of five hundred, as an indictment for crimes committed against the republic; and it was, after a long debate, ordered to be referred to a committee of the council.

The army of the Rhine and the Moselle, have lately followed the example of the army of Italy, and sent an ardent and eloquent address to the Directory, avowing their determination to support the constitution against the attacks of royalists. *To live free or die*, is their motto.

On the 11th of August, the Directory sent a message to the council of five hundred, informing them that they had just ratified and signed a *treaty of peace*, concluded the day before, with *Portugal*, negotiated, in the name of the French republic, by Charles Delacroix, and in the name of the queen of Portugal, by Cheval. D'Aurajo, invested with full powers, signed at the palace of Queluz, the 10th of June, 1797.

In every point of view, whether political or commercial, this treaty, so suddenly concluded, appears to be an event of so much importance, so fortunate and advantageous to our enemies, and so detrimental to ourselves, that we cannot help regarding it as likely to prove, in a very material degree, detrimental to the commerce and prosperity of Britain.

WEST INDIES.

By the last dispatches from lieutenant general SIMCOE, commander of the British troops in the island of St. Domingo, dated Port-au Prince, June 10th last, we learn, that the republican general RIGAUD, on the night of the 20th of April, attempted to storm the fort of Irois, in which there was only at the time, five and twenty of the 17th infantry, with their officers, commanded by lieutenant TALBOT, of the 82d regiment, and about the same number of artillery men. This attack was of the most formidable and determined kind; the French returned to the charge three several times with such vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort, but reinforcements coming to the relief of the place, they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The French also made an attack upon the out-ports of St. Marc, in the same island, and began the siege of that important place, but were also repulsed.

The British forces succeeded in an attack upon Fort Mirebalais, which they took, with considerable stores, on the 2d of June.

EAST INDIES.

The latest dispatches from India have brought intelligence of a disagreeable nature. In consequence of some dispute between Tippe Saib and the Rajah of Cotote, respecting elephants, a detachment of English troops, consisting of a thousand men, headed by colonel Day, marched towards that province, for the purpose of ending the dispute, by treaty or by arms. When, on passing from Wynaad into Cotote, they were attacked by the refractory Raja Pyche; on the early retreat of colonel Dow, the command devolved on major Cameron, who, after a gallant resistance, fell at the head of his troops. In this unfortunate action, the English lost 300 men, and a quantity of ammunition. These differences, however, in the province of Cotote, are, we learn, in a train of negotiation, and it is hoped will soon be adjusted.

Marriages in and near London.

E. Harman, esq. to Miss Wright, both of Stoke Newington.

At Rackheath, near Norwich, Mr. M. Skidmore, of High-Holborn, to Miss M. Carr.

At Chelsea, R. North, esq. surgeon, to Miss Philips.

The Hon. Capt. Carlton, of the 15th light dragoons, eldest son of Lord Dorchester, to Miss P. Belford;—and Capt. Wilson, of the same regiment, to Miss J. Belford, nieces to Sir Adam Williamson, K.B.

At Thames Ditton, Mr. Schenck, secretary to the Prince of Orange, to Mrs. Rowlls, of Surbiton, near Kingston upon Thames.

W. Raybold, of Brompton, esq. to Mrs. Baker, late of Oakingham, Berks.

Lieut. J. Butler, of the 87th regt. to Miss C. Burrows, of Monrath, Ireland.

At Kensington, A. Shearer, esq. to Miss Batty.

At Marybone church, S. Greathead, esq. of Langford-Lodge, Wilts, to Miss S. White, of George-street, Manchester-Square.

W. Vardon, esq. of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Harkens, of Battersea.

J. Wye, esq. of Oporto, Portugal, to Miss Andree, of London-street, Fitzroy-Square.

At St. James's church, Westminster, Mr. Holmes, merchant, of New-York, to Miss M. Holmes, of Schy.

At

At St. James's church. Capt. Durban, of the 29th regt. of light dragoons, to Miss Wilcox, of Norwich.

At Tooting, the Rev. C. Powell to Miss Powell.

At St. Luke's, Old-street, Lieut. A. F. Baillie, of the navy, to Mrs. A. Maxey, of the City Road.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. M. Philipps, esq. of Coedgair, Caermathen, to Miss B. Hopkins, late of Painshill, Surrey.

The Marquis of Caermathen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, to the Rt. Hon. Lady C. Townhend, only daughter of the Marquis Townhend.

At St. George's, Hanover-Square, D. Dansey, esq. of the Worcestershire militia, to Miss F. Warren, youngest daughter of the Rev. Erasmus Warren.

Capt. M. Dobinson, in the West-India trade, to Miss J. Thornborow, of Greville-street, Hatton-Garden.

At Bermondsey church, Capt. J. Matthews, of Bristol, to Miss Askew, of Bermondsey-street, Southwark.

J. Q. Adams, esq. minister from the American States to the court of Berlin, and son of J. A. esq. President of Congress, to Miss L. Johnson, second daughter of Jo. J. esq. of Great Tower-Hill.

Deaths in and near London.

In Pall-Mall, Mrs. S. Gib. rt.

At her house in Great Cumberland-street, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Scarborough.

In Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. Popham, late of Littlecot, Wilts.

In Golden-Square, Mrs. Fawcett, late of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.

At Walworth, Mr. Maitland, of the East-India-House.

At his house in Lambeth, aged 57, J. Litchfield, esq. of the Council-office.

At her house in Twickenham, Mrs. J. Dunage, late of Philipot-lane, London.

Aged 60, the Rev. J. Pote, Rector of St. George's, Southwark.

Mrs. Vincent, of Threadneedle-street.

At Brighthelmston, T. Emlyn, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

In her 17th year, Miss E. Vaughan, youngest daughter of T. V. esq. of West Molesey, Surrey.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, in his 19th year, H. Parry, esq. lieutenant in the 1st regt. of guards.

P. Andrews, esq. one of the magistrates of the police-office, Queen's-Square, Westminster.

At her house in North-street, Westminster, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Col. R. of the Royal Independent Invalids.

At her house in Hereford-street, the Rt. Hon. Lady A. E. Finch, youngest daughter of Daniel late Earl of Winchelsea.

Mrs. Armiger, wife of Mr. A. surgeon, of Aldermay Church-yard.

At Highgate, Mrs. Armstrong, late of Godalmin, Surrey.

At Tooting, Mr. Bingley, sen. of Birching-lane.

S. Gibbs, esq. of Horsley-Park, Essex.

At his house in Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 67, J. Benwell, esq.

Mrs. Adams, of the Grecian coffee-house, Temple.

On the 13th of June, at Nassau, New Providence, J. Forbes, esq. Governor of the Bahama Islands, formerly a member of the Irish parliament, and a barrister of great eminence. As a senator, he long distinguished himself by his persevering endeavours to purge the Irish pension-list of its, multiplied corruptions. His health of late years becoming much impaired, he complied with the request of ministers, to accept the government of the Bahamas, in the hope, that the salubrious air of those islands would prove grateful to his constitution; and for that appointment he vacated his seat for Drogheda.

At his apartments in Cork-street, St. James's, Lord Mountmorres, who put an end to his existence August 18, (aged 51) by shooting the contents of a loaded pistol completely through his head. On Thursday, the day preceding, his lordship finding his intellects somewhat affected, wrote a letter to Dr. Willis, requesting his attendance next morning. On the same day, his lordship dined, by invitation, with an intimate friend. After dinner, he arose from the table, and took leave of the company, informing them, that he was preparing for a journey which he was about to undertake. His friend expressed much astonishment at the abruptness of this declaration. His lordship then drank a glass of wine, observing, "I shall never drink another with you."—"I am going to leave this country to-morrow morning." "Are you going to Ireland, my Lord?" "It is possible I may visit that country." His lordship then returned home. On his arrival, he left directions for the few bills which he owed to be discharged, and ordered a post chaise to be in readiness for him by 10 o'clock next morning. Observing some of Mr. Ridgway's children at the door, he called them in, gave them a shilling each, and desired them to tell their father that he was going to a country from which he should never return. He then proceeded to make the necessary preparations for his journey, and did not go to bed during the night. At six o'clock on Friday morning, he rang the bell for his female servant. On her entering the room, she perceived every thing in confusion, and felt so much alarm at the unusual appearance of his lordship, that she left the room, before he had time to speak to her. He, however, rang a second time, and ordered her to prepare his breakfast immediately, which she did. At eight o'clock, his lordship ordered the servant to clear the breakfast-table;—at ten she heard something fall in the dining-room, but durst not go up to see what it was. Soon after, the hair-dresser came to dress his lordship; and, at the request of the servant, he went up stairs, and knocked at the door, which he found locked, and could not obtain admission. As much alarm now prevailed, means were taken to force an entrance, and on the door being opened, his lordship was discovered lying

dead upon the floor. It appeared that he had put the pistol into his mouth, which accounts for its not being heard by the servant. Dr. Willis had now arrived, but too late. Although his lordship was not without his peculiarities, his moral and private character was irreproachable. He was a harmless inoffensive man, gentle in his manners, and upright in his principles. His political knowledge was great, and his primary ambition was to disseminate the fruits of his investigations for the benefit of mankind. During the agitation of the regency question in the Irish House of Lords, he proved himself at once a friend of the king, and a champion for the rights of the people. The ingratitude with which these services were overlooked, but above all the heart-rending accounts he constantly received from Ireland, tended to increase his mental distress, and probably hastened the dreadful catastrophe already recorded.—He was a liberal patron of literature, and the author of some very useful works.—He also wrote some able and much-admired Political Essays, during the discussion of the regency bill.—Though a staunch supporter of the monarchy and constitution, he was a determined enemy to the corrupt practices which have reduced his native country to its present distressed situation.—In his expenditure he was rigidly economical, yet was ever attentive to the calls of humanity, and ready to extend a bountiful hand to the poor. His charities were not ostentatious, but liberal and sincere.—He improved his fortune (which had been much reduced) to about 5000*l.* a year.

At an advanced age, in the Fleet-prison, Mrs. Cornelly, the once distinguished priestess of fashion, who presided several years with éclat in the world of gaiety. She was a native of Germany, and was a public singer in Italy, and Germany. She came to this country between 30 and 40 years ago, and being of an enterprising character, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of life, and polished manners, she raised herself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the *beau monde* to all the amusements her taste and fancy could suggest. For many years her large house, intitled Carlisle House, was the favourite region of amusement in the *haut ton*, and it was so well replenished with diversified amusements, that no other place of public entertainment could pretend to rival its attractions. The first event that shook her influence, was, her venturing to introduce an HARMONIC MEETING, as a sort of competition with the Opera House. The Proprietors of the latter were therefore alarmed, and applied to the magistrates to suppress this novel amusement. Sir John Fielding vigorously interfered in their behalf, took Guadani, the chief singer of Carlisle House, into custody, and effectually put a stop to the undertaking. This was a severe blow to Mrs. Cornelly, as she had been at considerable expence to render the plan, if possible, superior in attraction to the Italian Opera; yet, by her concerts,

balls, and masquerades, she still made a considerable figure; her expences, however, were great, and her influence was evidently on the decline, when a fashionable amusement was instituted among the ladies, intitled the Coterie. The blow which gave the finishing stroke to her consequence was the Pantheon, the beauty and grandeur of which, drew away all whole patronage could give a sanction to a public entertainment. Her creditors then began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and to seek in concealment a shelter from legal prosecution. She remained in obscurity many years, under the name of Mrs. Smith; but a year or two ago, she came forward again, and such was the strange transition in her fate, kept a house in Knightbridge, as a vender of asses' milk. In this situation, however, she still retained a desire of resuming her former pursuits; and for this purpose ornamented a suite of rooms, in order to have occasionally a public *déjûné* for people of fashion. The manners of the times however were changed, and her taste had not adapted itself to the variations of fashion; and after much expence bestowed in gaudy and frivolous embellishments, she was obliged to abandon the scheme, and to seek an asylum from her creditors. She had a son and daughter, to whom she gave all the accomplishments which are derived from modern education. The son was tutor to the present lord Pomfret. He was an excellent scholar, and an amiable man. He allowed his mother an annuity till his death, which happened some years ago. The daughter is still alive, and, under another name, has long been patronized by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The late lady Cowper left her an annuity, which she at present enjoys, and her musical talents procure her an easy introduction in polite circles. The melancholy end of this lady, holds forth a lesson to the improvident, for, with common discretion, she might have closed her life in affluence.

At his seat at Montreal, near Seven Oaks, Kent, aged 83, the Right Honourable Lord Amberst, field marshal in the army, colonel of the 2d regiment of life-guards, and the 60th regiment, knight of the bath, privy counsellor, &c. &c. He received his first commission in the army, in 1731, was appointed aid-de-camp to general lord Legonier, in 1741, and attended his lordship in that capacity at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Roucoux. He was afterwards appointed aid-de-camp to the duke of Cumberland, and as such, was present at the battle of Laffeldt. In 1756, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the fifteenth regiment of foot, and was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Hastenbeck. In 1758, March 16, he sailed from Portsmouth, as major-general, commanding the troops destined for the siege of Louisburg. November 9, in the same year, he was appointed commander in chief of the British army in America, and colonel in chief of the 60th regiment, and afterwards

afterwards created a knight of the bath. In the latter end of 1763, he returned to England. In 1771, he was made governor of Guernsey, and in the following year, lieutenant-general in the ordnance. In 1776, he was created baron Amherst, of Holmfdale, in Kent. In 1779, he was made colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards. January 23, 1783, he was appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain, and on the 10th of Feb. 1795, the command of the army being given to the duke of York, the offer of an earldom, and the rank of field marshal, were tendered to lord Amherst, which he declined accepting. July 30th, 1796, he was promoted to the rank of field marshal.

The late George Keate, esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. whose death was mentioned in p. 77, of our last vol. was an amiable man and entertaining writer, defender of an ancient and opulent family.—He was educated at the school at Kingston, after quitting which, he repaired to Geneva, and resided there some years, cultivating the friendship of the great Voltaire. Having finished the tour of Europe, he commenced student in the Inner-Temple, was called to the bar, and sometimes attended Westminster-Hall, although he did not practise, either not meeting with much encouragement in the profession, or perhaps not possessing the application requisite to make himself a master of it. His first literary performance was “Ancient and Modern Rome,” a poem, written at Rome, in the year 1755, and published in 1760, with merited applause.—Soon after, he printed “A short Account of the Ancient History, present Government, and Laws of the Republic of Geneva.” This work he dedicated to his friend Voltaire. In 1762, he produced an “Epistle from Lady Jane Gray to Lord Guildford Dudley;” and in 1763, “The Alps,” a poem, which, for truth of description, elegance of versification, and vigour of imagination, greatly surpasses all his other poetical productions. In 1764, he produced “Netley Abbey;” and in 1765, the “Temple of Nature in Epistle to a Friend,” in which he smartly and agreeably rallies his own want of application in the study of the law, and intimates his irresistible *pensant* for the Belles Lettres.—In 1769, the married Miss Hodson, of Wanlip, Leicester. Some months before which, he had published “Femey,” an epistle to Mons^{ieu}r de Voltaire, in which he introduced a fine eulogium on Shakspeare, which procured him, soon after, the compliment, from the mayor and burgesses of Stratford, of a Standish, mounted with silver, made out of the mulberry-tree planted by that illustrious bard. In 1773, he published “The Monument in Arcadia,” a dramatic poem, founded on a well-known picture of Poussin.—In 1781, he collected his poetical works in two volumes, with a dedication to Dr. Heberden, including a number of new pieces never before printed, and an excellent portrait of himself. Of these pieces, one was “The Helvetiad,” a fragment, written at Geneva, in the

year 1756. He had intended to compose a poem of some length, on the subject of the emancipation of Switzerland from the oppression of the House of Austria, and had even settled the plan of his work, when he acquainted M. Voltaire with his intention, who advised him rather to employ his time on subjects more likely to interest the public attention: “For,” said he, “should you devote yourself to the completion of your present design, the Swiss would be much obliged to you, without being able to read you, and the rest of the world would care little about the matter.” Feeling the force and justness of the remark, Mr. K. relinquished his plan, and never resumed it afterwards. In the year 1781, he published an epistle to Angelica Kauffman. Some years after this, he became engaged in a tedious vexatious law-suit, the particulars of which it is not necessary to detail. At the conclusion of the business, he showed that his good humour had not forsaken him; and, in 1787, he laid the principal circumstances in his case before the public, in a performance, entitled, “The Distressed Poet,” a serio-comic poem, in three cantos, abounding with pleasant strokes, without any tincture of acrimony. The last, and perhaps best, of all his compositions, and which did the most honour to his genius and his liberality, was “The Account of the Pélou Islands,” which he drew up and published in 1788: this work is written with great elegance, and compiled with much care. Mr. K. undertook to draw up this narrative from the most generous motives, receiving no advantage whatever from the publication. Mr. Keate was also the author of several prologues and epilogues, spoken at Mr. Newcomb’s school at Hackney; with some other smaller pieces, scarcely of importance enough to be enumerated here. Mr. K.’s life passed without any vicissitudes of fortune, inheriting a large patrimonial estate, which he increased *only* by prudent attentions.—He died June 27, 1797, leaving one daughter married, in 1796, to J. Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi. He was hospitable and benevolent, in return for which he possessed the good-will of his fellow-men in an eminent degree.

[THE LATE REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, M.A.]—There are few events which more forcibly demand the tear of unfeigned regret, than when great and uncommon talents are buried in an early grave.—With this sentiment, the writer of the following short biographical sketch is deeply impressed; while yielding to the dictates of ardent friendship, he at the same time pays only a just tribute to distinguished and acknowledged merit.—The late Mr. John Armstrong, to whose memory these few sentences are dedicated, neither could, nor was he inclined to boast the honour of family distinction, but for his parents, humble as they were, he felt every sentiment of filial duty and reverence. To the memory of a fond mother, who died during his minority, he frequently dropped the tear of gratitude and affection. He ever honoured his father, and had the consolation of breathing his

last in his arms. This respectable old man—respectable, not for rank and opulence, but for piety, honesty, information and independence, fostered the drawing genius of his only son, and gave him as liberal an education as his circumstances could afford. He first received the rudiments of classical knowledge at the grammar-school of Leith, his native place, and afterwards pursued his studies, with unremitting attention, at the high school and college of Edinburgh, where he received marks of particular attention from the masters and professors he attended, and was honoured with a Master of Arts degree. He was particularly fond of the belles lettres, and before he had completed his twentieth year, had perused every author of his description, whose merits were pointed out to him, or which he himself discovered to be worthy of attention. From his earliest years, poetry was his chief enjoyment, and what he so ardently admired he did not fail to imitate. At the age of eighteen, he published a volume, at Edinburgh, under the title of “Juvenile Poems,” many of which met with very considerable approbation. In this publication he also inserted an “Essay on the best means of punishing and preventing Crimes,” for which, in January 1789, a few months before, he had received the gold prize medal, given by the Edinburgh Pantheon Society, for the best specimen of prose composition. About the end of the same year, he, at the request of several gentlemen, composed the words of the songs which were introduced during the procession which took place when Lord Napier, as grand master-mason of Scotland, laid the foundation-stone of the New College. Some time previous to this, he had entered himself at the divinity-hall, and had gone through the greatest part of the exercises necessary to qualify a student to become a preacher in the church of Scotland, and was at the same time employed in the capacity of tutor in one of the most respectable families in Edinburgh. The ardour of his mind, however, carried him beyond the sphere in which he then acted, and in 1790, he determined, young as he was, to pursue the career of literature in the extensive field of the metropolis. On his arrival in London, he presented one or two of the numerous recommendations he had received to the conductors of the periodical publications, but meeting with the reception which such a stripling might naturally have expected, he committed the remainder to the flames. To procure a subsistence, he then engaged as a writer in one of the daily papers, at a small weekly salary; but, no sooner had he an opportunity of exercising his talents, than their true value was discovered. His reputation gradually increased; he was solicited to accept newspaper engagements, on more liberal terms than had before been offered; and it is but justice to say, that in this line, either as a reporter of the debates, as a translator, or an original writer, if equalled by any, he was excelled by none. He still retained his taste for poetry, and, exclusive of a variety of verses, which were occasionally

inserted in the daily prints, he, in 1791, published a collection of “Sonnets from Shakspeare,” many of which had previously appeared and been highly approved in a separate form, under the signature of Albert.—Amidst his different occupations, however forced upon him at first, by the necessity of procuring a maintenance, the wish always nearest his heart was to pursue his studies, and to procure some permanent situation as a preacher. In this he had to struggle with a natural awkwardness of manner, and an unfortunate defect in his speech, obstacles which might have rendered his success impossible, had not the attention of the hearer been irresistibly drawn from the manner of the preacher to liberal and elevated sentiments conveyed in bold and energetic, yet correct and highly-finished language. He occasionally occupied the pulpits of some of the most respectable dissenting clergymen in London, and for a considerable time preached regularly every Sunday afternoon to the congregation in Monkwell-street, which in the morning attended the ministry of the rev. Mr. Lindlay. From the want of a sufficient fund, however, to offer Mr. Armstrong an adequate compensation, the afternoon service was discontinued. He has left behind him above forty manuscript sermons, some of which are of fully sufficient merit to induce his surviving friends to present them to the public. Some time previous to his death, his different engagements produced him an income of above 450*l.* per ann; and he was forming a plan of life more adapted to the impaired state of his health, when a decline, originally arising from excessive fatigue both of mind and body, terminated his life, on the 21st day of July last, about a month after he had completed the 26th year of his age. In the discharge of the relative duties which a man owes to himself, to his neighbour, and to his God, if Mr. Armstrong was at any time found deficient, it was chiefly in paying too little attention to his own health and comfort. He was scrupulous, even to a fault, in the fulfilment of every engagement he entered into; he was an accomplished scholar, constant and ardent in his friendships, honourable and independent in his general principles and conduct, of a liberal and benevolent disposition, the firm friend of rational freedom, the enemy of faction and violence, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a good citizen, and a sincere Christian.—With singular propriety may two stanzas of one of his own poems be applied to himself:

His failings lean'd to virtue's side,
Of independence, honest pride,
Contempt of sordid gain,
Of follies of the rich and great,
Th' unmeaning pomp of idle state,
And fopp'ry of the vain.
Though humble, honest was his name,
He feared not poverty, but shame;
To act a worthy part
Was still his aim; unknown to prize
The little arts by which men rise,
He lived to his own heart.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Durham Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, adjudged and paid a premium of five guineas, to the claimant exhibiting the best stallion for harness horses, and another of the same value for exhibiting the best bull.

Mr HODGSON, printer of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, states, on the authority of a gentleman who has seen various experiments made, that Mr. Robson, tanner, in Newcastle, has discovered a method for ascertaining the quality of oak bark, so as to enable any person to estimate its intrinsic value, by finding the real quantity of effence it contains, in a few hours, without being deceived by its appearance.

Married.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. Appleby to Miss Rowe. At or near Newcastle, Mr. T. Barnes to Miss Forster. Mr. A. Jobling, of Benwell, to Miss M. Armstrong, of Winton. At Ellingham, Northumberland, Mr. J. Chaloner to Miss Anderson, of Bolton. At Funtington, Suffex, M. Monkhouse, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Hounsom. J. Gibson, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, to Miss Fishwick, of the White-lead Works, near Newcastle. At S. Shields, N. Fairless, esq. to Miss Watton.

Died.—At Newcastle, on the Sand-hill, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Anderson. Mrs. Hudson. Aged 54. Mr. A. Robinson, merchant, in Peebles, Scotland, brother of Mr. R. goldsmith, of Newcastle: the deceased was the only person of the male line, who has left issue to support the name of a family which has continued in uninterrupted succession, on the same estate, upwards of five hundred years. At Sunderland, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Egglestone, of the customs. Advanced in years, Mr. A. Almond, ship-owner. At Fishburn, Mr. N. Chilton, youngest son of N. C. esq. At Stockton, Mrs. Wear. Mrs. Cunliffe, of Aidingham.

At Aldby Park, aged 84, regretted by all his tenants, H. B. Darley, esq.: in his younger days, he was considered as the most expert marksmen and huntsman in this part of the country; he had been, also, ranger to the king several years, and kept the best pack of hounds in England.

At Heworth, Mrs. Smart, widow of the Mr. S. liquor-merchant, of Newcastle. At Amerstone Hall, near Sedgfield, Mr. H. Robinson.

At Worfield, Salop, Mrs. Ellison, wife of the rev. Mr. E. of Lintz-green, Durham. At Morpeth, Mr. J. Thompson. Aged 65, Mrs. Griffith, widow of the rev. T. G. of Houghton-le-Spring.

Also, Mrs. Ironside, of the same place: travelling in a phaeton towards the seat of her son-in-law, J. Grant, esq. of Rethy-

marcus, Inverness, and the bits of the bridles being taken out of the horses' mouths, in order to water them, they suddenly took fright and overturned the carriage, and Mrs. I. was killed on the spot: Mr. G. was greatly bruised.

Near Morpeth, W. Bullock, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Carlisle, June 26th, it was resolved unanimously, that a petition should be presented to the king, requesting "the removal of his present ministers, as a necessary step towards procuring peace." In this it is declared, that ministers "have involved the nation in a war, which might have been safely and honourably avoided, by timely negotiation;" that "they have sent money out of the country without the authority of parliament; enacted laws subversive of the Bill of Rights; and, by a long series of unwise measures, have rendered the country contemptible abroad, and generated such discontent at home, as, unless speedily allayed, and the blessings of peace restored, will, it is feared, become dangerous to the safety of the throne and tranquility of the country," &c. The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to J. C. CURWEN, esq. and Sir E. VANE, bart. "for their conduct in parliament, in resisting the weak, wicked, and ruinous measures of the present administration."

Married.—At Kendal, Mr. W. Milburn, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Pennington. At Kendal, Mr. J. Holme, of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, to Miss H. Burrows. J. Hamilton, jun. M.D. of Edinburgh, to Miss Harriman, of Whitehaven. At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Thomas, a private in the Caermarthenshire militia, to Miss M. Owen.

Died.—In the island of Jamaica, after a sickness of three days, Mr. Toulson, late surgeon in Cockermouth. At Carlisle, aged 65, Mr. W. Bell. At Diffington, aged 87, Mrs. Wells, late of Whitehaven. At Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Mrs. Crampton.

LANCASHIRE.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Chronicle* reprobrates the practice of exporting cotton *twist* from that town and neighbourhood to different parts of the continent, as highly injurious to this country; asserting, that for one chest or pack of manufactured goods, sent to Hull by the ordinary conveyances, three are sent of twist. Many houses in Manchester carry on the trade assiduously, some of which keep travellers on the continent, for the most part in the twist line, while others have unlimited orders for every species of this article, and even procure it dyed, in a state ready for clouding. The parts of the continent where twist is more particularly transmitted to, are Switzerland and Saxony; where the manufacture

facture of muslins, dimities, fustians, and nankeens, is carried on extensively.

The soil from the streets in Manchester is, at present, regularly used for the purposes of manure, and fetches a price sufficient to render it valuable.

Mr. J. Ashworth, of Turton, near Bolton, received, lately, a premium, from the Manchester Agricultural Society, for his model of a brick, *designed solely for the purpose of draining land*, &c. as combining the most simplicity and utility. A number of other models were inspected at the same time, which were highly applauded for their ingenuity.

The receipt at the theatre in Liverpool, lately, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons, amounted to 221l.—while a brief, read in a neighbouring church, on the preceding day, produced exactly *three halfpence*!

The works for carrying on the new pier at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, are in great forwardness, and will afford, when completed, every wish for convenience to the trade. The grant of the British Parliament towards this useful undertaking amounts, already, to upwards of 21,300l.

Some valuable Mines of iron ore have been lately discovered at Ulverstone and its neighbourhood. The canal, which connects the port of Ulverstone with the sea, has been lately finished; at the lowest neap-tides there is a depth of nine feet water at the gates, and at spring-tides a depth of twenty feet; the basins, locks, &c. are very extensive, and happily adapted to the purposes of their construction.

[*Married.*]—At Liverpool, major A. M. Brooke, of the 20th regiment, eldest son of Sir S. Brooke, bart. of Scawton, Yorkshire, to Miss M. J. Dunbar, daughter of G. D. Esq. mayor of Liverpool. At Ormskirk, R. Wilkinson, Esq. of Wesley Hall, Kirkham, to Miss Tasker. Also, Mr. T. Orrel to Miss A. Tasker. Mr. Cunliffe, of Guiseley, to Miss Flether, of Apperley Bridge. Mr. T. Hudson, of Nesfield, to Miss Hudson. Mr. Garras to Miss Wilkinson, both of Skipton. Same place, Mr. R. Brayshaw to Miss Hortefield. Mr. J. Hollingworth, of Tintwistle, merchant, to Miss M. Platt, of Shaw Hall, near Glossop. Mr. J. Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss Dawson, of Rochdale. At Liverpool, Mr. R. Jackson to Miss Johnson. Mr. Ward, of Liverpool, to Miss Griffith, of Chester. At Liverpool, Mr. C. Walton to Miss M. Martin. Mr. T. Gore, of Rochdale, merchant, to Miss N. Pickering, of Manchester. The rev. W. Pearson, of Broughton, near Lancaster, to Miss S. Stanley, of Manchester. At Rochdale, Mr. J. Wigley, of Saddleworth Fold, aged 73, to Miss H. Fenton, aged 17!

At Weymouth, W. Hicks, Esq. to Miss Farrer, of Warrington. At Lancaster, captain T. Tatham, of the ship *Penelope*, to Mrs. Robinson. At Wigan, Mr. E. Tipping to Mrs. E. Parr; Mr. T. had very lately lost

an affectionate wife, and Mrs. P. a very indulgent husband; the sorrows of the lady have been greatly multiplied, as she has buried *three* husbands within the last six years. At Clithero; major Wright, of the 25th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Rigby, widow of the late major-general R.

[*Died.*]—At Liverpool, aged 71, universally respected, Mr. W. Holliswell, timber-merchant. Mr. T. Avison, apothecary and secretary to the dispensary. Aged 23, Mr. G. Richardson, merchant. Mrs. M. Hill. Aged 62, Mrs. Kent; a lady generally respected. Mr. H. Fearon.

At Manchester, aged 84, Mrs. Dewhurst. Mr. Worrall. After a long illness, Mr. R. Upton. Mr. Waal, engraver; he lost his life by falling inadvertently into a cellar; he languished three days before he expired, but never spoke after the accident took place. Mr. W. Sheppey. Mr. J. Rigby, silk-manufacturer; endeared to all with whom he was connected, by his amiable qualities; but particularly regretted as a husband, father, and friend. Mr. J. Leigh; a druggist and chemist of established reputation in his profession. Mr. Jones. Aged 83, Mrs. Clowes, of Broughton Hall, near Manchester. Mr. S. Blomeley, of Salford, fustian manufacturer. The rev. T. Knowles, dissenting minister, at Monton Chapel, near Manchester; of a candid temper and amiable manners.

Mr. P. Bentley, of Bolton. At Hoole, near Preston, aged 31, Mr. R. Marsh, many years clerk of the parish. At Industry Penn, Portland, island of Jamaica, Mr. C. Hall, late of Preston. At Edinburgh, T. Leigh, Esq. of Lyme, M.P. and colonel of the Lancashire fencible cavalry.

At Preston, Mrs. Freckleton. At Bolton, suddenly, Mr. P. Bentley. At Rochdale, Mr. Banks. Aged 47, Mr. J. Hart, of Warrington. At Lancaster, Mr. H. Gibson. At Sunderland, near Lancaster, aged 90, Mr. J. Geldart, boatman in the customs.

At or near Blackburn, aged 36, Samuel Smith, a dwarf, not four feet in height, and so diminutive in all his limbs and features as to have entirely the appearance of a boy; he has often acted as sheriff's officer, and succeeded in securing his man when every other manœuvre had been resorted to in vain; he has often stolen into the poor debtors' houses through an open casement.

Mr. W. Plowes, of Seacroft Mills, near Thorne, in consequence of being dreadfully lacerated by the machinery of his own mill; one of the wheels in which caught him by the arm, and twisted it off the body close to the shoulder.

YORKSHIRE.

A correspondent of a Hull paper points out for the animadversion of the magistrates, a very great nuisance, which has long existed in the out-skirts of that populous and elegant town, viz. a number of ditches, replete with animal and vegetable filth, stagnant water, &c. col-

lected

lected from the sweepings of the streets, the swillings of slaughter-houses, brewhouses, and other mixtures.

A spacious and beautiful new street is now making from White-friar-gate, in Hull, to the fourth end of Quay-street.

Three poor debtors were discharged lately from York castle, for the sum of 10l. Eight poor debtors have been also discharged since last assizes, with the money left by the grand jury, in the hands of a gentleman for that purpose, assisted by lady Lumley's charity, of 10l.

A great majority of the owners and occupiers of the houses and lands intended to be pulled down and laid open by the projected improvements, on both sides of Ouse bridge, on being applied to for their assent, have signified their approbation of the plan: the necessity of it is indeed generally admitted, but as objections have been made to a foot-toll (for the purpose of liquidating the debt) it is proposed to allow yearly a quarterly composition in modification of the same, with the additional sum of 504l. annually, from the county rates, to supply the deficiency.

At the late meeting of the Agricultural Society at Great Driffield, William Pashby, of Wolds Cottage, received a premium of twelve guineas, for having brought up twelve children without parochial assistance, and also one guinea for having lived with credit 36 years in one place. Also David Lamplugh, of Garton, received a premium of two guineas, for having, raised under his own care, last year, 59 flocks of bees.

At York assizes, the following prisoners received sentence of death: Robert Dylon, for embezzling three bills; John Lamb, for sheep-stealing; and David Wilton, for horse-stealing.

Married.—At Bradford, Mr. J. Knowles, engineer, to miss S. Lord, at Todmorden.—Mr. Reighly, of South Oram, near Halifax, to Mrs. Atkinson, of Legrams, near Bradford.—Sir T. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, near Wakefield, to miss Tuffnell, of Langleys, Essex.—Mr. Milson, of Hull, to miss Colton, of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Brigg, merchant of Leeds, to Miss Newfom, of Highgate.—At Barwick, the rev. E. Hardy, to Miss F. Carter, of Threackstone. The rev. Mr. Charnock, of Haworth, to Miss Barraclough, of Fairweather Green, near Bradford.

Died.—At Sheffield, Mrs. Machon, midwife.—The lady of J. H. S. Mawe, esq. of Epworth, near Doncaster.—At Scarborough, Mr. H. Cholmley, youngest son of F. C. esq. of Brantby.—Miss Edmonds, of Welton, a maiden lady.—At Ferriby, Mr. M. Johnson.—At Lynn, Mr. Clark, who had lately taken the New Inn, in Hull.—Aged 43, Mrs. Dufton, of Bradford.

March 6th last, at Aux Cayes, in the West Indies, capt. R. Buck, formerly of Knareborough.

At York, aged 75, Mrs. Scarisbrick, widow of the late W. S. esq. of Scarisbrick, Lancashire.

At Nawton, aged 102, Mrs. Dodsworth, re-

lict of the late Mr. D. of York. With this lady her eldest daughter, now near 80 years of age, has lived the whole of her life-time.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The beautiful spire at Grantham was materially injured during the late storm; a ball of fire ran down the crockets, many of which were broken off; two fell upon, and burnt through, the roof, into the body of the church, doing considerable damage.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The poor-rates in Nottingham, which now amount annually to the enormous sum of 8000l. only exceeded 6000l. in the year 1784, having increased one-third since that period, and they are, it is admitted, still increasing.

Married.—At Newark, Mr. T. Bugg to Miss Stinton.

Died.—At Nottingham, D. Rooke, gent.; returning from a visit, he complained that he felt himself unwell, and expired, having been literally well and dead within the hour. Aged 23, Miss Heald. Mrs. Butcher. Mr. Wrigley. Mrs. Murray, wife of J. M. esq. major of the loyal Nottinghamshire regiment of foot. Aged 20, Miss Ingham, a young lady distinguished for the excellence of her judgment and the warmth of her piety. Mrs. Carryer. Mrs. Key; while standing by her bed-side and dressing herself, apparently well, she fell down on the floor, and expired instantly. Mr. Hutchinson, formerly a serjeant in the guards. Mr. J. James, sen. J. L. Storey, esq.; regretted as a valuable member of society.

Dr. Alrich, of Cockglode. At Snettont, aged 32, Mr. S. Morley. Mr. S. Hole, of Little Carlton, near Newark; he had attended Newark Fair in the morning, but finding himself indisposed, returned home, and, while employed in his garden, suddenly dropped down and expired. Mr. W. Bingham, of Mansfield. At Langley, aged 46, H. Hall, esq. son of F. H. gent. of Nottingham. He had served 16 years as captain of a grenadier company, in the army in India, and retired for the benefit of his health from a climate unfriendly to his constitution. He sustained twelve years of almost uninterrupted ill health with becoming fortitude. At Basford, Mrs. Damms. At Stoke, near Newark, aged 22, Mr. J. Baker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At Derby, Mr. W. Neville, of Sutton Colfield, Warwick, to Miss D. Bradley. H. Richardson, jun. esq. of Derby, to Miss Swan, of Caistor, Lincoln.

In America, Mr. Turton, late of Crich, in this county, to Mrs. Moneywork, only daughter of Mr. J. Kays, of Kingsdale House, New York.

The Rev. J. Barker, of Edensor, to Miss J. Whyte.

Died.—At a very advanced age, J. Jebb, esq. of Tipton, near Chesterfield. At Langleys, aged 56, H. Hall, esq.

At Derby, Mrs. Blackley.

CHESHIRE.

During the late violent thunder-storms the

number of panes of glass broken in the different hot-houses at Dunham Massey, the seat of the Earl of Stamford, not including hand and bell glasses, vineries, frames, &c. amounted to 6378. The hail-stones measured from 3 to 4 inches in circumference.

Married.—At Ellesmere, Mr. Poole, of Sodel, Flint, to Miss Taylor, of Wrexham. At Chester, Mr. Bailey, timber-merchant, of Manchester, to Miss J. Hallwood, second daughter of Mr. alderman H. Mr. J. Jones to Miss Evans, both of Chester.

Died.—At Chester, generally respected, Mr. T. Edwards; he was drowned while bathing in the river Dee, near the sluice house. Mr. J. Sellers. Mr. Thring. Mr. Barker.

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to raise a fund at Shrewsbury, to enable the debtors in the prison to earn their maintenance while in confinement; to reward industry and good behaviour in such; to furnish with necessary implements and materials those who are willing to make use of them; and also with clothes and implements, such of the criminal prisoners as, on quitting the prison, can produce certificates of their good behaviour; and to provide ALL, when dismissed, with a small sum for their immediate maintenance. The fund to be under the direction of the visiting magistrate, and to be publicly accounted for at the quarter sessions. This salutary plan originated with the committee of magistrates, who superintend the conduct of the jail and house of correction.

Married.—Mr. Watts to Miss Davies, of Chirburg. Mr. R. Wakeman, of Birmingham, to Miss Grainge, of Much Wenlock. At Oswestry, Mr. J. Drewry, of Erbbstock, Flint, to Mrs. A. Davies.

Died.—Mr. Griffith, of Acton Pigot. Near Wenlock, Mrs. Cox, of Pitch Yard, Benthall. Aged 22, Mr. T. Mural, of Hadley, near Whitchurch.

Mr. W. Tucker, of Syfton, drowned near the locks at Keynsham, where he had been employed in the barbarous amusement of angling. It appears that his foot slipped while he was in the act of drawing out a fish, the same being found hooked, together with the rod and line on the bank where he had taken his seat; his dog, which had accompanied him, would not quit the place, but remained there continually howling.

At Whitechurch, Mr. J. Thomas. Mrs. Bickley; Mrs. B. at ten o'clock in the evening, undressed herself, as if preparing to go to bed, laid down a young child which sucked at her breast, stole out unobserved, and threw herself into a pit, where she was found next morning about three o'clock. She had shown symptoms of mental derangement for some time before.

Mr. Weston, a wealthy farmer of Whixall, of unblemished character; he fell from his horse, and died instantly, while on the road between Whitchurch and Wem.—Mrs. Boul-

keley, of Aston, near Whitchurch; as she was taking some clothes off a hedge, she fell down, in consequence of over-reaching herself, and died almost instantly.—Mr. C. Humphries, son of Mrs. Davies, of Llanfair; drowned while bathing in the river Severn, out of his depth.—J. Home, esq. of Bishop's Castle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A number of gentlemen having signed a requisition to the high sheriff, to call a meeting of the freeholders, inhabitants, and manufacturers of the county, to consider of presenting a petition to the king, to dismiss his ministers, &c. the sheriff, Sir R. Lawley, did convene a meeting, but of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders only. On the day of meeting, at Stafford, as the sheriff justified what he had done, in not wording the notice agreeable to the requisition, Mr. CREW, and the other gentlemen who had signed the requisition, first protesting against the conduct of the sheriff, withdrew; with the intention, however, of taking other means of conveying their sentiments to the king. A very great number of persons also absented themselves from the meeting, considering the limitations in the sheriff's advertisement as directly hostile to the first principle of the constitution, viz. that subjects of every description, paying taxes, have an indubitable right to assemble publicly, and petition the legislature for the redress of grievances.

Married.—At Litchfield, Mr. Wiggan, of Abbot's Bromley, to Miss Allen.

Mr. Birch, aged 62, to Miss Caithness, aged 30, both of Brockton.

At Stone, Mr. H. Nicklison, to Miss D. Brindley, of Hanchurch, near Newcastle.

Died.—At Stafford, Mr. Mottershaw, late of Silkmore. At Long Birch, near Wolverhampton, the rev. Mr. Wright. Mr. Jones, of the Ford Houses, near Wolverhampton. Mr. J. Smith, attorney, at Walsall. Aged 69, Mrs. Hubbard, of Stramshall, near Uttoxeter; after a long illness, which she endured with true Christian fortitude. Mrs. Woofe, sister of the late rev. B. W. M.A. of Dilhorn. At Wolverhampton, aged 64, Mr. T. Percival, formerly of Bridgenorth. Also, aged 72, Mr. W. Kaye; with the ignoble praise of being invincible over the battle.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Toney, jun.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in a fit, Mr. J. Gibbon. Mr. Mellard.

At Buxton, T. Clark, esq. of Stafford.

J. Corne, esq. of Enville Hall, many years steward to the Earl of Stafford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leicester assizes, George Davenport, being convicted of a highway robbery, received sentence of death.

A correspondent of the *Leicester Journal* asserts, that the numerous levies which have been exacted, and the enormous expenditure which

which has taken place for some years past, and particularly of late, in the parish of St. Martin, Leicester, has become a serious subject of universal dissatisfaction and complaint; adding, that whether the money collected has been properly disposed of, or wantonly lavished away, is a matter which calls for minute investigation.

We are concerned that we have occasion to record the following instance of brutal outrage:—A number of mechanics and manufacturers had agreed to sup together on Friday, the 14th of July, at the Three Cranes, in Humberstone Gate, Leicester, to commemorate the anniversary of the French revolution. The company accordingly assembled about eight o'clock, and were individually insulted by a man at the door with vulgar execrations. Various and repeated attempts were made during the evening, both in the house and at the door, to provoke violence, as a pretence for dispersing and ill-treating the company. These attempts were defeated by the firm and manly conduct of the landlord, and the peaceable behaviour and forbearance of the company. Enraged by these disappointments, some of the fencibles, then quartered in the town, were sent for, and upon a signal being fired, they started from their ambush, burst into the house, and, headed by a principal ringleader, rushed up stairs into the room where the company were assembled, and, without any provocation or authority (having placed five of them as sentinels on the landing-place to cut at the company as they passed) dispersed them, sabre in hand, and drove them headlong down stairs. Having cleared the room of the company, the tables, chairs, glasses, &c. became the objects of their vengeance, and not content with these depredations, they found it convenient to move off a tankard and a table-cloth, and to pocket some silver, collected on a plate to discharge the reckoning. Several of the company lost their hats, shoes, and had their coats torn. Of thirty-five, the number assembled, nine received sabre wounds, and many others were violently bruised. Joseph Jordan was kicked down stairs, by the express command of one of the instigators, and a woman received five cuts.

Married.]—Mr. S. Iliff, sen. of Oadby, to Miss A. Main, of Great Wigton. At Leicester, Mr. Beridge, surveyor of the taxes, to Miss Shephard. At Loughborough, Mr. C. J. Olderhaw, to Miss E. Henser, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. At Countesthorpe, Mr. Baguley, of Cossington, of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss M. Young. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. Kirby to Mrs. Bishop. At Market Bosworth, Mr. T. Underwood to Miss J. Bassler.

Died.]—At Leicester, Mr. Heard, grocer. Aged 32, Mrs. Harris, draper. Mrs. Goddard. Advanced in years, Mrs. Stretton. At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Wright, one of the high constables for Fiamland Hundred. Aged upwards of 70, Mr. Brewster; who, while gathering rushes by the side of the river, fell into the same, and, not having

sufficient strength to extricate himself, was drowned. At Ibstock, Jo. Storer, gent. At Loughborough, aged 88, after a life of respectability and credit, Mrs. Dodson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.]—The rev. R. Ingram, B.D. fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, to Miss M. Shaftoe, of Newcastle. Mr. J. Thurley, of Norden, to Miss P. Underwood, of Boxworth. Mr. T. Watson, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Brown, of Twickenham, Middlesex. At Haslingfield, Mr. J. Charles to Miss Hays. Mr. J. Haylock, of West Wrattling, Suffolk, to Miss Singleton, of the Valley, Newmarket Heath. In London, the rev. J. Stanley, late of Peterhouse, University of Cambridge, to Miss S. Eddlestone, of Cambridge.

Died.]—At Cambridge, Miss Paris.

At Exeter, aged 35, Captain Dixon, of the Cambridge militia. At Wrattling Park, Mrs. Carter. Aged 28, Mrs M. Campion, of Stilton. Aged 80, after a life spent in the exercise of charity and other Christian virtues, the rev. J. Salt, rector of Hildersham; a faithful and conscientious minister of his pastoral charge, and a friend and guardian to the poor; by all his equals his loss was much deplored. Aged 74, Mrs. Newzam, of Stamford. J. Haylock, gent. of Bilham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. T. Ulph, of St. Ives, to Miss Dore, of Bath.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the freeholders at Northampton, W. R. Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, was unanimously elected M.P. for the county, vice T. Powys, esq. who has resigned.

The inhabitants of Towcester lately underwent a general inoculation for the small-pox, which proved successful.

Married.]—Mr. Boswell, of Upton, to Miss A. Wakefield, of Potcote.

Died.]—At Aston-le-Walls, Mr. J. Pratt. At Northampton, Miss Plackett, niece to the late Mr. alderman P. Mr. W. Gooding; characterised by his friends as a man of the strictest integrity.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The great charity-school, at Birmingham, has been very much enlarged, of late, for the reception of a greater number of poor children.

Some thousands of industrious manufacturers, have been thrown entirely out of employment, at Birmingham and other places, in consequence of the duty lately imposed by parliament on watches.

Married.]—At Birmingham, Mr. Bold, an eminent surgeon, of Oxmiskirk, Lancashire, to Miss Gill. Also Mr. D. Whar to Miss F. Bithop. Mr. J. Bennet to Mrs. A. Archer. Mr. J. Bostock, of Nuneaton, to Mrs. Kelsey, of Coventry. Mr. B. Partington to Miss E. Watson, both of Alcester. At Birmingham, Mr. W. Briscoe to Miss H. Underhill. Mr. J. Smith, of Birmingham, to Miss Bissel,

fel, of Kingswinford. At Kenington, Middlesex, Mr. E. W. Piercy, of Coventry, to Miss Hook, of Brompton.

Mr. J. Hewitt, of Birmingham, to Miss Yeomans, of Shrewsbury. Mr. Jones, of Birmingham, to Miss Stevens, of Dale End. At Kenilworth, Mr. S. T. Clayton, of Berkefwell, to Miss James.

Died.—At Birmingham, Mrs. Rotton. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. M. Standley; her loss is deeply regretted by her numerous offspring. After a short illness, Miss H. Anderton. Mrs. James. Mrs. Jukes. Mr. Dickenson. Mr. D. Lyndon. Mr. Johnson. Mr. Haines. Mrs. M. Allen; of a very religious character, which she evidenced in the whole of her life and conversation. Mr. J. Boulker. Mr. B. Jukes. Mr. W. Beardsworth. Aged 63, Mr. G. Wynne, son, an ingenious artist. Miss Barton. Mr. J. Baxter. At Bath, Mr. H. Hunt, of Lady Wood, near Birmingham.

At Coventry, aged 24, Mr. E. Warner, attorney, of Wolverhampton; his death is a subject of sincere sorrow to his friends. After a short illness, Mr. C. Davis, sen. formerly an eminent mercer and draper. Aged 74, Mr. S. Bailey, bookfeller. In the employment of Mr. Swinney, printer of the Birmingham Chronicle, Henry Bickers, printer, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; having conceived some resentment against one of his fellow-workmen, he challenged him to decide the dispute by single combat; when, after a desperate battle of nearly two hours, Bickers was carried away in a state of insensibility, and almost immediately afterwards expired: his antagonist was likewise dreadfully bruised that his recovery was for some time extremely doubtful. Mr. J. Hands, formerly alderman. Mr. W. Taylor. Mr. J. Jackson. Mrs. Beynon.

Mrs. Gibbs, of Bordesley. Near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Marsh; greatly lamented by her tenants, domestics, and poor neighbours. Aged 78. Mr. Nixon, of Rugeley. Mr. J. King, of Shelfield Lodge, near Henley in Arden. Mr. A. Hill, of Offchurch. Mr. Briscoe, of Clo's Green. Mrs. Farnell, of Moseley. Aged 57, Mrs. Adderley, of Cotton. At Wolverhampton, aged 65, Mr. W. Stabbs, surgeon. Miss Seage, of Kinfare. Miss Sabin, of Cubbington. Mrs. Price, & of the late T. P. esq. of Handsworth. At Dudley, Mrs. Jones; a kind benefactress to the poor, and respected by her numerous acquaintance.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worcester assizes, William Price, and Joseph Tucker, for stealing a quantity of malt, the property of Mr. E. Dixon, of Dudley, received sentence of death.

Married.—Mr. Rose, of Broomsgrove, to Miss Hopkins, of Oversley, near Alcester. At Worcester, Mr. J. Morris to Miss R. Jones. Mr. Pennethorne, of Worcester, to Miss Salt, of Barborne.

Died.—At Worcester, in child-bed, Mrs.

Mayers. Mr. W. Roper. At Dudley, Mrs. Jones. At Powick, near Worcester, Mrs. Gorle.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

We are concerned to state, that the collection at the last general meeting at Hereford, for the benefit of the Infirmary, amounted to only 121. 10s.!

Married.—Mr. T. Bailey, attorney, to Miss Green.

Died.—At his house in Hereford, aged 78, much respected, capt. G. A. Blyke, of the navy. He was made master and commander in 1747, and remained 50 years at the head of that list, most of the flag-officers now in the service being very much his juniors. His promotion was believed to have been primarily impeded, from the circumstance of his giving inflexible evidence before a court-martial sitting on the trial of an officer, whom the admiral on the station had in vain endeavoured to stigmatize, for the failure of an expedition in the West Indies.

W. Collins, esq. of Ingestone. The rev. Mr. Jones, of Whitfield, near Ross. At Pencombe, Mrs. Clark. At Hereford, Mrs. Venmore, and Mrs. Stewart.

Mr. J. Taylor, of Bromyard; his death was occasioned by drinking cold water the day before, when heated.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.—Aged 77, Mr. W. Wilkins, of Cirencester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The late violent thunder-storm took a very extended circuit: in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Berks, Hants, &c. it began about nine or ten o'clock in the evening, and continued, with some intervals, till after day-light. The lightning illuminated, by its coruscations, every quarter of the heavens, with vivid gleams of scarlet and blue light. The thunder exploded in incessant peals of the loudest and most tremendous effect, so near as to be seemingly bursting directly overhead, accompanied with almost uninterrupted deluges of rain.

At Oxford assizes, the following prisoners received sentence of death: John Marshall and Thomas Andrews, for horse-stealing; Enoch Abbot and William Ure, for burglary; and Thomas Jones, for sheep-stealing. Abbot and Jones were reprieved.

Married.—The rev. G. Prickett, M.A. of New College, Oxford, to Miss S. Ravenhill, of Wildcroft, Hereford. — Grey, esq. of New College, Oxford, to Miss M. Read, of Ebley, Gloucester. At Banbury, the rev. P. Usher, to Miss R. Ward; an amiable young lady, of great merit.

Died.—At Oxford, Mrs. Hart, widow of Mr. H. late manciple of Magdalen college.

Anne Pryor, a fine young woman, 17 years of age, drowned near the High Bridge. She had been up the Isis in a boat, with a party, had landed, and was returning home with her mother and two young men, but from the extreme darkness of the night, in the intervals of the lightning, she and the young men fell into the

the river, close to the north side of the bridge, where the water is about three feet deep. The young men got out safe, but although immediate search was made for the deceased, her body was not discovered till a day or two afterwards, near Folly Bridge, a mile distant from the place where she fell in.

Anthony Taliaboe, an Italian itinerant picture seller; drowned at the four streams in the river Isis, near Oxford, in the presence of several other Italians, who were unable to afford him the least assistance, as none of them knew how to swim.

At Canon End, W. Vanderstegen, esq. justice of peace for the county. Upwards of 50, Mr. W. Sherman, of Headington, near Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. C. Platt, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Minshull, of Aston Clinton.

Died.—At Warendon, the Lady of Lord C. Fitzroy, eldest daughter of E. M. Mundy, esq. of Shipley, M.P. for the county of Derby.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Amptill, aged 19, Miss Handtcombe.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At Hertfordshire assizes, — Baker, for robbing the dwelling-house of — Sullivan, esq. his master, of a large quantity of wearing-apparel, table-linen, and other valuable articles, received sentence of death.

Married.—T. Schrieber, esq. son of C. S. esq. of Tewin House, to Miss Macky, daughter of R. M. esq. of Mardon Hill.

ESSEX.

July 22, the different premiums offered by the committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, within the hundred of Chelmsford, were awarded to Thomas Emery, servant, of Bishop's Hall, being the best ploughman, one guinea; to John Isaacson, on the same farm, being the second best, half-a-guinea; to John Johnson, servant, of Chignal, a lad under 17 years of age, for ploughing best, one guinea; and to four other lads, under the same age, whose merits were deemed equal, one guinea. A very laudable degree of excellence was exhibited by ALL the candidates, in this important branch of agriculture.

Married.—At Colchester, Mr. S. Philbrick, surgeon, to Miss M. Bloomfield, of the Hythe. J. Houblon, esq. of Hallingbury Place, to Miss Bramstone, only daughter of T. B. B. esq. of Skreens, M.P. for Essex. Mr. C. C. Parker, of Woodham Mortimer Place, to Miss E. E. Jepp, of Chelmsford. R. Baker, esq. of Orsett Hall, to Miss Trafford, of Denton Hall, Lincoln. At Beccles, Mr. W. Barney to Miss R. Butcher. Mr. W. H. Watts to Miss J. Wood, both of Colchester. Mr. R. Hull, of Earls Colne, to Miss M. Githby, of Chelmsford. Mr. J. Waite, of Rayleigh, to Miss Mayhew, of Widdford.

Mr. Eanres, of Althorne Hall, to Miss Hawkins, of Burnham. Mr. Holdish, surgeon, of Sible Hedingham, to Miss Love-

kin, of Earls Colne. T. Burrels, esq. of North Weald, to Mrs. Messman, of Epping.

Died.—At Chelmsford, serjeant James Jones, of the grenadier company of the 49th regiment; being an excellent soldier, and also a free-mason, every military and masonic honour was paid to his memory; he had served nine years in the West Indies.

In Chelmsford jail (some time confined for debt) Mr. S. Collis, late of Stransted, Mountfitchet. Miss C. Harvy, late of Orsett, S. King, esq. of Colchester. At Wake's Colne, near Colchester, Mr. J. Brett; of a worthy, respectable character. Mr. P. Webb, of Kelvedon. Aged 21, Miss Osborne, of Leigh.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, after a long illness, aged 28, Miss H. Beach, of Hackney. At Colchester, Mrs. C. Campion. Mrs. Wallis, very much respected and regretted by her acquaintance and the poor. Mr. If. Liveridge, of Manningtree, a Quaker. Mrs. E. Smith, of Colmans, Finchingfield. Near Maldon, Mrs. Crozier. Mrs. Moull, of Billericay. Near Blackwater, Mr. P. Smith. At Braintree, Mrs. Davey. Mrs. Holden, of Coptford Hall. At Great Baddow, Mr. W. Straight. At Chelmsford, aged 70, Mr. J. Guy. In Chelmsford barracks, Mr. C. A. Coppings, surgeon's-mate of the 81st regiment.

Mrs. Wallinger, relict of the late W. W. esq. of Hare Hall. Mrs. Potter, of Coggerthall. William Hills, servant to Mr. Percy, of Billericay; driving a waggon, loaded with calves, to Rumford Market, he became drowsy, from the heat of the weather, and, having placed himself on the shafts to sleep, he fell from his seat, and the wheels passing over his neck, almost severed his head from his body.

SUFFOLK.

The wife of the parish clerk of St. James's church, at Bury, has been safely delivered of four children, in less than twelve months time. The total number of the offspring of the husband, by his present and former wife, is 32!!

At the Assizes at Bury, William Powell, aged 70, for an unnatural crime, and Margaret Catchpole, George Bidwell, and John Hearn, for various acts of felony, received sentence of death. The three last of these were reprieved.

Married.—Mr. R. Leatherdale to Miss Whaithe, both of Harleston. Mr. Brighton, of Mildenhall, to Miss Dobide, of Soham. Mr. W. Denton, of Rushbrook, to Miss Kay, of Botolph. At Ipswich, the rev. G. Sandby to Miss Willett. R. Wordsworth, esq. collector of the customs, at Harwich, to Miss M. Forth, of Ipswich.

F. Cornwallis, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 33d regiment of foot, to Miss Fennereaux, of Ipswich. Mr. G. Tavell, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Smith. Mr. Barthrop, of Holesly, to Miss Wood, of Ipswich. Mr. Moore, of Framden, to Mrs. Orford, of Crow's Hall, Debenham.

Died.

Died.]—At Boyton, Mr. Bennington. Aged 75, Mrs. Franklin, of Drinkstone. At Ipswich, Mrs. Finch. While alighting from his horse, at his own door, Mr. P. Crofs, of Stowpland, near Stowmarket.

At Ipswich, aged 58, Mr. J. Kirby, attorney. Aged 60, Mrs. Byles. Mr. S. Goymer, of Flowton Hall, near Ipswich; walking in his farm-yard, he fell down, and bruising his body, a mortification ensued, which in a few days put an end to his life.

Aged 31, Mr. P. Jemyn, of Halesworth, attorney. At Blakenham, aged 64, Mrs. Wrike. Aged 37, Mr. J. Hill, of Lakenheath. Aged 26, Miss M. Mower, of Fornham, St. Martin's, near Bury.

SUSSEX.

The show of cattle held lately at Lewes (and to be renewed annually) was more respectably and numerously attended, than any other meeting remembered there on former occasions, where utility only was the object. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Cleymont, Lord Jersey, Lord Winterton, Lord J. Russell, Lord Villiers, and several other gentlemen of the first rank and fashion, were present. Lord Egremont, as chairman, in his address to the meeting, after expatiating on the progressive and ultimate good which the country cannot fail to derive from this and similar institutions, said he was authorized to subscribe 50 guineas on the part of his Royal Highness, who had expressed his desire that this sum might be applied to that part of the plan which is intended for the encouragement of industry. After an attentive examination of the stock, by the three judges appointed by the committee of subscribers, the prizes were awarded as follows: 20 guineas to Mr. W. Elliott, of Petworth, for exhibiting the best bull; and 10 guineas to Mr. J. Ellmann, of Glynd, for the second best; 10 guineas to Mr. J. Marchand, of Perching, for exhibiting the best heifer; and 5 guineas to Mr. J. Berry, of Firlé, for the second best; 20 guineas to Mr. J. Ellman, of Glynd, for exhibiting the best South Down ram; 15 guineas to Mr. J. Hampshar, of Patcham, for the second best; 10 guineas to J. Eale, esq. of Albourne, for the third best; and five guineas to T. Kemp, esq. of Coneyborough, for the fourth best; 10 guineas to Mr. Hooper, of Ringmer, for exhibiting the best South Down ewe; and 5 guineas to Mr. J. Ellman, of Glynd, for the second best. The prize of five guineas for the best South Down wether, was equally divided between Mr. W. Ellman, of Glynd, and Mr. Pennington, of Ashburnham. It may be worthy of remark, that, five or six years ago, the breeding of cattle in this district was little attended to, and the present superiority of the breed of Sussex bulls is attributed solely to the premiums which Lord Egremont has occasionally given, within that space of time, for the purpose of exciting emulation among the farmers in the county. A premium of five guineas was also given to Mr. J. Daw, for his ingeni-

cus improvement on the flail. Many additional subscriptions were received at this meeting; and it was resolved by all the subscribers present, that all the subscriptions (the Prince of Wales 50 guineas, the Earl of Egremont 50 guineas, Sir God. Webster, Bart. 20 guineas, &c. &c.) should be continued annually for the next five years ensuing.

Married.]—At Rye, captain T. Pilcher to Miss E. Alce, of Winchelsea; an amiable young lady, possessed of an ample fortune.

KENT.

On Friday morning, the 11th of August, a dreadful fire broke out at Ramsgate, which entirely destroyed the respectable library and premises of Mr. Burgess.

Married.]—Mr. Richford, of Sarr, to Miss Reiman, of Ash. At Faversham, Mr. W. Simmons, to Miss R. Broadbridge. Mr. Bourillon, of Marden, to Miss Simons, of Staplehurst. At Canterbury, Mr. J. Simmons to Miss Simmons. Mr. Harrison, Q. M. of the 1st regiment of dragoons, to Miss Browne. Mr. Hacker, jun. to Miss A. Ginder. Mr. T. Munn, of Brookland, to Miss A. Sacrey, of Whitterham, Isle of Oxney. Mr. S. B. Harmon, of Lambeth, to Miss A. M. Dean, of Cranbrook. Mr. J. Caester, to Miss S. Richards, both of Elham. Mr. J. Philpot, of Garlinge, to Miss M. Stokes, of Margate. Mr. H. Andrews, tide-surveyor, of Folkestone, to Mrs. Nicholls.

Died.]—At Canterbury, aged 45, quartermaster serjeant, T. Marshall, of the troop of horse artillery. In justice to his memory, it may be added, that during a period of twenty years' service, his conduct was marked by strict propriety and attention to his superior officers, and to every part of his public duty. In private life his excellent character and benevolent disposition procured him friends wherever the vicissitudes of the service happened to place him. Aged 45, of a virulent cancer, Mrs. C. Alley. In the flower of youth, distinguished by the accomplishments which adorn the character of the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian, W. Taylor, esq. fourth son of the rev. E. T. of Biffons, near Canterbury.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Polhill. At Beckenham, aged 83, C. Palmer, esq. Suddenly, Mr. J. Irvine, of Maidstone. At Folkestone, aged 82, Mr. Hart. Mr. E. Mantle. At the signal-post, on Folkestone Cliff, aged 32, Lieut. J. M. Halford, of the navy. Mrs. Minter. At Faversham, Mr. J. Cresswell. Aged 43, Mrs. Baker, of Chalk. At Ash, aged 87, Mrs. E. Hollam; having left 6 children, 32 grand children, and 50 great-grand children, all surviving.

At Ham, Mrs. Pettman, of Eastry; after dinner, she retired to lie down, according to her usual custom, and expired instantly. The rev. J. Huddesford, vicar of Lydd. At Whitstable, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Poulter. At Dover, Mrs. Edmunds. Mrs. Collar, of Deal. Mr. W. East, of Wingham. At Rochester, Mr. R. Bristow. At Deal, Mr. J. Winter, sen. jurat of the corporation; an honest, worthy

thy man, possessed of many virtues and few frailties. Mrs. S. Edwards. Mr. H. Hooper. Mrs. Morrison, of Sittingbourn. B. Harrison, esq. of Lee Place. Mr. J. Cottew, of Minster, in Thanet.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the last general quarter-sessions for this county, Richard Hall, and Francis Pope, overseers of the parish of Fordingbridge, were sentenced, the former to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned in Bridewell seven days, and the latter to pay a fine of 50*l.* for neglect of duty, and barbarity, in suffering a pauper (with her father and mother, vagrants) to lie under a hedge, between Ringwood and Fordingbridge, exposed to the rigour of a most inclement season, from Dec. 21st to Jan. 3d last, during which time she was delivered of a female child, without relief.

The prize medals given this year, for the first time, by the Prince of Wales to the scholars of Winchester school, for the best performance in composition and elocution, were awarded as follows: a gold medal to Mr. P. Williams, for the best composition in Latin prose, and another to Mr. Ward for the best composition in English, on the death of the late Mr. Mason; also, a silver medal to Mr. Hobson, for pronouncing a Latin oration in Livy, and another to Mr. Murphy, for reciting an oration in English, from Murphy's translation of Tacitus. On this occasion, a poem, in English verse, was addressed by the scholars to his Royal Highness, in compliment to the honour conferred on them by his patronage.

Married.]—Mr. T. Sketton, printer and bookseller, of Southampton, to Miss Batt, of Portsea. At Winchester, Mr. Dimmock, printer, to Mrs. Newlyn. Mr. Randall, to Miss Masters, both of Damerham. Mr. R. Williams, of Martin, to Miss Randall, of Damerham. Mr. J. Rood, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Gould, Gracechurch-street, London.

Died.]—At Southampton, Mr. E. Hawkins, senr. Mr. Morten, chief clerk to the collector of the customs. Mr. W. Hookey. The rev. W. St. John.

Mr. Goodridge, of Rockbourn. At Moira Place, Lady Viscountess Mountstewart, widow of John Ld. Viscount M. At Fareham, Mrs. Bligh, wife of rear-admiral Bligh. At Winchester, R. Scott, M.D.

BERKSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, William Holiday, and Thomas Bond, being convicted of horsetealing, received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

Died.]—Mr. G. Round, of Wargrave. At West Ilsey, of a quinsy, Mr. Hutchins.

WILTSHIRE.

A terrier dog, about a year old, belonging to Mr. Broughton, of Devizes, having bitten several people in the street, without any provocation, several complaints were made against him to the owner, who, on Saturday, July 15, gave orders that he should be destroyed. Accordingly, he was hung up for a

considerable time, till there were no signs of life remaining. That he might be effectually dispatched, after he was taken down, several severe blows on the head were given him, with a large stick, and after the carcase had lain some time, it was thrown into a necessary, which was twenty-four feet deep, and no more was thought of it. However, on Sunday, Aug. 6, an interval of 21 days, the cries of a dog were distinctly heard in the privy, and upon letting down a lighted candle, he was observed to be walking about below. Proper persons were immediately employed, and with the assistance of ropes, &c. a lad was let down, who secured the dog, and brought him up, to the great astonishment of every beholder. Though in a very weak state, immediately after his release, he knew every person as usual, answered as readily to his name as though nothing had happened, and has since perfectly recovered. He has lost one eye, and still has several marks about the head from the blows.

Married.]—Mr. Crouch to Miss J. Arnold, both of Barford, St. Martin. Mr. O. Martin to Mrs. Barnes, both of Fovant. Mr. Saph, of Bulbridge Farm, to Miss Hayward, of Salisbury. Mr. Maffey, of Swallowcliffe Farm, to Miss Giddings, of Salisbury. Mr. Wells, surgeon, of Wilton, to Miss Blatch, of Winterbourn. Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Salisbury, to Miss S. Hayelar, of Chichester. Mr. Blundell, of Salisbury, to Miss Parrott.

The rev. A. J. Coham, vicar of Potterne, to Miss Salmon, of Devizes.

Died.]—Mr. J. Wyatt, of Salisbury; killed in the West-Indies by the brigands. At Salisbury, Mrs. Joyce. On board the Marlborough, in Cawland Bay, Mr. W. Fuller, midshipman, eldest son of W. F. esq. late of Salisbury. Mrs. Small, of Wyley. Mrs. Saunders, of East Harnham, near Salisbury. Mrs. Lear of Downton. Mr. S. James, a respectable farmer, of Halmore, near Berkeley; while washing his face, he suddenly, without any previous symptoms of illness, fell back into a cistern, and expired instantly.

Aged 22, Mrs. Grayley, of Borford St. Martin. P. Drewett, esq. of Colerne; beloved and esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Hartley, attorney, of Bristol, to Miss Powell. The rev. L. Richmond, of Brading, Isle of Wight, to Miss Chambers, of Bath. At Trull, near Taunton, the rev. Mr. Bannister to Miss Buncombe. At Chew Magna, Mr. E. Plumbley to Mrs. Taylor. Mr. P. Gosling, of Axminster, to Miss S. Wheeler. Mr. Smith, of Dursley, to Miss Addison, of Bristol. Mr. R. Chaddock, of Pill, near Bristol, to Mrs. H. Wines, of Bath. Mr. Percival, of Bath, to Miss E. Hiatt, of Minchin Hampton. At Bath, Mr. W. Kemp to Miss H. Fox. At Bristol, Mr. P. Taylor to Miss Banfield. At Bathwick, major Lee to Miss F. Hamilton. Mr. C. Harford, jun. of Bristol, to Miss M. Richards, of Chewton, Mendip.

Died.]—At Bath, Hunt, esq. of Ladywood,

wood, near Birmingham. Mrs. Twycroft. Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Barnard. Mr. L. Field, architect; he was smoking his pipe, in company with a friend, when he fell out of his chair, and expired instantly. Mr. H. Matthews. Mr. Rugg. Mrs. H. Ballanger.

At Bristol, Mr. Vaughan. Mrs. Lovell. Miss Evans. Mrs. Patrick. The lady of S. Worrail, esq. banker. Mr. Jones. Mr. W. Mills. Mr. Wright. Mrs. Gillard. Capt. Robinson. Mrs. Schimmelpenninck. At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Paul, widow of the rev. Dean P. of Ireland. C. Dering, jun. esq. In Cathay, Mr. Fotherley.

Mr. Neale, landlord of the Swan Inn, at Frome. Descending into a large beer cask, in order to get some grounds, before he could reach the bottom, the vapour suffocated him, and he fell with his head downwards, and his legs suspended in the ladder. The person who brought him out, was obliged to ascend quickly, or he would have shared a similar fate.

At Bridgwater, Miss Seally; an amiable and accomplished young lady. Aged 38, Mr. W. Drew; a tender father, and affectionate husband. Master Goddard, of Ashton.

Mr. Polli, of Wells. Miss E. Parker, of Langford. At Blakeney, Mr. T. Hayward. Mr. Nunny, of Kenn. Mr. Hazell, of Bridport. At Taunton, Mrs. Lutley; and, well respected, Mr. Underwood. Mr. J. Clement, farmer; the last of a family, which for many generations has resided as tenants on the Clavering estate. At Axminster, aged 67, Mr. R. Gammes, furgeon.

Mrs. Jess, of Woolley Green, near Maidenhead. Mrs. Milcs, of Stone Easton. At Monk-silver, G. Hayman, esq. At Bedminster, the rev. Mr. Langhorn, assistant curate; on the

Sunday prior to his decease, he preached from Pl. xxxvii. 37. "Mark the perfect man," &c. a character, which in the opinion of those who knew him, he fully exemplified when living. Near Axbridge, the rev. W. Wainhouse; of a cheerful temper and friendly disposition.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, John Mack-ingiye, for a burglary, and Thomas Swift and James Osborn, for highway robbery, received sentence of death.

Married.—A. Falmouth, Mr. S. George, to Miss S. Burncoat. Mr. G. Shephard, of Frome Field House, Somerset, to Miss M. A. S. Byard, daughter of Sir T. B. bart. of Mount Tamer.

At Falmouth, Mr. T. Jeffery, officer in the customs, to Miss E. Ashton. At Exeter, L. Duval, esq. to Mrs. C. M. Vincent. Mr. S. Dymont, of Crewkerne, to Miss M. Honey-bun, of Merriot. At Exeter, W. O'Bryan, esq. capt. in the 46th regiment of foot, to Miss Corbet. Lieut. Morris, of the Essex militia, to Miss F. Stokes.

Died.—Mr. T. Salter, a respectable farmer of Heavitree, near Exeter. At Exeter, Mr. T. Gover. At Newburg, Berks, on his way to Bath, Sir F. L. Rogers, M.P. for Plymouth.

At Fulford, Devon, H. Tuckfield, esq. the last in the male line of a very ancient and respectable family. Near Exeter, captain Lang, of the Devonshire militia; a worthy young man, beloved and respected for the goodness of his heart, and the affability of his manners. At Instow, aged 85, Hum. Sibthorp, formerly professor of botany in the university of Oxford. Aged 17, Mr. W. Ducarel, of Exmouth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR AUGUST, 1797.

THE unsettled and stormy weather which has continued during the whole of the month, diminishes much of the favourable opinion given in our last, relative to the ultimate produce of the HARVEST.

Our reports from North-Britain state, that little or no GRAIN has yet been cut, except a few patches of Polish and Dutch oats; and that the greater part of the wheats, and latter sown barleys, are so lodged, or laid, as to promise a very light produce. In the northern districts of South-Britain, the WHEAT and OATS are generally esteemed a short crop, and the BARLEY a good one: Perhaps, indeed, the same conclusion may be formed respecting the crops of the whole island. We have, however, the satisfaction to state, that in the midland and southern counties, the harvest is described as very forward, and very abundant.

Much of the early GRASS, CLOVERS, &c. were materially injured, and considerable quantities reduced even to a *caput mortuum* by the long exposure to the series of wet weather. On the backward cold grounds, the farmer has, however, been more fortunate, and the crops of those articles have proved so good that, on the whole, a reduction of price may be expected.

TURNIPS, except in some parts of North-Britain, and in cold soils, wear universally the most promising appearance.

In Kent, the HOPS possess a most promising aspect. The APPLES, in this county, were destroyed by an early-blight.

WHEAT, in consequence of the unfavourable continuance of the weather, has advanced, in the markets: in Mark Lane, the last market-day, it experienced a rise of upwards of 3s. The average of England and Wales, by the last return, is, for wheat, 52s. 3d. for barley, 25s. 8d.

The prices of CATTLE and SHEEP continue stationary. In Smithfield, BEEF averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per stone of eight pounds, and MUTTON from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much indebted to Mr. S. RICHARDSON, an ingenious correspondent of a respectable provincial paper, the Chester Chronicle, for the correction of an erratum in our last Supplement. By mistake, the total number of the inhabitants of the earth was printed 100,000,000, instead of 1,000,000,000.

Anonymous correspondents are requested always to pay the postage.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXII.] For SEPTEMBER, 1797. [VOL. IV.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE opportunity taken by the French, in consequence of BUONAPARTE's victories, of stripping Italy of many of the most valuable remains of ancient, and many of the finest specimens of modern art, having excited much envy, much indignation, and much discussion, among the amateurs and professors of painting and sculpture, a few observations on the probable consequences of it, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

Mr. DAMIANI, through your Magazine, and an ingenious Artist of our own country, have, in some letters published not long since, endeavoured to prove that the French had no right to remove the fine works in question, and that such a removal must certainly be very detrimental to the rest of Europe, by dividing and dispersing them, and thereby rendering it more difficult for men of genius to pursue their studies than heretofore, while they were concentrated in Italy; which has, for some centuries, been the university of Europe, or, more properly, of the world.

But, without entering into the question of their right, which, however, is the same that the Romans had to plunder the Greeks, and, if narrowly looked into, the same right that any man has to enjoy more than what an equal division of property would entitle him to, it may be worth while to enquire, whether this vast accession to the stock already collected in France, is likely to be attended with these beneficial consequences, which, at first sight, we are apt to expect from it, but which, on a nearer inspection, appears more remote and doubtful; so much so, indeed, that a large part of the artists of the French Academy went so far as to petition the Directory against it, as a measure more splendid than useful, and more calculated, to excite the envy of other nations, than to encourage the industry, and improve the taste of their own.

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It will readily be allowed by all, that the possession of a certain quantity of the finest works in every art must be eminently useful to a nation; but when this quantity exceeds certain limits, both as to kind and number, when, instead of being only enough to create an appetite, it is enough to satiate it, the effect must evidently be, not what it ought, the improvement of the taste and genius of the people and artists of that nation, but quite the reverse; of this England is, at present, a woeful example, where the deluge of foreign art, of old originals, old copies, and old imitations, overwhelms all, burying and choking every spring of encouragement to genius, or taste; where a vast body of ignorant collectors, and dealers, without number, impudent, cunning, and rapacious, from a mighty interest, exerted, with unceasing industry, to depreciate all modern efforts, and damn, with indiscriminating rage, the inventor who endeavours to copy nature, and form a new style, and the imitator, who copies her in the manner of any of the celebrated masters, his predecessors. To have merit in their eyes, it is absolutely necessary that both the man and his work should be rotten, the statue mutilated and stained, and the picture in rags. In consequence of these practices, the public taste is depraved, by having an infinity of vile copies, clumsy imitations, of originals buried under successive strata of dirt, varnish, and mendings of hireling dawblers (in the pay of the dealers) till not an original atom remains visible, imposed on it under the sacred names of those to whose real works they bear no resemblance, and who would have looked on such trash with equal shame, contempt, and indignation.

To this pernicious miserable traffic, equally discreditable to the living and the dead, and the arts used in support of it, and not to any peculiar personal vanity in the English, is owing (in spite of complaint, in spite of ridicule, and to the disgrace of the national taste) the great prevalence

prevalence of portraiture in England; the infinite mass of old pictures supplying the demand in every other department of the art; and, were it possible for new people to buy old portraits of themselves and their children, there can be little doubt that the same artifices would be practised with the same success, and the professors of portrait-painting, in consequence, meet with as little encouragement as the professors of history or landscape. It may be proper here to remark, that we must not hope, notwithstanding the quantity of employment, to carry even this branch of the art to any creditable degree of excellence, which cannot happen without the accompanying example of the historic muse to elevate and give dignity to the style of it. Of the truth of this, our annual exhibition affords proof abundant, for who attends it and cannot see portrait-painting dwindling into a sort of meagre fan-painting? and it is no less true than remarkable, that VANDYKE himself soon lost all his force, firmness of execution, richness of colour, all the breadth and grandeur of his style, on leaving Italy and Flanders, where history-painting was practised, and coming to England, where its powerful influence ceased to reach and support him.

The evils above described, which England feels so severely, cannot, however, arise in France from what she has now imported from Italy, as they are all works of unquestionably the first excellence, and will be deposited in the national museum, to serve as objects of study, not of traffic. But France has, probably, been long overstocked with the productions of the Italian, Flemish, and Dutch schools; and the inconvenience she has felt from it, is evident from the arts not having been carried to that degree of perfection it attained in those countries whence they were derived, where the collecting the works of foreign schools never was so prevalent and fashionable. A similar cause, perhaps, the influx of Grecian painting and sculpture, may have contributed to the apparent inferiority of the Romans to the Greeks in those arts.

It has been farther objected, that Paris being more exposed to the bustle of politics, trade, &c. cannot be so eligible a place for study as Rome; but this opinion the general experience of mankind will, by no means, warrant our adopting; for it will, perhaps, be too generally

found, that a man is too apt to sleep than to labour under such circumstances; where, if there are fewer temptations to dissipation, there are many incitements to activity also wanting. History will inform us, that neither the finest works of the Greeks, or those of the modern painters and sculptors of Italy, have been the production of ages or places of remarkable tranquillity.

As an object of study, the immense collection made at Paris may, perhaps, be for England a fortunate circumstance; for, though it must be granted that the aggregate will, at last, be much less than what remains in Italy, architecture wholly, and most of the great works of the moderns, in painting, being immoveable, yet, as it cannot be necessary, or possible, for a student to see every individual work of art, there will, perhaps, be enough for the purpose, and by being so much nearer than Rome, it will certainly be useful to at least ten times the number; one most important advantage it will also have in the contiguity of the different parts of the collection, which will render it possible to see them under a point of view much better calculated for comprehending the whole, and making a comparison of the excellencies of the style and manner of each different master, with the others: this will tend to prevent the student's falling in love with one particular manner, or master, and becoming a mere copyist, and he will gradually improve himself in all the branches of the art at once; whereas, in Italy, being obliged to wander from place to place, he is apt to forget the excellence of one school, whilst he is studying that of another; to lose at Rome what he learned at Parma; and at Venice what he made himself master of at Rome.

Sept. 6, 1797.

Q. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent at p. 89, of your Magazine for the last month, who is of opinion that the accounts relative to the inclosure of *roads* in the body of stones, are not satisfactorily authenticated, accept the two following particulars:

A cylindrical stone, placed at the entrance of the late College in Hackney, to keep carriages off the foot-path, was broken in two by a Hackney-Coach, about eight or nine years ago, and set at liberty a toad, confined in it. This I well remember

member to have been told, by those who had ocular knowledge of the circumstance.

When the Nottingham Infirmary was building, about 15 years since, to the best of my recollection, my mother and brother went up to view the progress of the structure. They observed on the ground, where the stone-mason was at work, a very large toad, apparently expiring: this, the mason said, he had just found in the stone before them, which had been casually broken: and pointed out the cavity in the stone, which it had occupied. This fact is unquestionable.

Hackney, Sep. 4, 1797.

G. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THAT the number of the inhabitants of the earth has increased, is an undoubted fact, but the rate of increase, and the present number of the human race, are more difficult to be ascertained. Sir William Petty amused himself in forming a table, "showing how the people *might* have doubled in the several ages of the world;" but it is evident that all such attempts must be merely hypothetical; there are no sufficient grounds on which we can form a satisfactory estimate of the progress of population, till within a very late period, and that only in small districts. The population of the world, which Sir W. P. in 1682, stated at only 320 millions, has been estimated by some writers at about 730 millions, by others, at upwards of 900 millions; Mr. Wallace, of Edinburgh, conjectured it might amount to 1000 millions, and this number has since been generally adopted by those who have noticed the subject; it is assumed, in the calculations in your supplement, p. 501; and though it is a point on which accuracy cannot be expected, a nearer approximation to the truth might perhaps be formed, which, I have no doubt, would be much greater than the above. The principal circumstance from which we may presume that the inhabitants of the earth at present considerably exceed 1000 millions, is, that in almost every country where the people have been numbered, or sufficient data furnished for computing their number, it has been found considerably greater than it had been previously supposed. France, the population of which was estimated by Mr. Süssmilch at 16 millions, by M.

Deslandes and by Mr. Gibbon at 20 millions, and which M. Messance endeavoured to prove amounted to nearly 24 millions, appeared, from the returns of births and burials, to contain at the commencement of the Revolution, about 30 millions of inhabitants. Spain, which, with Portugal, had been estimated by M. Deslandes to contain only 6 millions of inhabitants, and by Mr. Gibbon 8 millions, was found, by the enumeration in 1787, to contain alone 10,409,879. Russia, according to the calculation given by Mr. Coxe, grounded upon an authentic list of the persons paying poll-tax, contains 26,766,360 inhabitants; and though the greater part of this empire, with respect to extent, is in Asia, there appears from these, and similar accounts, sufficient reason to conclude, that the population of Europe, which has usually been supposed to be about 100, or at most 110 millions, is, at present, at least 125 millions; it has indeed been lately estimated much higher.

Asia, which is supposed to have given inhabitants to all other parts of the world, is well known to exceed them in point of numbers; it must naturally be expected that countries which have been the longest settled, will have the fullest population. The British possessions in the East Indies are stated by Col. FULLERTON to contain 30,000,000 of inhabitants; yet the population of these provinces bears but a small proportion to that of the empire of China. The Abbé Raynal states, that by the last enumeration, China contained 59,798,364 men capable of carrying arms, exclusive of the Mandarins and Bronzes: this would make the total number of inhabitants almost incredible, yet even this account is much exceeded by the statement given in Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's account of the late Embassy. Chow-ta-Zhin, who is said to be a man of business and precision, and cautious of advancing facts, at the request of Earl MACARTNEY, delivered to him a statement taken from one of the public offices in the capital, of the inhabitants of the fifteen ancient provinces of China, or China proper, within the great wall; according to which the number of inhabitants, taken by a regular enumeration, amounts to 333,000,000! If this account is authentic, can it be admitted, that China alone contains *one-third* of the inhabitants of the whole world?

September 7, 1797.

J. J. G.

Z. 2.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A FOREIGN Journalist makes the following calculation of the annual produce of the different mines in the world, and of the amount of the gold and silver that have been dug from them since first worked:

	Silver marks.	Gold marks.
The mines of Russia produce, every year	80,000	3,200
Hungary —	92,000	4,666
Sweden and Norway	15,000	
France —	3,000	
Piedmont —	2,300	
Saxony —	50,000	
The mines of the Hartz —	37,000	10
Rothenburgh in Magdeburg —	3,000	
Procured from Reichenberg arsenic —	—	13
	282,300	7889
		Rix-dollars.

The worth of the silver, valuing the mark at 13 rix-dollars, 16 grofchen, is — 3,858,100
Of the gold, the mark at 203 rix-dollars. — 1,601,467

Total annual produce of Europe 5,459,567 Rix-dollars.

America, according to Campomanes and Ulloa, produces yearly, in gold and silver, seven millions of pounds sterling, which, in rix-dollars makes — 42,000,000
Annual produce in Europe — 5,459,567

Sum total of the annual produce 47,459,567

II. Since the commencement of mining, as far as history or tradition extends, and as far as can be traced out, there have been produced by all the mines in the world:

Rix-dollars.
In gold — 129,000,000
In silver — 2,074,000,000

Sum total — 2,203,000,000

The journalist values the rix-dollars at 3s. 4d. each, or six to one pound sterling. At this rate, the value of all the gold and silver that has been taken from the bowels of the earth, as far as history or tradition extends, falls short of the national debt of Great-Britain; for the latter, on the 5th of August last, amounted to 409,665,570l. 18s. 4½d. and the whole of the former, reckoning as before, makes only 367,166,666l. so that the national debt is greater by above 42 millions sterling.

It appears, also, that if Great-Britain had possession of all the mines in the world, they would not pay half the interest of her debt; for the whole annual produce of the mines is below eight millions sterling, and the interest of the national debt, on the 5th of August, was 16,272,597l. 5s. 7d. As the above statement may afford satisfaction to some of your readers, it is at your service.

London, Sept. 1797. SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS insects are generated in flour, at the bottom of the sacks, which are called by the country people mints, sometimes in one week, and frequently in a fortnight, after grinding, as well as in the heart or centre of cheese of various thickness, without flaws or cracks in them—many of the readers of your valuable Magazine will esteem it a favour to be informed, on the principles of modern philosophy, from what cause these animalculæ are generated; if they are not from putrefaction, or a viscosity analogous to it?

Painfwick, Aug. 26. PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NEXT to the disgraceful charge of plagiarism, I am disposed to place that of borrowing, or rather “feloniously taking” the entire idea of a work from an author, without making the slightest acknowledgment. With such a charge, I am compelled to accuse a writer, from whom greater candour might have been expected. Mr. GODWIN is the author to whom I allude, and his critical examination of English style, occupying about a fourth part of his Enquirer, is the object to which I refer.

In February, 1796, Mr. D'ISRAELI published his volume of “Miscellanies;” and in his essay on Style, p. 41, he says, “Every period of literature has its peculiar style, derived from some author of reputation; and the history of a language, as an object of taste, might be traced through a collection of ample quotations, from the most celebrated authors of each period.”

Here is evidently the project of a work. In February, 1797, Mr. GODWIN published his Enquirer, and closes that remarkable series of opinions by the essay in question, consisting entirely of such quotations

quotations as Mr. D'ISRAELI points out. With such evidence, I must, therefore, be allowed to accuse Mr. GODWIN of a want of ingenuofness, which is not pardonable in so great, and no doubt, virtuous a philosopher.

On the present question, I only enquire of the Enquirer, if, by the address of his dialectic powers, he can prove, that the work published in February, 1797, does not entirely originate in the work published in February, 1796?—And if he cannot, whether some acknowledgment was not fully due to him who first formed the idea, but which certainly is the chief merit of this heap of quotations?

Salisbury, Aug. 4, 1797. CRITO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD esteem myself obliged to any of your agricultural correspondents, who have practised laying down land to grass, without taking, at the same time, a crop of corn (which, in the district I inhabit, is not common) to inform me, through the channel of your useful as well as entertaining Miscellany, what season of the year they would prefer for that purpose, on a thin soil, with a cold clay bottom. I am, sir, your constant reader, and very humble servant,

Hippesley, Sept. 6. JACOB HORNECK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LESSON FOR YOUNG BARRISTERS.

HOW TO EXAMINE A WITNESS.

Dramatis Personæ.

The BARRISTER—The WITNESS.

B. CALL John Tomkins.

W. Here—(is favorn.)

B. Look this way—what's your name?

W. John Tomkins.

B. John Tomkins, eh! And pray John Tomkins, what do you know about this affair?

W. As I was going along Cheapfide—

B. Stop, stop! not quite so fast, John Tomkins. When was you going along Cheapfide?

W. On Monday, the 26th of June.

B. Oh, oh! Monday, the 26th of June—and pray, now, how came you to know that it was Monday the 26th of June?

W. I remember it very well.

B. You have a good memory, John Tomkins—here is the middle of November, and you pretend to remember your walking along Cheapfide in the end of June.

W. Yes, sir, I remember it as if it were but yesterday.

B. And pray, now, what makes you remember it so very well?

W. I was then going to fetch a midwife—

B. Stop there, if you please. Gentlemen of the jury, please to attend to this.—So, John Tomkins, you, a hale, hearty man, were going to fetch a midwife. Now, answer me directly—look this way, sir—what could you possibly want with a midwife?

W. I wanted to fetch her to a neighbour's wife, who was ill a-bed.

B. A neighbour's wife! What, then, you have no wife of your own?

W. No, sir.

B. Recollect yourself; you say you have no wife of your own.

W. No, sir; I never had a wife.

B. None of your quibbles, friend; I did not ask you if you ever you had a wife. I ask you if you have now a wife? and you say no.

W. Yes, sir; and I say truth.

B. Yes, sir! and no, sir! and you say truth! we shall soon find that out. And was there nobody to fetch a midwife but you?

W. No; my neighbour lay ill himself—

B. What! did he want a midwife too? (a loud laugh.)

W. He lay ill of a fever; and so I went, to serve him.

B. No doubt, you are a very serviceable fellow in your way.—But pray, now, after you had fetched the midwife, where did you go?

W. I went to call upon a friend—

B. Hold! what time in the day was this?

W. About seven o'clock in the evening.

B. It was quite day-light, was it not?

W. Yes, sir; it was a fine summer-evening.

W. What! is it always day-light in a summer-evening?

W. I believe so—(sailing).

B. No laughing, sir, if you please; this is too serious a matter for levity.—What did you do when you went to call upon a friend?

W. He asked me to take a walk, and when we were walking, we heard a great noise—

B. And where was this?

W. In the street.

B. Pray attend, sir—I don't ask you, whether

whether it was in the street—I ask you what street?

W. I don't know the name of the street, but it turns down from—

B. Now, fir, upon your oath—do you say you don't know the name of the street?

W. No, I don't.

B. Did you never hear it?

W. I may have heard it, but I can't say I remember it.

B. Do you always forget what you have heard?

W. I don't know that I ever heard it; but I *may* have heard it, and forgot it.

B. Well, fir, perhaps we may fall upon a way to make you remember it

W. I don't know, fir, I would tell it, if I knew it.

B. O! to be sure you would, you are remarkably communicative.—Well, you heard a noise, and I suppose you went to see it too.

W. Yes; we went to the house where it came from—

B. So! it came from a house, and pray what kind of a house?

W. The Cock and Bottle, a public-house.

B. The Cock and Bottle! why I never heard of such a house. Pray what has a cock to do with a bottle?

W. I can't tell; that is the sign.

B. Well—and what passed then?

W. We went in to see what was the matter, and the prisoner there—

B. Where?

W. Him at the bar, there; I know him very well.

B. You know him! how came you to know him?

W. We worked journey-work together once; and I remember him well.

B. So! your memory returns: you can't tell the name of the street, but you know the name of the public-house, and you know the prisoner at the bar.—You are a very pretty fellow! And pray what was the prisoner doing?

W. When I saw him, he was—

B. When you saw him! did I ask you what he was doing, when you did not see him?

W. I understood he had been fighting.

B. Give us none of your understanding—tell what you saw.

W. He was drinking some Hollands and water.

B. Are you sure it was Hollands and water?

W. Yes; he asked me to drink with him, and I just put it to my lips.

B. No doubt you did, and, I dare say, did not take it soon from them. But now, fir, recollect you are upon oath—look at the jury, fir—upon your oath, will you aver, that it was Hollands and water?

W. Yes, it was.

B. What! was it not plain gin?

W. No; the landlord said it was Hollands.

B. O! now we shall come to the point—the landlord said! Do you believe every thing the landlord of the Cock and Bottle says?

W. I don't know him enough.

B. Pray what religion are you of?

W. I am a protestant.

B. Do you believe in a future state?

W. Yes.

B. Then, what passed after you drank the Hollands and water?

W. I heard there had been a fight, and a man killed; and I said, 'O! Robert, I hope you have not done this:' and he shook his head—

B. Shook his head! and what did you understand by that?

W. Sir!

B. I say, what did you understand by his shaking his head?

W. I can't tell.

B. Can't tell!—can't you tell what a man means when he shakes his head?

W. He said nothing.

B. Said nothing! I don't ask you what he said—what did you say?

W. What did I say?

B. Don't repeat my words, fellow; but come to the point at once.—Did you see the dead man?

W. Yes; he lay in the next room.

B. And how came he to be dead?

W. There had been a fight, as I said before—

B. I don't want you to repeat what you said before.

W. There had been a fight between him and the—

B. Speak up—his lordship don't hear you—can't you raise your voice?

W. There had been a fight between him and the prisoner—

B. Stop there—pray, when did this fight begin?

W. I can't tell exactly; it might be an hour before. The man was quite dead.

B. And so he might, if the fight had been a month before—that was not what I asked you. Did you see the fight?

W. No—it was over before we came in.

B. We! what we?

W. I

W. I and my friend.

B. Well—and it was over—and you saw nothing?

W. No.

B. Gem'men of the jury, you'll please attend to this—he positively swears he saw nothing of the fight. Pray, sir, how was it that you saw nothing of the fight?

W. Because it was over before I entered the house, as I said before.

B. No repetitions, friend.—Was there any fighting after you entered?

W. No, all was quiet.

B. Quiet! you just now said, you heard a noise—you and your precious friend.

W. Yes, we heard a noise—

B. Speak up, can't you; and don't hesitate so.

W. The noise was from the people, crying and lamenting—

B. Don't look to me—look to the jury—well, crying and lamenting.

W. Crying and lamenting that it happened; and all blaming the dead man.

B. Blaming the dead man! why, I should have thought him the most quiet of the whole—(another laugh)—but what did they blame him for?

W. Because he struck the prisoner several times, without any cause.

B. Did you see him strike the prisoner?

W. No; but I was told that—

B. We don't ask you what you was told—what did you see?

W. I saw no more than I have told you.

B. Then why do you come here to tell us what you heard?

W. I only wanted to give the reason why the company blamed the deceased.

B. O! we have nothing to do with your reasons, or their's either.

W. No, sir, I don't say you have.

B. Now, sir, remember you are upon oath—you set out with fetching a midwife; I presume you now went for an undertaker.

W. No, I did not.

B. No! that is surprising; such a friendly man as you! I wonder the prisoner did not employ you.

W. No, I went away soon after.

B. And what induced you to go away?

W. It became late; and I could do no good.

B. I dare say you could not—and so you come here to do good, don't you?

W. I hope I have done no harm—I have spoken like an honest man—I don't know any thing more of the matter.

B. Nay, I shan't trouble you farther; (witness retires, but is called again). Pray, sir, what did the prisoner drink his Hollands and water out of?

W. A pint tumbler.

B. A pint tumber! what! a rummer?

W. I don't know—it is a glass that holds a pint.

B. Are you sure it holds a pint?

W. I believe so.

B. Aye, when it is full, I suppose.—You may go your ways, John Tomkins.—A pretty hopeful fellow that—[aside.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I must trouble you with some few miscellaneous observations.

First, though it properly belongs to your mathematical correspondents, among whom I wish I had a right to class myself, I apprehend your correspondent PLÜLARITHMUS* may solve his difficulty to himself, by considering that quantities, regarded as infinite, must be taken as *perpetually fluent* without end. Now, though it is very true, that a series represented by $2 \times 2 \times 2$, &c. for any assignable number of successive terms, would be less, in every period of their geometrical progression, than the series $4 \times 4 \times 4$, the one being 64, when the other was 16, &c. yet if both series be taken infinite, there will always be a point in the infinite progression in which one will have equalled or exceeded any point which can be given in the other; they are therefore both alike infinite: but with this difference, that the one progression sets out in a higher ratio than the other; and will ever be proportionably before, when the same number of terms is reckoned for each.

Or take it thus—If two beings, or any number, shall exist perpetually, which is our hope and expectation, as the high destiny assigned to our percipient nature, but one has existed ten years longer than the other in this present life: both being perpetually to exist, it would be absurd to deny, that the duration of each is alike infinite, or without end. But yet it will be always true, at the end of any number of years, or ages, that the given duration of the former would be greater by ten years than that of the latter.

The confusion arises from comparing

infinite succession, the very condition of which is unchangeable progress, as finite sums are compared. The objection is an old one revived. But is it not manifest, that the sum of an infinite ascending series never can be reached. And it must be taken as fixed, contrary to its nature, before the dilemma stated by your correspondent, with its supposed inconsequences, on either side, can arise.

With respect to an infinitesimal descending series, it seems equally clear, that it must be always, in whatever term assignable, less than 1. taking unity for the finite quantity, thus divided, in contemplation, into infinitesimal parts. For if it could be greater, or equal, it must be true, that the parts are greater than the whole, and that an assignable number of infinitesimals contained in a given quantity, could not be increased by continuing the infinite series. In a word, any quantity is infinite, which is greater or less than any assignable quantity: but actual infinity can be found in no point of actual division, or of actual progression. In KEIL'S PHYSICA, some observations of that great author, worthy, as I apprehend, of close attention, may be found on this subject.

I suspect your correspondent NORTHUMBRIENSIS* will find, that if the sun's rays were to be taken as truly parallel, and not diverging, the consequence would be very different from what he intends. But this question (and indeed the former) will be more properly left in other hands.

I would now say a word as to the *Comet*; on which you have been so indulgent to me.

One effect of its not having been announced when first seen in the neighbourhood of London, was this; that a gentleman of acknowledged eminence in the theory of Comets, lost the opportunity of seeing it earlier than the 23d. I believe that gentleman, whose name I am not authorized to communicate, considers it as having come to its *ascending Node* in 28 of *Aquarius*, after passing its Perihelion on the 10th of July: and that it has been nearest to the earth of any Comet observed hitherto, except that of 1770.

A word now on a subject on which I flatter myself I am more at home: that of the power of *Accent*. If your correspondent CLERICUS† tries the question, either by theory or his ear, I think he will find, that even in *English*, the *acute* is far from always prolonging the time of the syllable; that *time* and *tone* are dis-

tinct attributes of sound; the one relative to its rhythm, harmony or commensurable proportions; the other, to its audible differences, as sound. Any person who will try this on an instrument, or in attending to a voice in *singing*; where the tones and tunes are more determinable by their proportions, and their prolonged utterance, than in speech, will find that an acute, or a grave accent or tone, may be annexed to a long or a short note. In our poetry, if I am right, the emphasis often, and the melody sometimes, changes the accent from acute to grave, or from grave to acute; differently from what it would be in common pronunciation, the relative times remaining still as before; though recited in a quicker or slower movement, according as the expression of the passage will require. When music is sung in parts, the grave tone will be given to the same syllable by one singer, which has the acute given it by another, yet the times will be unaffected by this difference of tones. Something of this I have, I think, illustrated in a specimen of an intended edition of *PARADISE LOST*.

I remain, yours, with great esteem,
September 6, 1797. CAPEL LOFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in one of your late Magazines, that a correspondent had very properly invited some person, sufficiently qualified, to follow the steps of MEIRION, in regard to the *Erfse* poetry, I have sent you the following piece of information, in the hope, that it may tend to arouse some of your northern correspondents, and produce some additions to Mr. MACPHERSON'S collection:

A dramatic work has lately appeared at Paris, composed from the most prominent features of the *Erfse* poetry. The idea is new, and the author (ARNAUD) has combined the singular details, with which the subject abounds, with a judgment which cannot fail to insure success. The scenery is placed among the Bards of the third century, in the mountains of Scotland.—The hero of the tragedy is Oscar, the son of Ossian, and grandson of Fingal. In this piece the poet has had no track to follow; he has, however, nobly depicted the energy of a passion new and ardent in a soul like that of Oscar; the scene in which he avows his fatal passion to Dermid, possesses uncommon beauties, and the descriptions, gathered from the physical state of the skies and soil, and from the varied scenes which they present to the inhabitants of the mountains, are imitated from Ossian's poetry, with much ability. The style is characteristic of the time and place wherein the scenery is placed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

AS it is one of the laudable objects of your useful Miscellany to communicate to your readers topographical information, I have thought that the following occasional remarks on the natural history, manufactures, commercial and other undertakings, in some parts of the northern countries, might not be unacceptable.

From NEWCASTLE, the road, for the first four miles, lies over the lofty and barren fells of Gateshead, which command, however, a delightful prospect up the vale of Tyne, then an extensive, though distant view of the sea, and afterwards a considerable tract of country, southward. These fells are remarkable for those inexhaustible quarries of grindstone, which render Newcastle almost as famous as its coal. They consist of a brownish sandstone, of a soft and equable texture.

Between these fells and CHESTER, near the village of Birthley, a copious spring of highly impregnated salt brine is raised from a considerable depth, by the steam-engine of a colliery. It is said to have been first discovered by the accident of its burning out the bottom of the boiler, in consequence of the deposition of its salt, on having been occasionally employed to supply power to the engine. It is now applied by Messrs. Hurry, of Howdon Dock, for the manufacture of common salt.

The probable origin of salt-springs and rocks may furnish a subject of much curious investigation to the mineralogical enquirer. Whether they are to be traced up to the sea, as their great original, or whether the saltness of the sea itself be owing to the saline particles collected in the course of their passage through the land, may, perhaps, admit of a doubt. The circumstance of those lakes being salt which have no outlet, as the Caspian sea, while those through which rivers run to the sea, as the lakes of North-America, are universally fresh, should seem to favour the latter opinion; while, on the contrary, there is great reason, from other circumstances, to conclude, that several of the most considerable mines of salt were originally formed by deposition from the sea. And if an ingenious mineral surveyor*, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, could spare sufficient leisure from his multiplied engagements to reduce into order the proofs, in

his possession, of the existence of the bed of an ancient river, many fathoms below the present surface of the country, he might, perhaps, at the same time, furnish grounds for concluding, that the sea was the origin of the spring at Birthley.

The city of DURHAM was remarkable, till of late, for little but the romantic elegance of its situation, and its princely ecclesiastical establishment; but, by the spirited exertions of Mr. STARFORTH, a considerable manufactory of stuffs and carpets has been introduced: and, more lately, a very extensive factory for carding and spinning cotton has been erected, by Mr. BURDON, as an auxiliary to his work, at Castle Eden.

The greater part of the county of Durham, lying east of the northern post road, is composed of nearly horizontal ridges of lime-stone hills, terminating in almost perpendicular descents into the open country. The little sketch of lime-stone rocks, in Mr. AIKIN's Tour in Wales, is strikingly illustrative of these ridges, as viewed from the road between Shields and Newcastle. Their abrupt endings are very observable at Cleadon, Bowdon, Painshier, &c. It is probable that those hills are superinduced upon the course of strata accompanying coal, which begins to be wrought immediately upon their ceasing in those bluff terminating points, and, together with its concomitant strata (dipping, generally, towards the south-east) would be found, I have little doubt, to extend underneath them, if it could be made worth while to pierce through these superincumbent masses of lime-stone, to get at it.

The neat and flourishing town of DARLINGTON possesses a good trade in huckabacks and other coarse linens, which has been greatly extended by the introduction of machinery. A considerable proportion of its inhabitants are members of that very respectable religious community, called Quakers. Near Darlington, the literary traveller will naturally notice GRANGE, the residence of Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, an antiquary of considerable reputation; to a taste for which studies, the circumstance of his possessing the papers of the celebrated Mr. GALE may probably have contributed not a little. He is supposed to have furnished the greater part of the materials for Hutchinson's topographical works. He has lately purchased the valuable museum of Mr. Tunstall, of Wycliffe; and has instituted a society, in Darlington, for the study of natural history, of which, particularly

* Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Walker.

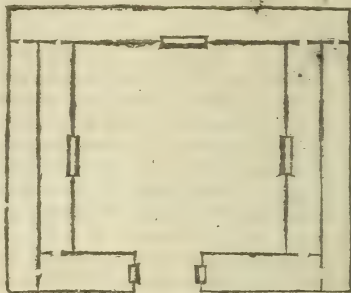
ticularly in the botanical department, there are said to be some able members.

The ridiculous ceremonies performed on Croft Bridge, in celebration of the exploit of Sir John Conyers, in killing the "dragon, worm and flying serpent," are described, at sufficient length, by Pennant. May it not, however, be a proper object of the attention of the natural historians, in the Darlington Society, to make them the ground-work of an enquiry into the probable existence of serpents, of an enormous size, in England, at some remote period? Such traditions as this, the dragon of Wantley, and others, however mixed with absurd fables, appear to go far towards establishing this probability; just as the fables of the Python, Cadmus, and Laocoon render it probable that such animals once infested Greece and Asia Minor, though no such things have been seen in those countries for many ages. As the scenery of these fabulous tales is either a stagnant pond and a wood, or a low swampy island, so I think we are told that the largest American snakes usually frequent swamps in the midst of forests. Now, as the manor of Hockburn lies almost peninsulated by a very remarkable bend of the Tees, it is not improbable but that this might once have been its actual state, and of course peculiarly fitted for being the haunt of these enormous reptiles.

NORTHALLERTON has a fine sessions-house and prison, on the Howardian plan. Ripon has a handsome market-place, and a not inelegant minster; in its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, and the venerable ruins of Fountain's Abbey; the injudicious finicalness of the grounds round which have provoked the severe, but, on the whole, just strictures of Mr. Gilpin. On the sulphur-waters of Low Harrowgate, a stranger cannot easily find much to add to the ingenious essay of the Bishop of Llandaff.

In the busy town of LEEDS, the first object which attracts the attention is the mixed-cloth hall, erected for the accommodation of the clothiers and merchants, during the public markets of this staple article of the Yorkshire trade. It is opened only twice a week, and then but for an hour each time; during which short period an inconceivable quantity of business is done, with the utmost regularity and silence. It is built round a square of a hundred yards (upon a plan

nearly similar to the following figure;



so that) it contains seven divisions, called *streets*, in each of which are placed four rows of benches, for holding cloth; each bench marked with its owner's name, and the number of its place in the hall; by which means every manufacturer, and the article which he makes, may immediately and certainly be found. There is a similar hall for white cloths, and another for blankets; in the construction of which, elegance, as well as utility appears to have been attended to, not only in the form, but the application. Over the former there is an elegant assembly-room; over the latter a spacious and well-constructed music-hall.

It is natural to follow the cloth from the hall through the several operations which it undergoes before it is considered as finished. First it is brought to the *perk*, or perch, which is a long beam, before a window, over which the cloth is drawn, the merchant standing behind it, to examine whether the piece is come from the hall perfect, and free from material rents and blemishes; if not, the bargain is understood to be void, and the goods returnable. It is then delivered to the *robers*, who, having thoroughly wetted it, rub it over a considerable time with a sort of vegetable brush, composed of the heads of a species of thistle, called the *teazle* (*dipsacus*, or *carduus fullonum*) and thus raise the superfluous nap to be thorn off by the *croppers*. But it must first be stretched and dried upon the *tenlers*, which are strong frames of timber, appearing at a distance like double rails, the lower ones moveable in grooves, cut in the upright posts, and capable of being fixed higher or lower by pins put through holes bored across the grooves. Both the upper and lower rails are furnished with a row of sharp-pointed nails, driven in obliquely, which they call *tenler-books*, on which the two *lists* or

or selvages^s of the piece being fastened, the lower rail is forced down by levers, or, in some of a newer construction, by a wheel and pinion, till the cloth is completely stretched, and so left to dry. It is then laid upon a long table, accurately stuffed and covered, so as to admit the curved edge of a huge pair of *sheers*, with which the croppers, with great dexterity, pare off the superfluous nap which has been raised by the rooers. In fine cloths, the operations of rooing, tentering, and cropping are several times repeated; after which, if the cloths have been woven white, and require to be *dyed* of any particular colour, this is the stage for that operation. It is then *burled*, that is the lumps, &c. are picked out, by women, with small-pointed pincers; and if any small holes or rents are observed they are carefully *drawn*; after which it is *brushed*, by a machine composed of cylinders coated with brushes, and then goes to the *press-house*. Here it is carefully laid in folds, with large sheets of very smooth paste-board between each fold; and plates of hot iron being put between each piece, the whole is strongly screwed down, and left till the plates are cold. By this operation it acquires that fine gloss which is seen upon new cloth. It is then measured, and sealed with the firm of the house; the number of yards being marked upon the back of the leaden seal. By a very simple instrument, consisting of four iron pillars, with moveable bars, it is accurately folded; it is then wrapped in canvas, and, lastly, is packed in bales by the help of a strong screw-press.

It was formerly considered as one of the peculiar excellencies of the Yorkshire cloth-manufacture, that it was carried on at their respective habitations by each separate family; the several members of which went through the various requisite operations, according to their respective ages, and, by the utmost industry and frugality, brought their article to market at the cheapest rate: performing, as has been asserted, the most work for the least profit of any set of manufacturers in the kingdom. Of late, this system has been a good deal broken in upon by the introduction of large factories; which, however they may affect the general interests of the trade, are, at least, very convenient to the stranger, who here sees the various operations of cloth-making performed all together. The factory of Messrs. NEVINS and GATLIFF is particularly favourable for this purpose, not only on account of its vicinity to the town, but

also on account of the open and communicative disposition of its director, Mr. NEVINS, a quaker, who possesses all the amiable simplicity, without any of the stiff and rigid peculiarities of his sect. Here the wool is picked and cleared of knots and impurities, first by the hand, and afterwards by being put into a rolling cylinder, lined with long and sharp iron teeth: by some this is called a *Willy*, I suppose from its doing what used formerly to be done by boys*; by others a *devil*, perhaps from an idea that the wool is put into a sort of hell, and tormented in this prison. When it comes out of this machine, it is carried to the *scribbling-mill*, which consists of a system of cylinders coated with coarse cards (the wire for forming which is now cut and bent by a machine) on the surfaces of which the wool being regularly transferred, at last comes out in one uniformly continued and coherent layer. In this state it is carried to the *carding-engine*, which is only the same machine composed of finer cards, except that the last cylinder of cards a fluted wooden cylinder is adapted, which scrapes off the wool in thin rolls, fit for being carried to the *slubbing-machine* by little children, whose business it is to feed the various spindles of which it consists, and which, being turned by a wheel and bands, spin it into coarse threads; another machine, on the same construction, called a *Jenny*, spins out these threads still finer, so as to be ready for weaving: in this operation there is nothing peculiar here.—The printing of kerseymeres for waistcoats has become very general, especially since the introduction of rollers. These are applied two ways: either the pattern is engraved on one side of a flat piece of copper, which is applied to the piece by the pressure of rollers, just as in common copper-plate printing; or the pattern is engraved upon the upper roller itself, and the colouring matter put into a trough above it; one side of which is furnished with a brush for laying on the colour, the other with a close-fitting knife of steel, for scraping off the superfluous colour before it touches the cloth.

WAKEFIELD is a handsome town, beautifully situated; near the bridge there is a good opportunity of seeing the only operation upon the cloth not hitherto noticed: that of *fulling*, which immediately succeeds the loom. It con-

* A distinguished female correspondent of yours is said to have accounted for the origin of many English terms upon this idea.

sists in stamping and turning round the cloth in a huge trough, by means of hammers which move obliquely, together with a quantity of scouring ingredients, till all the impurities, oil, &c. are washed away. In the course of this operation, the distinction between the warp and weft is completely obliterated; and the cloth acquires an uniform surface, the threads being no longer visible: a common washing-machine is a fulling-mill in miniature.—The curious stranger, who has interest enough to obtain a sight of the house and paintings of Mr. JOHN MILNES, will be particularly struck with the performances of that eminent artist, Mr. WRIGHT, of Derby. Here is the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which occasioned the fine compliment paid him by Mr. HAYLEY; a representation of the fire-works at Rome; and, above all, the destruction of the Spanish floating batteries at Gibraltar, which awfully displays his power to “rule his element of fire.” Some smaller works of his, in the historical way, are also very beautiful, particularly Dr. BEATTIE’S Edwin, STERNE’S Captive, Count Ugolino, &c.

At some distance from the road between WAKEFIELD and HALIFAX, on the right hand, is Royd’s Hall, the residence of Mr. DAWSON, the able and active director of the Low-Moor iron works; a very extensive and important concern. The proprietors are in possession of an estate of several thousand acres, under the whole of which is spread a valuable stratum of iron-stone, between two seams of coal of different qualities. It is curious that a considerable part of this iron-stone is intermixed and covered with a bed of fresh-water-mussels. It is, however, perhaps, still more curious, that the same species of shells are found in the neighbourhood of NEWCASTLE, imbedded in the same sort of substance (a black metal or shale) at the depth of ninety fathoms from the surface, and seventy-eight fathoms below the present low-water mark. In these works we saw, what appeared to us a curious phenomenon, produced by running out the scoriae from the furnace upon a bed of sand, very much moistened with water, by the sudden conversion of which into steam, it is immediately swelled out into a porous mass of a vast size, and becomes almost the lightest of all possible substances. It appeared strongly to illustrate the formation of pumice-stone, which it seemed

nearly to resemble; and which, I have little doubt, is formed in the vast furnace of a volcano, in much the same manner, since it is observed to be thrown out on violent explosions, which are themselves, probably, produced by water coming suddenly in contact with large masses of melted matter.—A curious peculiarity of the air is observed at these works towards the latter end of summer, viz. that it does not serve the fire so effectually as in other times of the year, so that the metal which they make at that time of the year is neither so abundant, nor so good in quality: but that this defect is remedied by throwing in water along with it. May not this be explained upon the principles of the new chemistry?

HALIFAX is chiefly remarkable to a stranger for its spacious hall, for the sale of stuff goods of every species. It is not, indeed, so properly a hall, as a range of shops, built round an extensive square, and opening into galleries supported by spacious colonades. The whole is of stone; and has, altogether, a very fine effect. An Italian, who had been accustomed to survey the remains of Roman architecture in his own country, is said to have exclaimed, “what a noble ruin will this make 500 years hence!” A melancholy sort of prognostic for the trade and manufactures which gave birth to it!

The pleasant vale of RIPPONDEN is crowded with the handsome residences of merchants, who, by their vicinity to the SOWERBY canal, are enabled to carry on their extensive business with almost as much ease as if they lived in a sea-port. Of late years many extensive factories have been erected on the small stream which runs through it, in which the machinery, at first used in the cotton trade, is transferred to the woollen manufactory. The traveller is led, by a gradual ascent, to the top of the black ridge, called Blackstone Edge, a wild and barren waste, dividing Yorkshire from Lancashire; on which the peat lies, in many places, ten and twelve feet thick. Just at the boundary line, a vast reservoir is forming to supply water to the new ROCHDALE canal. It covers 240 acres of ground.

The two great undertakings for joining, by means of canal-navigation, the counties of LANCASTER and YORK, are conducted upon quite opposite principles: that by ROCHDALE to SOWERBY bridge is carried over the hills by a course of locks; that by HUD-

DEERSFIELD and OLDHAM is made to penetrate *through* the hills, by means of a tunnel. In digging this tunnel, under the mountain Stane Edge, a very curious mineralogical *lusus natura* was discovered. The mountain, in general, consists of shale, or a common soft argillaceous schistus; but it is intersected, near the middle, by a perpendicular vein of limestone, on both sides of which were met with a vast quantity of balls, of various sizes, from eleven cwt. to an ounce: they appear to be formed of a black calcareous iron stone, with a thin coat of pyrites round their surface. They are not exactly spherical, but rather of the shape of a turnip: round the surface, like so many parallels of latitude, are the marks, as it were, of the tool with which they might seem to have been wrought in a lathe. Several of them have been fawn in two, and polished; others, on being broken, exhibit curious specimens of the *cornu-ammonis*, the cavities beautifully incrustated with crystals; others are impressed with marks of the same shell on the outside*.

The ingenious friend who favoured me with one of these stones, at the same time gave me a specimen of a mineral substance, several tons of which were lately bought at Liverpool for *plumbago*, to which it bears some resemblance, and, like it, answers very well the purpose of lubricating the iron work of machinery; that mineral, however, has a deeper colour, and soils the fingers with a dark dead stain; whereas the stain of this has somewhat of an argentine appearance: it also differs from it in being perfectly unalterable in the hottest open furnace. It most resembles *molybdena*; but it differs from it in this, that no acids, either cold or hot, have the slightest effect upon it. From some late experiments, he supposes it to be iron very highly oxydated; but it will, doubtless, receive farther investigation: with the result of which the public, it is hoped, will be favoured. V. F.

[This interesting Tour will be concluded in our next Number.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Mag. for July, PHILAETHES, after making one or two desultory observations on Mr. Burke's "Vindication of Natural Society," expresses a wish to

know, if any of your correspondents "can set the design of the author in any fairer light than he has been able to see it in?" What impression Mr. B. intended to stamp on the mind, from the picture which he drew of civil society, will always be questionable; because there are people who will think it unfair to attribute other motives for publication than such as an author avows. A man of consideration, however, will not, through an idle complaisance, yield implicit credit to the declaration of an author, where the internal evidence of his work is an impeachment of its veracity. Mr. Burke has shown, that political society is chargeable with a destruction of the human species, enormous beyond any possible previous conception: on a most moderate calculation, he has found it necessary to multiply thirty-six millions by a thousand, in order to form an estimate—even then, an inadequate estimate—of those who have been actually slain in battles, or perished in a no less miserable manner by the dreadful consequences of war, in the four quarters of the globe, from the beginning of the world to the time in which his book was written, 1756. As to the blood which has reddened the face of Europe since that period, it is unnecessary to notice that, in the calculation, the number of men existing on the earth, Mr. B. computes at five hundred millions; the conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is, that the slaughter of mankind amounts to upwards of seventy times the number of souls that now dwell upon the globe! It should be remembered, that this is no random guess of Mr. Burke's: the work, which is the subject of the present observations, bears the most evident and unequivocal marks of study and of thought; in order to estimate the desolating carnage with which civil society has scourged the creation, Mr. B. has ransacked the records of remotest history: there is scarcely a conqueror of any eminence in atrocity, whose name is not mentioned in this bloody calendar; there is scarcely a kingdom in the four quarters of the globe, which is not specified as the theatre of some dreadful drama!—That a search for scenes of desolation, and a successful search too—should not leave on the mind a deep impression of the evil nature of that state of society which produced them, will hardly be contended; and on this ground it is, that I cannot help suspecting, that whatever irony might be mingled with the first pages of Mr. Burke's Vindication of

* A short account of these stones may be found in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

Natural Society, the latter were perfectly free from it. Under this idea, about a twelvemonth since, I wrote the following short Preface to a re-publication of a small impression of this tract, which, Mr. Editor, is very much at your service.

A. B. C.

PREFACE TO MR. BURKE'S
"VINDICATION," &c.

"THE design in reprinting Mr. Burke's most ingenious and eloquent "Vindication of Natural Society," is to display, during this awful season of hostility, in their own sanguinary colours, the wide-extended consequences of that ambition which has raged in the breasts of heroes and of kings, with such destructive and ungovernable fury; of that ambition, whose malignant influence, YET alive and vigorous, has existed from the remotest periods of antiquity—from the very birth of time; and whose insinuating poison has pervaded the obscurest corners of the creation, and blighted the fairest of its productions.

"It is a matter very unimportant to the public, whether Mr. Burke, in the following little tract, intended, under the mask of irony, a serious and deep-concerted attack on political society; or whether his design really was, what in his preface he professes, 'to show, that without the exertion of any considerable forces, the same engines which were employed for the destruction of religion, might be employed, with equal success, for the subversion of government!' Without the exertion of any considerable forces indeed! But the forces which Mr. Burke has brought into the field on this occasion, appear to be far too considerable, far too numerous and powerful, to have been intended for a mere military review; they wear much too warlike an aspect for any mock engagement; had any of the allies laid siege to a fort in our possession, and battered its walls and ramparts with their cannon, we should scarcely have given credit to their veracity, and have felt satisfied with being told—that it was only a *jeu d'esprit*—an amusement—simply the play of a few pop-guns, to try the strength of their powder before they engaged an enemy.

"But it is a matter of very serious importance, as it suggests reflections of a melancholy and humiliating nature, to consider, that a man who once could form so tremendous a calculation of human slaughter committed in the field of battle; that a man who once could feel the agonizing horrors which attend on war, and feeling could describe them with so rich and masterly a pencil; that a man who once could speak with honest detestation and abhorrence on the grovelling train of sycophants who surround a court; that a man who once concentrated the brilliancy of his talents to throw lustre on the cause of liberty; I say, it is a subject for very serious reflection, that such a man, now shaking off those virtuous patriotic principles—which hung, alas! too loosely around him; now blushing at the remembrance of his former humanity, should HIMSELF contribute to swell this mighty sea of slaughter; that he

should add to the horrors which himself explored; that he should turn the sycophant which himself detested; that he should deface the beauties of that cause which himself assisted to adorn—this is, indeed, an awful and important lesson! This teaches us of how transitory a nature is the zeal of patriots! This teaches us the weakness and inconsistency of man!

"Had Mr. Burke apostatized in some earlier period of his life; had he enlisted under the ministerial banners in his youthful days, and yielded to the allurements which wealth and power held out to him for the indulgence of some extravagant or luxurious propensities, we might, perhaps, have made some allowance for his weakness; in lamenting his defection, we might have pitied him, and felt, perhaps, some disposition towards forgiveness; but if, even under such circumstances of strong enticement, he must have forfeited every pretension to respectability, every claim to confidence; if even then we must have regarded him with an unfavourable and suspicious eye, "how much is he now to be abhorred, who, as he has advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country*!" Such abhorrence Mr. Burke has too much reason to apprehend; and he whose autumnal age would have secured him veneration, and whose talents, yet in their vernal vigour, would have encircled him with admiration and celebrity, must now, alas! exclaim, with the miserable Macbeth,

I have liv'd long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the fear, the yellow leaf:
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troop of friends,
I must not look to have!"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1655, two years after Oliver Cromwell was installed protector, the episcopalian, presbyterian, and independent ministers began to enter into friendly associations for brotherly council and advice. Mr. BAXTER drew up the articles of concord; they were revised by archbishop USHER, and adopted by several counties. Devonshire was divided into seven districts; in each of which a quarterly meeting was held of the ministers of the three denominations, and an annual assembly of all the ministers in each division. At their second annual meeting, an address was agreed to be presented to Cromwell, which I transcribe from the minutes for insertion in your useful Repository, as it may serve to throw light on the temper and spirit of the times.

* Quoted from one of the late Lord Chatham's Speeches.

These assemblies continued till the restoration and were highly useful in opening and preserving a friendly correspondence among the ministers, and the congregations were hereby assisted in procuring ministers of character and abilities for their vacant churches.

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE LORD PROTECTOR
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND,
&c.

*The humble Petition of the Ministers of the Gospel
in the county of Devon associated.*

May it please your Highness,

WE humbly crave leave here to tender to your Highness our most hearty acknowledgments of the signal happiness we at present enjoy in the free use of the holy ordinances of God; which, as much as some did erewhiles superstitiously corrupt and others would still more sacrilegiously abolish them, are yet by God's special Providence and your Highness' Protection graciously continued to his sinful Land in their power and purity. Blessed be the name of our merciful God, we have full Liberty to doe all the good we either can or ought.

Yet sadly weighing the many fearful dangers daily threaten'd to the Truthes of God and the peace of his People by the malicious contrivances of our common Enemy and his serpent-like Instruments, who have had no greater advantage than the unkind distances which we blush to remember, we held it our duty to lay aside the insisting on such smaller circumstantialities which have too long occasioned too great divisions among us, and in a brotherly agreement to contribute our mutual Councils for the better preservation of fundamentall Truthes and the happier promoting of the greater worke of God on the hearts of our People which we rejoice to looke on as the major business we have in the world. To this purpose we have had two general Meetings, the first on the 18th of October 1655 and the other the 21st of this inst. May. In each of which we found it not in vain to seek the face of our God, but assure ourselves we had his ear open to our Prayers on the days of our humiliation, because by his grace our hearts were so happily knit together the days following which we sweetly spent in brotherly consultations and amicable debates.

And whereas we cannot but take notice how unreasonably our faithfull doings have been misconstrued by some in the country and are jealous they may be as unworthily represented to your Highness, we humbly crave leave to profess to your Highness as in the presence of that great God (who knows all the secrets of all our hearts) that we have had no other aime in these our meetings than the necessary securing of the doctrine according to Godliness generally maintained in all the reformed Churches, the comforting the lives of our People to that holy doctrine which they pretend to embrace, and the leading of them to a peaceable and brotherly conversation by our exemplary practice.

And that your Highness may the better

discern the real truth of this our solemn Protestation, we have assumed the boldness to present to your Highness hands the particular results of all our chiefest debates which we are fully assured will readily receive your Highness' gracious approbation.

May it therefore please your Highness to vouchsafe us the favour to continue to looke on us as Ministers of Christ and to protect us so long as we shall be found faithful to the greater Interest of our Common Lord and his people. And we shall ever pray for the daily increase of all God's blessings on your Highness and his Commonwealth, and more especially for the flourishing of the Gospel whose great prerogative it is to sanctify them all.

Mr. FLAVEL, after the ejection in 1662, zealously and successfully exerted himself to unite the presbyterians and independents, and to form them into regular associations. In 1691, they held their first assembly; and they have met in May and September, from that period to the present. Formed for the purposes of brotherly council and advice, they have produced the happiest effects; but, as every human institution partakes of the imperfection of its origin, so this association being formed at a period when religious liberty was very imperfectly understood, it is no wonder that some of its rules should have breathed the contracted spirit of its pious, but misjudging founders. The assembly used formerly to take upon them to examine the testimonials of those who offered themselves candidates for the ministry; and they too often insisted upon such qualifications from the candidate as the scriptures never required: it was, therefore, chargeable with assuming an unlawful jurisdiction over the consciences of men. About the year 1752, a majority of the members of the assembly considered it in this light, and it no longer interferes in the election, or ordination, of ministers. Since this question was determined, nothing has occurred to destroy the peace and good temper of these meetings. Were the dissenting ministers, through the kingdom, to form similar associations, and cultivate the like friendly correspondence with their brethren, in their respective counties, upon our general principles as dissenters, it would be attended with the most beneficial consequences. It would bring protestant dissenters, of each denomination, better acquainted with each other, soften those asperities which jarring opinions are too apt to excite, deliver them from the fatal effects of their present divided uncon-

connected

needed state, and give them their share of influence and weight in every affair of consequence relative to themselves, or the interests of their country.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

Exeter, Sept. 7.

JAMES MANNING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS led into a train of reflections, a few days since, from perusing a paper in Dr. Johnson's *Rambler*, respecting works of fiction, in which he sanctions an opinion, which appears to have been generally received: that in narratives where historical veracity has no place, the most perfect models of virtue ought only to be exhibited. The arguments adduced in support of this notion, are those which regard the prevalence of example, the respect due to the innocence of youth, and the moral advantages which may be expected to result from engaging the affections on the side of virtue.

Notwithstanding the authority of so respectable a moralist, I am, I confess, inclined to suspect this reasoning to be fallacious. The greater proportion of modern novelists, from the incomparable Richardson, down to the humble purveyors for the circulating libraries, appear to have aimed at proceeding upon this principle: to calculate the effects produced by their labours upon the morals and manners of the age, might, perhaps, be an unpleasant and an invidious task. In the exquisite novel of *Clarissa*, impressed by its various excellencies, and carried away by the magic powers of a sovereign genius, we almost lose sight of the false and pernicious principles, the violations of truth and nature, the absurd superstitions and ludicrous prejudices with which, notwithstanding the author's rectitude of intention, it abounds. The character of *Clarissa*, a beautiful superstructure upon a false and airy foundation, can never be regarded as a model for imitation. It is the portrait of an ideal being, placed in circumstances equally ideal, far removed from common life and human feelings.

There has been much declamation respecting the beauty of truth, and yet we are continually supposing it necessary to veil her simple and majestic charms, to adorn her with the robe of falsehood, or, in her stead, solicitously to impose upon the minds of youth a semblance,

a deceptive appearance, a magic lantern of shadows, which can answer little other purpose than to amuse the imagination, and to bewilder and mislead the judgment. In fitting beings for human society, why should we seek to deceive them, by illusive representations of life? — Why should we not rather paint it as it really exists, mingled with imperfection, and discoloured by passion? “Familiar histories (justly observes Dr. Johnson) may be made of greater use than the solemnities of professed morality. — When an adventurer is made to act in such scenes of the universal drama, as may be the lot of any other man, young spectators fix their eyes upon him with attention, and hope, by observing his behaviour, to regulate their own practice when they shall be engaged in the like part.” “But vice (it is added) should always disgust wherever it appears, it should raise hatred by the malignity of its practices, and contempt by the meanness of its stratagems; nor should any grace or excellence be so united with it, as to reconcile it with the mind.” Would such delineations be consistent with truth and fact? Human nature seems to be at an equal distance from the humiliating descriptions of certain ascetic moralists, and the exaggerated eulogiums of enthusiasts. Gradations, almost imperceptible, of light and shade, must mingle in every true portrait of the human mind. Few persons are either wholly or disinterestedly virtuous or vicious; he who judges of mankind in masses, and praises or censures without discrimination, will foster innumerable prejudices, and be betrayed into perpetual mistakes: upon the most superficial appearances, he will yield himself up to excessive admiration and boundless confidence, or indulge in the bitterness of invective, and the acrimony of contempt. The consequences of judgments so erroneous, are too obvious to be insisted upon, or to require pointing out. “If the world be promiscuously described (says my author) I cannot see of what use it can be to read the account, or why it may not be as safe to turn the eye immediately upon mankind, as upon a mirror, which impartially shows all that presents itself.” Were we about to travel, or to settle in a new country, should we conceive it useless to acquire previous information of the difficulties to which we might be exposed, the accommodations which might be procured, the dispositions of the inhabitants, their laws, their usages,

and

and their manners? Should we think it wise to reject the advantages which might be derived from availing ourselves of the experience of our predecessors, and to rush, at once, without knowledge or precaution, on untried situations, and hazards, equally unexpected as explored. If the persons to whom we applied for information, far from representing circumstances as they really existed, should seek to beguile our imaginations, and amuse themselves by fanciful and Utopian descriptions of the country and its inhabitants; what opinions, when we discovered the deception, must we form of their kindness and integrity, and what effects would be likely to ensue to ourselves? This statement needs no application.

The business of familiar narrative should be to describe life and manners in real or probable situations, to delineate the human mind in its endless varieties, to develop the heart, to paint the passions, to trace the springs of action, to interest the imagination, exercise the affections, and awaken the powers of the mind. A good novel ought to be subservient to the purposes of truth and philosophy: such are the novels of Fielding and Smollet.

The beauty of romance consists principally in the display of a picturesque fancy, and the creative powers of a fertile and inventive genius. The excellence of a novel is of a distinct nature, and must be the result of an attentive observance of mankind, acute discernment, exquisite moral sensibility, and an intimate acquaintance with human passions and powers. A luxuriant and poetic style of composition accords with the legends of romance. The language of the novelist should be simple, unaffected, perspicuous, yet energetic, touching, and impressive. It is not necessary that we should be able to deduce from a novel, a formal and didactic moral; it is sufficient if it has a tendency to raise the mind by elevated sentiments, to warm the heart with generous affections, to enlarge our views, or to increase our stock of useful knowledge. A more effectual lesson might perhaps be deduced from tracing the pernicious consequences of an erroneous judgment, a wrong step, an imprudent action, an indulged and intemperate affection, a bad habit, in a character in other respects amiable and virtuous, than in painting chimerical perfection and visionary excellence, which rarely, if ever, existed. How deep

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is our regret, how touching our sympathy, how generous our sorrow, while we contemplate the noble mind blasted by the ravages of passion, or withered by the canker of prejudice! Such examples afford an affecting and humiliating lesson of human frailty, they teach us to soften the asperity of censure, to appreciate the motives and actions of our fellow-beings with candour, to distrust ourselves, and to watch with diffidence lest we should, even by the excess of our most amiable and laudable qualities, be precipitated into folly, or betrayed into vice. It is such examples that are the most calculated to be useful; they affect every heart, they are consistent with truth, for they do not calumniate the species. Our sympathy is faint with beings whose virtues, or whose crimes, are out of the sphere of our activity. "A God, an animal, a plant (says Lavater) are not companions for man; nor are the faultless." Among novelists of the present day, the author of Caleb Williams has afforded the best illustration of what I mean to inculcate. The development and struggles of the passions, in the character of Ferdinando Faulkland, is perhaps the most masterly performance of its kind. By the predominance of one strong, habitual, and fostered prejudice, the finest qualities are perverted, and the most fatal calamities involved. "He imbibed the poison of chivalry with his earliest youth—he was the fool of honour and of fame: a man, whom, in the pursuit of reputation, nothing could divert; who would have purchased the character of a true, a gallant, and undaunted hero, at the expence of worlds; and who thought every calamity nominal, but a stain upon his honour."

Fictitious histories, in the hands of persons of talents and observation, might be made productive of incalculable benefit; by interesting curiosity, and addressing the common sympathies of our nature, they pervade all ranks; and, judiciously conducted, would become a powerful and effective engine of truth and reform.

M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE following paper relative to the establishment of an Experimental Farm in the county of Durham, will interest all our intelligent readers, who, doubtless, are desirous of learning the farther progress of so important a design.—

THE Committee of the Durham Experimental Society of Agriculture seize the first opportunity

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opportunity of laying before the subscribers the steps taken towards fulfilling their intentions, and, at the same time, of submitting to their consideration a general view of the difficulties which attend the execution of the plan, and of the advantages of which, if properly managed, it promises to be productive.

The first object of the committee was to ascertain, with as much precision as possible, what funds the institution would require; they were aware, that if the business was taken up on too narrow a scale, the hopes of the subscribers would be defeated, and, perhaps, an impediment be thrown in the way of similar undertakings; and, on the other hand, it was necessary to make some selection among the almost innumerable objects of experiment which agriculture presents, and to proportion the establishment to the probable extent of their resources. With these views the estimate was formed, and the committee have not found reason to alter it materially; the original fund was, however, placed rather low, at 1000*l.* and, as the subscription has fallen short even of that sum, it will be absolutely necessary to commence the annual subscription this season, and to pay it, in future, at the beginning of each year.

Until the subscriptions amounted to nearly the sum required, no farther measures could be taken; with propriety; and before this happened, the season was so far advanced, that most of the farms that were to be entered upon at May day had been disposed of: one, however, which had been offered to the society, seemed, in many respects, well calculated for their purposes; but on this the committee were unwilling finally to determine, before they knew the opinion of a distinguished agriculturist, of whose powerful aid they expected to avail themselves in the prosecution of the undertaking. An unfavourable state of weather unfortunately prevented that gentleman from viewing the premises till near the close of December; and, as he thought them not altogether suited to the views of the society, without the addition of some adjoining lands, of which the committee could not command the possession, and soon afterwards declined accepting the management of the farm, it became necessary to abandon the idea of entering upon business this season. On the measures to be now pursued, the subscribers at large must determine, but the committee are unwilling to neglect this opportunity of stating their sentiments on the subject.

The farm may either be so conducted as to exhibit a model of rural economy; or, without attending to economical details, it may be dedicated to the investigation of the several qualities of those objects which engage a farmer's attention. An attempt to combine these very distinct departments, which may, at first sight, appear advisable, would, probably, prevent the accomplishment of either*.

If the first should be adopted by the society as their object, no great difficulty would attend the undertaking, neither would it be unproductive of advantage. It would excite a spirit of agricultural improvement; would exhibit the uses and defects of the different implements of husbandry; would tend to introduce a greater variety in the culture of tillage-lands, and a more advantageous rotation of crops; the most effectual means of restoring land impoverished by improper management, or of freeing it from springs or surface-water, by draining; in short, the most judicious treatment of land, under a variety of circumstances, and the most economical application of its produce, would be held out to the tenantry of the county, and the quantity of different articles of food, and the value of the land, be proportionably augmented. These, no doubt, are considerable advantages, but are greatly inferior to those which may be looked for from the other department of agricultural researches. They are, moreover, within the reach, in some degree, of every gentleman who cultivates a portion of his own property, and of, indeed, every tenant who joins the study to the practice of his art, and who possesses an adequate capital, and a lease of sufficient duration.

If the society turn their attention to that department to which, more strictly speaking, we ought to confine the appellation of *experimental agriculture*, the undertaking becomes, at once, more arduous, and more important. Few facts have been ascertained with due precision, and hence practical farmers are generally compelled to draw their conclusions from an inaccurate and delusive experience. To correct these erroneous deductions by accurate observation, and to furnish to practical husbandmen a body of well ascertained facts, on which they may rely with confidence in conducting their business, is the province of the philosophical agriculturist, and the objects which it involves are as important as any which can engage the attention of the public.

It is difficult to enumerate all the advantages to be derived from such an enquiry, conducted with ability and candour; but whoever reflects how little is known of the natural history of many useful plants; that their virtues and habits have never been properly investigated; that the defects and excellencies of different varieties of grains, with the soil, exposure, and cultures best adapted to each, are yet unascertained; and that we are equally ignorant of the same circumstances with regard to the useful grasses; that the chemical properties of soils, without an acquaintance with which our power of correcting their defects must be imperfect, have not been fully examined; that our knowledge of manures, of their respective nature, and mode of action, of their preservation, mixture,

* This distinction is very clearly laid down, and the necessity of keeping the two departments separately enforced, by DE ANDERSON,

in his report to the committee: the whole, indeed, of that masterly, though rapid sketch, is worthy of the high character of the author, and deserving of the attention of the society.

and application, is yet very defective; that the principles on which we ought to proceed in improving the breeds of useful animals, are not fully understood; whoever, in short, considers how often in every branch of this most important of all arts we meet with unfounded prejudices, or, at best, with plausible conjecture, may form some idea of the extensive advantages which mankind would derive from a well-conducted series of experiments in agriculture: but the difficulties which attend the attempt are also great, and it is of much importance that they should be maturely weighed before we engage in it.

To form a plan of experiment, in which the most important points of enquiry shall be selected, and so arranged in the series, that each may reflect light on the other, and the whole be conducted with as much simplicity of management as possible, is alone an arduous task; and although an agricultural experimentalist has not some of the obstacles to encounter which are met with in more abstruse sciences, there are difficulties almost peculiar to his researches, which can only be overcome by the utmost caution in planning, and the most unremitting attention in conducting experiments. The chemist, for example, may experience no small degree of difficulty in seizing and confining the substances on which he operates; but this is often compensated by the power of keeping them so fully under his control, and of excluding so completely the action of extraneous causes, that he can form his conclusion with the utmost confidence. The agricultural enquirer has neither the same difficulties, nor the same advantages; the objects of his attention are easily managed, but they are exposed to the influence of so many agents, they are so readily and so powerfully acted upon, by changes of the atmosphere, and by whatever affects the composition and cohesion of the soil, that it is only by frequently repeating his experiments, under a variety of circumstances, that he can hope to arrive at truth. Add to this, that in other departments of science, the duration of experiments is seldom considerable; but in agriculture they always occupy great part of a year, and often continue for a much longer period. From these circumstances, it is necessary that the manager of this department should not only be conversant with practical husbandry, but also possessed of an adequate knowledge of chemistry, and some other auxiliary branches of science, and be habituated to philosophical investigation; and to this it must be added, that as accurate conclusions cannot be formed if every article is not brought to account, his integrity must be above suspicion, and his attention unwearied. But if the subscribers prefer the plan of a *pattern farm*, on which an improved system of rural economy may be pursued; philosophical knowledge need not be required of the manager; the other qualifications above enumerated, will, however, be necessary for this purpose also.

Such, after the fullest consideration, are the sentiments of the committee on the institution; they will now only add that, as its success must

greatly depend on the possession of a well-adapted farm, an early attention ought to be paid, by the subscribers, to that important object.

Durham, August 5, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a collector and lover of coins from my early youth, I have been much pleased and instructed by the disquisitions which have appeared in your interesting pages, by CIVIS, V. F. of Newcastle, and D. — D. promises (June, p. 441) a continuance of his communications; but writes very modestly, and with great deference to you. I hope, however, that, for the gratification of the taste which appears to predominate in several of your readers and correspondents, you will be pleased to encourage a repetition of his favours. No person can dispute the general instruction which must be derived from his hint of rendering the descriptions of such pieces, as may be transmitted to you for representation, vehicles for discussing the nature, properties, allusions, or present state of the objects which they exhibit. I adopt this hint, and inclose, herewith, a good impression of a new provincial halfpenny, submissively referring to your judgment, as my predecessor D. does, whether it be worthy of occupying a spare corner of a plate in your respectable literary Journal.

Previous to describing it, I must premise, in general, with regard to such “unauthorised money,” as V. F. very properly terms these pieces, in his well-written paper (May, p. 352) that I entirely concur with him in hoping, that they may soon only be seen in the cabinets of medallists; for as to their appearing as a medium for circulation, little public benefit is to be expected from them in that light. Our magistrates, indeed, have lately very properly suppressed the circulation of all such private mintage in this city. It may be regretted, that such good and weighty coins as our first Edinburgh halfpenny, bearing St. Andrew on his cross, those of which I now send you a specimen, and some other good ones, should share in the proscription; yet they have of late *kept such bad company*, that it was impossible to prevent their participating in the punish-

* A representation of the medal shall appear, if necessary, on a plate of similar medals, in a future Number.

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ment

ment threatened by the proverb and the prophecy.

We impatiently look for the general diffusion of the magnificent copper currency, promised by his majesty's late proclamation, on which all private coins, pledges, or tokens, must speedily vanish; and the desirable improvements in their fabric, suggested by CIVIS, be precluded, by the non-existence of their objects.

The obverse of the piece inclosed bears a representation of the east front of our "new university," at present building. It is the greatest edifice ever attempted in Scotland—I say *attempted*; for many of our most judicious citizens doubt, as I do, if we shall in this generation witness its completion.

The chief object of my present paper is, to impart to your English readers some particulars concerning the state of the university; and of this building *, intended for the more elegant and convenient accommodation of her professors and students. At the close of the session, 1792, we had, by a list, then made, a copy of which I procured from one of the professors,

Students of Divinity	—	138
Law	—	102
Physic	—	449
General Classes	—	415

In all — 1104

And since then the number has certainly not decreased. Our principal, and twenty-eight professors, are all, with perhaps two or three exceptions, men truly eminent, respectable, and well-versed in the different branches of science which they teach. The distinguished abilities of the professors of anatomy, chemistry, practice of physic, moral philosophy, and rhetoric, are justly respected, and well known throughout all Europe; and our diplomas for graduate physicians, have long been highly esteemed in every nation. Some severe strictures might be made on the *exceptions* noticed; but I forbear. Unless talents, and a disposition towards strenuous exertion in the performance of duty, shall have been either bestowed by the great Maker, or the result of unwearied and successful application, little reformation is to be hoped for from the reprehensions

of a writer, who, for several reasons, chooses to veil himself in anonymous obscurity.

The old building is very mean, and quite disproportioned to the dignity and utility of our venerable university. A new one was therefore indispensable; and I am none of those who disapprove of the extent and costliness of the proposed edifice; excepting, in one point: that the dwelling-houses, intended for the professors, are perhaps too large and showy, in proportion to the manner of living to which their incomes confine them.

By the last estimate, about 80,000*l.* was to be the sum which should complete the building; but of this sum, only about 30,000*l.* has been procured, and applied to its purpose;—5000*l.* has been liberally contributed, it is said, by his majesty, but nothing by our exhausted national exchequer; the remainder being provided by the munificent subscriptions of individuals, and corporate and trading companies, in all parts of the world; many gentlemen, now established in different climes, having gratefully remembered their *alma mater*, and contributed to her renovation. Yet, as may be supposed, the building is in a very imperfect state. Only a part of the north-west corner is finished, wherein the classes of

Anatomy,
Midwifery,
Theory of Physic,
Practice of Physic,
Materia Medica,
Scottish Law,
Moral Philosophy, and
Greek,

are provided with complete apartments, and now receive lectures. Part of the east front, represented on the coin, is roofed in; intended to accommodate the principal and six of the professors, in dwelling-houses, but these houses are still unfinished. The chemistry and natural philosophy classes attend in the old college; to which may be added, the divinity-hall, and one or two small rooms, in which instruction is still administered to some classes, which consist of a few students, who are under the necessity of resorting to the old buildings.

This east front extends 255 feet, and the north and south fronts 358 feet.—The new library is proposed to be a magnificent hall, 160 feet in length, and the museum to be stored in an apartment of equal dimensions; these, however,

* It is assumed, that the word "university" may be legitimately used in two senses, as the literary seminary, and as the building which accommodates it.

are not yet prepared for the reception of the books, the anatomical preparations, the philosophical apparatus, the natural history, the medals, &c. which all still remain at their old quarters.

The reverse of the piece now transmitted to you, alludes to the profession of the persons who issued it, that of seedsmen and nurserymen. A gardener is employed planting a shrub, and at a distance, a wooded hill appears. I have been at some pains in tracing the derivation of the legend, "*Neu Jénes*," &c. which is formed, with some alteration, from two lines in Virgil's second Georgic.

Edinburgh, Aug. 26.

O. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POETRY OF HYWEL AB OWAIN,
(CONCLUDED).

THE EIGHTH PIECE.

Gorhofez Hywel vab Owain; e hun a'i cânt.

TŌN wen orewyn â orwlyg bez
Gwyzva Ruvawn Bevyr, ben teyrnez,
Carav traças 'Loegyr, 'leudir goglez, heziw,
Ac yn amgant ei 'liw 'llaws callez.
Carav a'm 'frozes rybued mez,
Myn y dyhaez myr maith gywryfez;
Carav ei theulu, a'i thew annez yndi,
Ac wrth voz ei 'ri rwyvaw dyhez;
Carav ei morva, a'i mynyzez;
A'i caer ger ei goed; a'i çain direz,
A'i dolyz, a'i dwyry, a'i dyfrynez;
A'i gwylain gwynion, a'i gwypm wreigez.
Carav ei milwyr, a'i meirç hywez;
A'i goed, a'i çedryn, a'i çyvannez;
Carav ei meulyz, a'i mân veillion arnaw,
Myn yd gavas faw fytyr orvolez.
Carav ei brôez, braint hywrez;
A'i difaith mawrvaith; a'i maranez,
Wy a vu, Mab Duw! mawr a 'ryvez—
Mor yw eilon mygyr, maint y 'rvez!—
Gwneuthum â gwith gwaew gwaith arzerçez,
Y 'rwng glyw Powys a glwys Wynez;
Ac i ar welw gân, gynniv 'ryfez,
Gorpywy oillyngdawd o alltudez:
Ni daliav dyheu oni del y'mhlaid:
Breuzwaid a'i dywaid, a Duw a'i mez,
TŌn wen orewyn â orwlyg bez!

TŌn wen orewyn, wyçyr wrth drewyz,
Gygliw ag arien awr yd gynnys,
Carav y morva yn Meirionyz,
Men ym bu vraig wen yn obenyç;
Carav yr èaws ar wyriaws wvz
Yn Cymmer-Deuzwvyr, dyfrynt iolyz.
Arglwyz nèv a lawr, gwawr gwyndodyz,
Mor bell o Geri Gaerlliwelyz,
Esgynais ar velyn o Vaeliennyç
Hyd yn nhir Reged, 'rwng nòs a dyz!
Gorpyvi cyn bwy bez buzai newyz
Tir Tegyngyl, tecav yn ei elvyz.
Çyd bwyvi carladawg, çerzed ovyz,
Gobwylled vy Nuwi vy nihenyz,
TŌn wen orewyn wyçyr wrth drew yz,

Cyvarçav i'r dewin gwerthevin,
Gwerthvawr wrth ei voz yn vrenin,
Cyfylltu canu cyfevin,
Çerz voliant, val y cânt Merzin,
I'r gwreigez, a'i mez vy mazzin mor hir,
Hwywezawg ynt am rîn.
Penav oll yn y gollawin,
O byrth Caer hyd borth Yfgewin:
Un yw'r vun â vyz cyfevin voliant,
Gwenlliant lliw havin,
Ail yw'r 'lail, o'r pall, pell vy mân i wrthi,
I am orthoç eurin,
Gweirvyl dæg, vy 'ræg, vy 'rîn ni gevais,
Ni gavas neb o'm 'lin;
Er vy 'laz i â 'lavnav deuvin,
'Rym gwalacth i gwraig brawdvaeth brenin!
A Gwladus wezus, wyl vebin vabwraig,
Govynaig y gwerin,
Açenav uçenaid gyvrin;
Mi a'i mawl â melyn eithin.
Moç gwelwyv, am nwyv yn ezain i wrthaw,
Ac i'm 'law vy 'lain,
'Leucu glaer, vy çwaer, yn çwerthin,
Ac ni çwarz ei gwr hi 'rag gorzin.

Gorzin mawr a'm dawr, a'm daerawd,
A hiraeth, yfiwaeth! çyfi nawd,
Am Nêst dæg, am dbyç avallvlawd;
Am Berwevr, bervez vy mheçawd;
Am Enerys, wryr, ni warawd i'm hoen,
Ni orpo hi diweirdawd!
Am Hunyz, devnyz hyd dyzbrawd;
Am Hawis, vy newis devawd.—
Çeveisî vun, dyun diwyrnawd;
Çeveisî zwy, handid mwy eu molawd;
Çeveisî dair, a fedair, â fawd;
Çeveisî bymp o rai gwypm eu gwyn-gnawd;
Çeveisî gweg, heb odeg peçawd,
Gwen-glaer, 'uç gwen-gaer yz ym daerawd;
Çeveisî faith, ag ev gwaith gorçgnawd;
Çeveisî wyth yn nhâl pwyth peth o'r wawd yr
gaint:—
Ys da daint 'rag tavawd.

THE TRANSLATION.

The Boast of Hywel, son of Owen; composed by himself.

Fair foam-crowned wave, spraying over the sacred tomb of Ruvon the Brave, the chief of princes, behold, this day. I love the utmost hate of England, a flat and unenergetic land, with a race involved in every wile.—I love the spot that gave me the much-desired gift of mead, where the seas extend a tedious conflict; I love the society and thick inhabitation therein, and which, obedient to its lord, directs its views to peace; I love its sea-coast and its mountains, its city bordering on its forest, its fair landscape, its dales, its waters, and its vales; its white sea-mews, and its beauteous women. I love its warriors, and its well-trained steeds; its woods, its strong holds, and its social domicil. I love its fields, clothed with tender trefoils, where I had the glory of a mighty triumph. I love its cultivated regions, the prerogative of heroism; and its far-extending wild; and its sports of the chase, which, Son of God! have been great and wonderful—

How

How sleek the melodious deer, and in what plenty found!

I achieved, by the push of a spear, an exalted deed, between the chief of *Powys* and happy *Gwynnes*; and, upon the pale-hued element of ever-struggling motion, may I accomplish a liberation from exile! I will not take breath until my party comes: a dream declares it, and God wills it to be, fair foam-crowned wave foraying over the grave*.

Fair foam-crowned wave, impetuous in thy course, like in colour to the hoar when it accumulates, I love the sea-coast in *Meirionys*, where I have had a white arm for a pillow; I love the nightingale upon the privet-brake in *Cymmer Ddwyr*, a celebrated vale. Lord of heaven and earth, the glory of the blest, though so far it is from *Ceri* to *Caerliwelys*, I mounted the yellow steed, and from *Merlhenys* reached the land of *Raged* between the night and day! Before I am in the grave, may I enjoy a new blessing from the land of *Tegynygl* of fairest aspect.—Since I am a love-wight, one inured to wander, may God direct my fate! fair foam-crowned wave of impetuous course.

I will implore the divine Supreme, the Wonderful in subjugating to his will, as king, to create an excellent muse, for a song of praise to the women, such as *Merzin* sung, who have claimed my bardic lore so long, who are so tardy in dispensing grace. The most eminent of all in the west I name, from the gates of *Chester* to the port of *Ysgewin*: the first is the nymph who will be the subject of universal praise, *Gwenliant*, whose complexion is like the summer's day. The second is another of high state, far from my embrace, adorned with golden necklace, fair *Gweirayl*, from whom nor token nor confidence have I obtained, nor has any of my race; though I might be slain by two-edged blades, she, whose foster-brother was a king, should be my theme. And next for the handsome *Guladus*, the young and modest virgin, the idol of the multitude—I utter the secret sigh; I will worship her with the yellow blossoms of the furze. Soon may I see my vigour roused to combat, and in my hand my blade, bright *Leuca*, my companion, laughing, and whose husband laughs not, from anxiety. Great anxiety oppresses me, makes me sad, and longing, alas! is habitual for fair *Neth*, for her who is like the apple-tree blossom; and for *Perweur*, the centre of my desire; for *Generys*, the chaste, who grants not a smile for me—may continence not overcome her! for *Hunys*, whose fame will last till the day of doom; for *Hawis*, who claims my choicest eulogy. On a memorable day I had a nymph; I had a second—more be their praise! I had a

third, and a fourth, with prosperity; I had a fifth of those with a skin white and delicate; I had a sixth bright and fair, avoiding not the temptation, above the white walls did she arrest me; I had a seventh, and this was satiety of love; I had eight, in recompence for a little of the praise which I sung—but she teeth must opportunely bar the tongue.

The above, Mr. Editor, concludes what is preserved of the poetry of *Hywel ab Owain*. His compositions have no great deal of intrinsic merit to recommend them to notice; but I was induced to translate the whole, to satisfy your correspondent B. supposing, at the same time, that they might prove acceptable to many of your curious readers, more as a delineation of the manners of a prince, passing through a short life of ferocious warfare, than as a favourable specimen of the Welsh poetry of the twelfth century. I remain, your's, &c.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your correspondent, SINBORON, freely confesses that his habits are *unscientific*, it clearly follows, that, with such habits, he will not be able to understand a *scientific* account of happiness. Indeed, so far from having acquired scientific habits, his letter plainly shows, that he has not yet fled from the obscure informations of sense; or, in Homeric language, that he is still a captive in the magic bowers of *Circé*. This is evident from the following assertions: "Happiness, as well as pleasure, being a *general* term, is expressive of no *idea*." And again, "happiness surely arises from a series of individual *sensations*." Till *Mercury*, therefore, that is, *reason*, frees him from his dire captivity, it is absurd to expect that he will understand what happiness is, or, which is still more important, possess any portion of *true* felicity.

Hoping, however, that he will soon liberate himself from his disgraceful bondage, and after having, in like manner, fled from the detaining charms of *Calypso*, or the phantasy, arrive at the palace of *Alcinous*, or, *scientific energy*; and thus, at length, regain the empire of soul, and become united with his long-lost *Penelope*, that is, *legitimate philosophy*; entertaining these hopes, I shall reply to the following parts of his letter:

"I cannot comprehend (says he) how the nature or being of a thing consists in that part of the thing which is most excellent;

* This passage cannot be well understood, but by supposing it to allude to the departure of his brother, Madog, out of Wales, at the time when he is said to have discovered land far in the great sea of the west, which subsequent facts point out to have been America.

excellent; or how this is proved, because nothing can have a more principal subsistence than being." To a person who has been in the habit of thinking deeply, nothing certainly can be clearer than this position. But, perhaps, it may be rendered more generally obvious, by attending to the definition of *being*, given by the Greek logicians. *Being* (say they) is a thing subsisting from itself, and which is independent of any thing else for its subsistence. This definition, very justly assigns to *being* the nature of a receptacle and foundation, in consequence of its being the recipient and support of other things, which are properly called accidents, and which cannot subsist by themselves. The truth of this definition, too, is confirmed by the etymology of the word *substance*, which is synonymous with *being*: for this word implies that which *stands under* something different from itself.

It is evident, therefore, that nothing can have a more principal subsistence than *being*, since *being* can exist without other things; but other things are wholly dependent on *being* for their subsistence. But that which is the principal is the most excellent thing—*being* is the principal; and, therefore, *being* is the most excellent thing. Hence, if intellect is our most excellent, it is also our principal part; and, consequently, is that in which our very essence consists.

SINBORON likewise observes, "That, allowing me all I contend for, I have merely taken a view of the *possibilities* of happiness arising from the nature of youth and man, without, in the least, considering the impediments which arise against that happiness, from the existing *evils of society*; evils which render man more unhappy than the child, precisely in that degree in which he has greater capacities of enjoyment." By this, SINBORON takes it for granted, that happiness cannot subsist in conjunction with the existing evils of society; that every man must unavoidably yield to the pressure of misfortune; and that intellectual good cannot be enjoyed, while calamity is present. But the writings and the lives of the most venerable heroes of antiquity sufficiently prove, that those who *truly* possess intellectual good, are not deprived of it by the hand of violence, or the ravages of disease; but that this is a good situated beyond the power of chance, and the reach of change; in short, they prove, that though health and the necessities of life are requisite to the

enjoyment of intellect in *perfection*, yet the truly worthy man, will not be *miserable* in the midst of the greatest poverty and pain: but his intellectual splendour will assiduously shine in the penetralia of his soul, like a bright light secured in a watch tower, which shines with unremitted splendour, though surrounded by stormy winds and raging seas.

The only difference, indeed, that outward circumstances can produce in the conduct of the worthy man, seems to be this: that in adversity he will energize *magnanimously*, but in prosperity *magnificently*; but all his energies will be attended with felicity, though the degree of it will be greater in some circumstances than in others.

"The good man's energies (says Plotinus*) are not entirely prevented by the changes of fortune, but different energies will take place in different fortunes, yet all of them equally honest, and those, perhaps, more honest, which rightly compose jarring externals. But the energies of his contemplation, if they respect things particular, will, perhaps, be such as he ought to produce from enquiry and consideration; but the greatest discipline always resides with him, and this more so, though he should be placed in the *bull of Phalaris*. For what is there pronounced in agony, is pronounced by that which is placed in torment, the *external and shadowy man*†, which is far different from the *true man*‡, who, dwelling by himself, so far as he necessarily resides with himself, never ceases from the contemplation of universal good."

Your's, &c.

Manor-Place, Watworth. T. TAYLOR.

THE ENQUIRER. No. XIV.

QUESTION:—*What has been the probable Origin of the Notion of Personal Plurality in the Divine Nature?*

A DEO SIMPLICISSIMO RECEDUNT GRADATIM RERUM PRODUCTARUM CLASSES.—Burnet, Arch. Phil.

THE CLASSES OF EMANATIONS RE-CEDE, BY DECREES, FROM THE PERFECT SIMPLICITY OF THE DIVINE NATURE.

IT was an observation of Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic sect, "The gods of the people are many, but the

* In his books on Felicity.—See p. 44 of my translation of Five Books of Plotinus.

† i. e. the irrational part of our nature.

‡ i. e. the rational soul.

God of nature is One*." The distinction is natural, and the remark, in the main, agrees with fact. While fear and ignorance people the universe with imaginary divinities, philosophy, contemplating the relation of causes and effects, and the established harmony of the universe, infers the existence of one intelligent and powerful Agent. It might, at first view, seem clear, that the distribution of Antisthenes must exhaust the subject, and that every believer in divinity must either be a monotheist or a polytheist. In the theological history of the world, it has, however, strangely happened, that a third class has arisen, which has endeavoured to unite the apparently contrary ideas of unity and plurality, and have held, that the deity is, at the same time, both one and many. And this paradoxical opinion has not been the distinguishing tenet of a single mystical sect, among whom confusion of intellect might be expected to accompany wildness of fancy, but the common belief of profound philosophers, and learned theologians, through a long succession of ages.

Whence has a notion which, apparently, confounds all our numerical ideas, sprung? By what means has it obtained, and preserved, such general and lasting credit? Is it possible to account for its rise and dissemination, by a natural process? Or, must we be compelled to admit the improbable supposition, that the eternal Power has interrupted the established order of the universe, to communicate, to a part of the inhabitants of this globe, information concerning himself, which it is, after all, impossible that they should understand? The enquiry is curious; and the connection which has been long established between this doctrine and the state of religion, and even of civil society, renders it important.

Traces of the notion of plurality in the divine nature are, unquestionably, to be found in the most ancient records and monuments of the oriental nations. In Hindoostan, which claims the honour of being the cradle of science—a claim which modern investigation seems to confirm—this notion has been co-eval with the earliest institutions of which accounts are preserved. From the sacred books of the Hindoos, in which their ancient laws, history, and fables are preserved, and which are admitted by Sir William Jones, Mr. Dow, and others,

who have made accurate enquiry upon the spot, to be some of the oldest writings in the world, it is indisputably certain, that this people, in very remote antiquity, were possessed of the doctrine of one supreme deity, and entertained sublime conceptions of his attributes and providence. Abstraction has never produced more pure and refined ideas of the first source of being; imagination has never exhibited his perfections and operations in richer colouring than are to be found in various parts of these writings. The abstract, metaphysical terms, under which the deity is described, renders it highly probable, that the Hindoo Brachmans, in the earliest period of which any record remains, were believers in the simple unity of the divine nature. In communicating religious notions to the people, they, however, found it necessary to clothe them with metaphors and allegories. The one eternal Deity they exhibited under three distinct characters, as creator, preserver, and destroyer: under the first of these characters they gave him the name of Brahma; under the second, that of Vishnou; under the third, that of Sheva. The operations of Deity thus distinguished, the great Operator himself soon came to be contemplated and worshipped as three distinct persons. Concerning each person allegorical fables were, in abundance, issued from the rich store-house of oriental fancy: these fables gave rise to numerous ceremonies; each divine person had his appropriate sect; among these sects violent quarrels arose, in which the worshippers of Vishnou and Sheva united against those of Brahma, and defeated them; the worship of Brahma was destroyed, his temples overturned, and his sect dissolved. Since this revolution, which is said to have happened 5000 years ago, the Hindoos have been divided into two leading sects, the followers of Vishnou, and those of Sheva; and Brahma has had no temples, nor any distinct worship, except that the Brahmins, on account of their supposed origin, address their morning prayers to him, and in honour of him perform certain ceremonies; still, however, through the period of these changes, the remembrance of the origin of these divinities was preserved, and Brahma, Vishnou, and Sheva, continued to be worshipped as a triple divinity, or trinity, under the name of Trimourti, or Tritvam, denoting the re-union of the three powers. The representation of the

* Cic. de Nat. Deor. l. 1, c. 13.

the deity, by a human figure with three heads, may be often seen in the temples on the coasts of Orix and Coromandel. In the pagoda of Elephanta, near Bombay, is a vast triple-headed statue, of great antiquity. A temple wholly consecrated to this kind of divinity is found at Perpenade, in the kingdom of Travancore; and an annual festival, under the name of Ananda Vourdon, is celebrated, in which the three powers are conjointly worshipped by vast crowds of people. In the Sanscreeet language, this image is called Tetratreya; a term, remarks Mr. Maurice, which could not have been found in that language, had not the worship of a trinity subsisted full two thousand five hundred years; for it is so long since that language was current in India. Another perpetual memorial of the Hindoo notion of three powers united in one divinity, remains in the use of the mystical word *AUM*, each letter, respectively, denoting the creating, the preserving, and the destroying, or regenerating power; a word which, in the laws of Menu, probably delivered about 1300 years before Christ, a Brahman is required to pronounce at the beginning and end of a lecture on the Veda*.

In the fables and sacred poetry of the Hindoos, the one great Being, called, in the neuter gender, Brahme, is the source of all existence. By an exertion of his will, he became an active creating power, under the masculine name of Brahma, "the great forefather of all spirits." Hence proceeded, by emanation, or production from his own substance, Vishnou, Sheva, and, either immediately or mediately, other powers, to which were given personal characters and appropriate operations, fabulously described. These powers, though personified, and made objects of worship, were contemplated as still united to the first source, like branches of a tree to the parent trunk; and thus the divine nature was conceived to possess, at once, unity and plurality: the same ideas may be traced through all the Eastern nations. Among the Persians, Oromades, the good principle, and Arimanius, the source of evil, were derived from the first fountain of being, whom they called Mithras, and

to whom they gave the appellation of *τρίπλευρος*, triple. The Osiris, Isis, and Typhon, of Egypt, appear to correspond to the Brahma, Vishnou, and Sheva, of India. Brahma is, by the Hindoos, represented as in the act of creation, floating on the surface of the vast abyss, while he reclines on the expanded leaf of the lotus: the figure of Osiris, in Egypt, is recumbent on the same plant†. The lotus is held sacred both in Egypt and in India. There is a sufficient similarity between the deities, the rites, and the ancient statues of Egypt and India, to render it probable that the one borrowed from the other: and the Hindoo Brahmans, who have always been inflexibly tenacious of their religious institutions, and in whom it would have been an heinous violation of the precepts of their religion to quit their native shores, in search of foreign divinities, are much less likely to have visited Egypt, than the Egyptian priests to have travelled from the Nile to the Ganges, in search of wisdom. A tradition is said to remain among the Hindoos, that priests formerly came from Misr, the ancient name of Egypt, to visit the Brahmans. Traces remain of similar visits from the Persian sages; and Ammianus Marcellinus ‡ relates, that the Brahmans were visited by the Persian Zoroaster. Many circumstances, in short, concur to establish a probability that the notion of plurality in the divine nature originated with the ancient Indian Brahmans, and spread from this source through the east. But, however this be, there can be little doubt, that the notion generally prevailed in the Eastern nations long before it appeared among the philosophers of Greece.

From the schools of Egypt§, Orpheus, a native of Thrace, who flourished before the Trojan war, imported into Greece the doctrine that the Deity, from eternity, consisted of a compound nature, active and passive, and that he sent forth, from himself, all spiritual and material beings. This doctrine, of the emanation of all beings from God, long continued to be taught in the mythological writings of Hesiod, and other Grecian cosmogonists. Pythagoras, the father of one of the great schools of Grecian philosophy, upwards of five hundred years before Christ, travelled into Egypt, and, perhaps, into Persia and India, in search of wisdom.

* See Asiatic Researches; Maurice's Indian Antiquities; Voyage de Sonnerat; Dow's Introductory Dissertation to History of Hindoostan; Institutes of Hindoo Laws.

† Herodot. l. i.

‡ L. xiii. § Diod. sec. l. iv. c. 25.

and on his return, taught, under the obscure symbol of numbers, the emanation of all intelligences from one Divinity, as numbers are derived from monad, or unity. In the other great stock of Grecian philosophy, the Ionic school, (founded a century before the Ionic, by Thales) Plato, who visited both the Egyptian and Pythagorean schools, though he followed Anaxagoras in separating the active principle in nature from the material mass, and held them to have been eternally distinct from each other, nevertheless has been commonly understood to admit the notion of emanation, and, consequently, that of plurality, in his doctrine concerning the divine nature. From comparing various parts of his obscure writings on this subject, it has been inferred to have been his doctrine, that there are, in the unity of the divine essence, three personal subsistences: the first, *το ον*, or *το αγαθον*, the being, or the good, the cause of all things; the second, *λογος*, reason; the third, *ψυχη*, the soul of the world; the two latter derived or produced by emanation from the former, and, together, forming a trinity of subsistences in the divine essence. This explanation of his doctrine has, it is true, been controverted; and it has been ingeniously maintained*, that no intimations of plurality in the divine nature are to be found in his writings. Whatever was Plato's real doctrine, which it may still be difficult to ascertain, it is certain, however, that this notion was supposed to be taught in his works, and was received as a theological dogma by his followers, both Pagan and Christian, in the Alexandrian school.

Through the period of the Grecian sects, philosophy still continued to be taught in India, Persia, Chaldaea, and other Eastern countries†. When, about a hundred years before the Christian æra, philosophy took her principal station at Alexandria, philosophers from the east, as well as from the west, flocked thither, and brought with them their peculiar systems. The ancient doctrine, taught by Zoroaster and other Oriental philosophers, which explained the origin of things by the principle of emanation from an eternal source, met with a welcome reception, and gradually spread

through the Pagan, Jewish, and Christian schools.

The Pagan followers of Plato gradually departed from his system; and, in the third century, Plotinus, and others, adopting the emanative doctrine, not only taught, that within the divine essence are included three principles: the primary essential good; mind, or intellect; and soul, or the active principle of life; but that the human soul, and even matter, were remoter emanations from the first fountain.

The Oriental doctrine was incorporated somewhat earlier into the Jewish system. A numerous colony of Jews had, from the time of Alexander, been settled in Alexandria. Another body, who had, probably, during the Babylonish captivity, fled into Egypt for refuge, had formed themselves into an ascetic sect, called Essenes, one branch of whom, under the name of Therapeutæ, had formed a large society near the city. Among these Jews, especially the latter class, the doctrines of Pagan philosophy, Oriental and Grecian, found a ready reception, and were admitted into their mysteries, in the form of allegorical interpretations of the law. The doctrine of a plurality of personal subsistences, produced by emanation, in the divine nature, was particularly suited to the genius of these mystics: and among them was probably framed, or, at least, begun, that wonderful mass of metaphysical fictions, the Jewish-Cabbala, in which the notion of plurality in unity appears in all its splendour. In this fanciful system, the first emanation from the eternal fountain is, itself, the source of ten other emanations, which are substantial powers, and, in their turn, send forth other subordinate natures down to matter, the most distant production of divine energy: all existing forms are only expansions of deity by various degrees of emanation, and plurality in the divine essence becomes indefinite. This system existed in embryo among the Jews, in Egypt, long before the birth of Christ; and its leading tenet was, probably, conveyed to Palestine at the time when the Pharisees, who had been driven into Egypt under Hyrcanus, returned, with many other Jews, into their own country. Philo, an illustrious and learned Jew of Alexandria, born a few years before Christ, was a great admirer of the writings of Plato, and adopted his language and sentiments, but not without a strong

* See Dr. Morgan's Investigation of the Trinity of Plato.

† Clem. Alex. Strom. l. i.

strong tincture of that mystical spirit which gave birth to the cabbala. His allegorical and fanciful method of writing concerning divine powers, might contribute towards disseminating among his countrymen, the notion of plurality in the divine nature.

About the commencement of the Christian æra, we find traces of an extravagant abuse of the doctrine of emanation, under the name of Gnosticism, similar to that of the Jewish Cabbala. Certain professors of the Oriental philosophy seem to have borrowed from the Greeks, with whom they had intercourse in Alexandria, the name of Gnostics, to express their pretensions to a perfect knowledge of the divine nature. From the infinite fountain of deity, they conceived various orders of substantial powers, to flow, yet still to be comprehended within the (πληρωμα) plenitude of the divine nature: to these they gave the general name of (αιωνες) æons, and conceiving them to be productive, they described them as male and female. Simon Magus, the Samaritan fanatic, or impostor, persuaded his countrymen, that he was an æon of high rank, when "he gave out that he was "some Great One," and was revered as the Great Power of God." We are told, that he ascribed a similar kind of divine nature to his wife, Helena, pretending that she was inhabited by a female æon.

Among the early converts to Christianity were many who embraced the doctrines of the Gnostics, and have been hence called Gnostic heretics. The apostle Paul probably refers to the Gnostic generations of æons, when he cautions Timothy against giving heed to "endless genealogies," and "old wives' fables." The first epistle of John is expressly pointed against one sect of Gnostic Christians, who, according to the emanative system, judging it dishonourable to the son of God to be connected with matter, held that the body of Christ had no real existence, but was a mere phantom.

But, though the early propagators and teachers of Christianity rejected the Gnostic heresies, they seem not to have been altogether free from the influence of the Oriental system of emanation, or indeed "to have differed," materially, "from the heretics, in their prime abstract principles and modes of reasoning." Having imbibed the notion then spreading in the Jewish, as well as Alexandrian schools, that substantial powers were produced by emanation in the divine nature; and having, many of them, read

the writings of Philo, and of Plato, under the influence of this notion, they were easily led to believe, that the *logos*, or divine reason, had received, by the emanative power of the first principle, a substantial personal existence within the divine essence, and that this *logos* had united himself to Jesus. This appears evidently to have been the idea of Justin Martyr, who speaks of Christ as "a certain rational power which God begat of himself before all creatures," and calls him "the reason, of which the whole human race partakes." Tatian, Athenagoras, Theophilus, and Tertullian, who all flourished in the second, or at the beginning of the third century, clearly express the same notion. Tertullian, however, takes great pains to assure his reader, that by the reason or word, sent forth from God, he means, not an act or quality, but a substance. His argument is curious: "What proceeded from so great a substance, and made such great substances, is not itself void of substance*."

If this be a just representation of the state of opinions on this subject in the second century, it may be difficult to assign a good reason, why it should not apply to the first. The evangelist John, in particular, whose gospel was probably not written till towards the close of the first century, and who, as we have already seen, was no stranger to the doctrine of emanation, might have been led, in the same way as Justin Martyr and others, to a belief, that his master had been animated by the first divine emanation within the essence of Deity, the *logos*; and this notion might have led him to write (supposing it to be his) the introduction to his gospel, and might have suggested the expression (μονογενες) only begotten, and several others of the same class. Some passages in the epistolary parts of the New Testament may, perhaps, admit of a similar explanation, on the supposition, that the apostles borrowed † terms from the Gnostic system, or Jewish cabbala,

The notion and belief of real subsistences, produced by emanation within the divine essence, being in this manner in-

* See the passages here referred to, cited at length in Dr. Morgan's Investigation, p. 111—115.

† See Mr. Manning's *Affize Sermons*, notes.

‡ Dr. Hey's *Lectures in Divinity*, vol. ii. p. 384.

roduced, it is easy to perceive by what steps the doctrine of a Trinity in Unity might rise into an article of faith, and become, for centuries, a subject of controversy, without supposing it to have been taught by divine revelation. It seems much more probable, that the notion of plurality in the divine nature has originated in the manner above described, than that it was revealed as a sacred doctrine to the ancient Hebrews, and passed from them to other Eastern nations, to the Grecian philosophers, and to the Christian fathers. While other Oriental writings abound with passages clearly expressive of this doctrine, no certain traces of it can be found in the Hebrew scriptures. The early Hebrew schools appear to have been strangers to that metaphysical subtlety which produced and disseminated this notion among the Hindoos and Persians. The doctrine existed, and seems to have given rise to sects, institutions, and fables, before the Pentateuch was written. Moses, who was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," was certainly not the parent of their philosophy. It is altogether improbable, that the Egyptians would receive any sacred mysteries from a despised race of foreign slaves, or that the Brahmins of India would borrow doctrines from the descendants of Abraham before they had a national existence. No other proof that Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and other Grecian philosophers, drew their theological notions from the Hebrew fountain, has ever been adduced, than the bare assertion of several of the Christian fathers; concerning whom, it has been elegantly remarked*, that, "not contented with the bright sunshine which blazed around them, they would scarcely allow the benighted Heathen the dim taper of human reason, to guide their steps in their laborious travels over the dark mountains."

Unless, therefore, it can be proved, more clearly than it has ever yet been, that Jesus Christ himself taught by divine inspiration the doctrine of plurality in the essence of deity, this notion must be regarded as a metaphysical fiction, rather than as a sacred mystery. If archbishop Tillotson wished the Church of England well rid of the Athanasian creed, the whole Christian world may wish to disencumber their religion of a *dogma* which has produced endless controversies, and occasioned innumerable mischiefs.

Its constituted advocates, at least, must wish to be freed from the embarrassment of defending a proposition, to which they find it impracticable, or unsafe, to affix a meaning. In giving a distinct personal existence to the first source of being, to his reason, and to his power, and making them separate objects of worship, they perceive that they suppose three divine intelligences, or gods. In regarding the three distinctions as mere poetical personifications of attributes, or relative characters, of the Eternal One, they see that they, in fact, abandon the doctrine, and class themselves with heretics. They have, therefore, of late, prudently escaped from all altercation concerning the signification of the proposition, by confessing, that they do not understand it. It is explicitly acknowledged, that the word *person* is used to express a distinction of which we have no clear comprehension, and that the article "confounds all our conceptions, and makes us use words without meaning*." Thus, to retire into thick darkness may be convenient: "refelli enim non potest quod in tenebris absconditur." But may it not, without offence, be asked, what credit is done to religion, or what benefit can accrue to mankind, by retaining in the public forms of devotion, terms and propositions, which both to priests and people are "words without meaning?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the biographical notice of the late Mr. Keate, in your Magazine for last month, you have inadvertently omitted to mention one of his most successful productions: the "*Sketches from Nature, taken and coloured in a Journey to Margate*;" published in two vols. 12mo. an. 1779.—This, though a palpable, and, I believe, an acknowledged imitation of Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, contains so many just strictures on life and manners, enlivened by strokes of genuine humour and delicacy of sentiment, as to have been, at one time, an almost universal favourite; few, it may be supposed, if any, of the *professed imitators* of our admirable sentimentalist, have been more happy in their attempts than Keate.

I am, your's, &c.

Chapter Coffee-house, Sept. 14.

T. Z.

* Dr. Morgan's Investigation, p. 97.

† Dr. Hay's Lectures in Divinity, book iv. art. i.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE Author of a Book called *Mekkerchus Redivivus*, has endeavoured, with some argument, and more ridicule, to persuade the literary world, that the present mode of reading Latin and Greek verse is contrary to the practice of the poets themselves and their contemporaries, as well as destructive of that harmony which should arise from the metrical arrangement of the syllables. It is not my design, at present, to make a formal attack upon his new-old system, but to offer an objection, which, if he has been accurate in his statement of the practice of the ancients, cannot be very difficult to answer. It is, I believe, generally allowed, that the nicer ears of the Augustan age were disgusted by the rhiming hexameters, one of which is mentioned by a critic of some eminence, as giving particular offence. It is the following;

Vir precor uxori frater succurre forori.

Now it appears, on reading this verse according to the above system, that there is no rhyme in it; the prosody (which that mode of reading so closely follows) dividing the last syllable of *uxori* from the two former, and giving it additional strength on account of the pause: so that Ovid's notion of a rhyme was not superior to that of a worthy fabricator of Birth Day Odes, who, in one of his effusions, has the following couplet:

Set before ye, all the story,

Praising more high, Britain's glory.

The last line of which, if we give the proper quantity to the syllables, presents us with the same kind of rhyme as the hexameter above quoted, if read according to the rules of *Mekkerchus*. If this be not a rhyming hexameter, I request the disciples of *Mekkerchus* to inform me, whether there be any such, where they are to be found, and how they must be read to produce the chime of similar sounds which constitutes rhyme?

September 4, 1797.

H. M.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

SKETCHES OF OBSERVATIONS MADE
IN A JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY,
IN 1790.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR MAGAZINE
OF MAY.)

On Mount *Vesuvius* and the *Solfatara*.

IT was my good fortune to arrive at Naples at a time when there was an eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, of considerable consequence, of which, however,

the dangerous effects were not sufficiently extensive to forbid a near investigation of the *phenomena* it exhibited.

Three English gentlemen, and myself, chose a day when the flood of *lava* from the mountain's side, and the projection of fire and stones from the *crater*, seemed to have redoubled. At five in the afternoon, we began to ascend *Vesuvius* by the shortest and steepest road.—It was the middle of July; the weather was uncommonly hot, even for that climate and season; the sun declining towards the horizon, darted his fiery rays directly on our backs; while in our faces we had a suffocating reflection from the burning and sulphureous surface of the soil.

After a long and laborious march among the loose ashes, which, by slipping from under our feet, cheated us of many a weary step, we halted at a considerable distance from the *crater*; and as the sun was not yet set, turned our backs upon the mountain, to contemplate the enchanting prospect of which it gave us the command. The city of Naples, the noble bay, the town of *Portici*, and the island of *Capri*, in the distance, compose a picture, such as the plastic hand of nature has very seldom produced. While it continued faintly illumined by the setting sun, we thought it impossible for any thing to exceed it in beauty; but when it was more vividly enlightened by a burst of fire and flames from the *Volcano*, the scenery became so grand and striking that we could not help regretting the transient passage of the gleam.

The sun soon sunk beneath the horizon; the twilight died away; the town, the bay, and island, vanished from our sight; and nothing remained but a scene of the most horrible complexion—Stones of great weight were projected, by frequent explosions, to a prodigious height; large sheets of liquid fire followed; and after undulating for a moment in the air, fell back into the bowels of the mountain, which returned a hollow groan; while three distinct rivers of *lava* flowed from as many chasms a little below its mouth; trickled down the steep, like the tears of nature deploring the horrid desolation; and mingling in the plain below, formed an extensive lake or an obscure, fiery appearance.

The immense quantity of matter thrown out, even at this time, seemed to me sufficient to overturn the system of *Buffon*, and his followers, who contend that the *foyer* of a volcano does not extend beyond its base. But how much more

more strongly does the argument make against them, when Mount Vesuvius, in its great eruptions, covers the circum-jacent country with ashes and *Lava* for many miles round ! The profusion with which burning substances are then ejected, in a great degree, justifies the opinion of those who contend that the magazine of combustibles extends as far as the Solfatara*.

The Solfatara, called *Campi Phlegrei* by the ancients, is a place which has every appearance of an extinguished volcano. The middle is a circular and level spot of ground, resembling the arena of an ancient theatre, and is surrounded by a range of hills of moderate height, composed of *tufa*, and other volcanic matter. In the passages between them, if you strike ever so gentle a stroke upon the bank with your cane, it returns a hollow sound, and when the man who shows the curiosities of the place, lets fall a large stone upon the flat space within, the reverberation is so strong, that you cannot help persuading yourself, you are walking upon a shell of earth of a foot or two in thickness, with a vast void underneath. In several parts there are large chasms, which emit a fiery vapour of a sulphureous kind.

The persons who maintain that there is a communication between Vesuvius, and the Solfatara, ground their hypothesis upon a curious fact, which I do not recollect to have seen recorded by any traveller. They affirm, that the fiery vapours at the Solfatara rise in a strong and abundant stream, when the mountain is at rest, and subside as soon as it resumes its activity. From this apparent correspondence, they conclude that Naples, which lies between them, is undermined by the subterraneous fire ; and make no doubt, that the day will come when that superb city,

“ Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,

“ And like the baseless fabric of a vision

“ Leave not a wreck behind.”—

But to me it seems in much less danger of sinking into a lake of fire underneath, than of being overwhelmed by some new eruption of the mountain. In 1767, the *lava* came as far as the bridge of the Magdalen, close adjoining to the city ; and there it stopped ; but it does not follow that it will always have the complaisance to turn back, as it did then, at the bidding of St. Januarius.

Some little time before, the Principe San Severino, a man of an unprejudiced mind, and great chemical knowledge, made some experiments analogous to the liquefaction of the blood of the saint, and at last succeeded in performing a miracle much like that of the monk. This business took air, and excited great indignation among the fanatical vulgar. Their anger, however, did not manifest itself in a dangerous manner, till the very existence of Naples seemed at stake. Then they became furious, attributed their misfortunes to the nobleman's impiety, and threatened his life. The Prince, aware of his danger, immediately set several statuaries to work, who, in an incredible short space of time, produced an excellent St. Januarius, with his hand held out in the attitude of command, as if saying to the mountain, “ Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.” He was instantly placed at the extremity of the bridge, and, as might naturally be expected, the mountain retracted its menace, the *lava* no longer advanced, and the shower of ashes receded from the city. In such desperate circumstances, the Neapolitans would have been glad of the interference of any saint in the Calendar ; but to be saved by their own patron *per questo caro San Genaro*, was the perfection of happiness. I need not say, that the report of the miracle circulated like lightning through the city ; that all their resentment was forgotten ; and that a plenary indulgence was granted to the Prince, the success of whose latter experiment was an ample compensation for his having succeeded but too well in the first.

Lava, hewn into a proper size and form, is the principal material employed in building in the vicinity of Naples. The consequence is, that whenever a house is invested by a flood of that matter, every part of the foundation and basement, that is of kindred quality, enters into fusion, and the edifice, after tottering for a few moments, falls into the midst of the liquid fire. This fact, added to several other considerations, convinces me of the falsity of the generally received opinion, that Herculaneum was overwhelmed by a torrent of *lava*.

That material lying as near to the hands of the Romans, as to those of the present inhabitants of the *Campagna Felice*, it is probable that they built with it in like manner. The foundations of Herculaneum would consequently have been sapped by an inundation of fluid fire,

* The Solfatara is ten or eleven miles distant from Mount Vesuvius.

fire, and the buildings would have fallen, instead of remaining erect and entire, as they do to this day. Besides, how could houses, so slightly constructed as those of the Romans, resist the lateral pressure of a mass of ponderous matter, which has risen, in some places, to more than a hundred feet above the site of the ancient city? To this it may be objected, that the *lava* flowed in by such slow degrees, as to render it incapable of sweeping away the edifices. But had its progress been so very gradual, the inhabitants would have had time to remove their property; nor would several skeletons, and many valuable effects, have been discovered in the small portion of the place that, as yet, has been explored.

Admitting, however, that the ancients either used no *lava* in the construction of their houses, or not enough to endanger their stability, another argument remains behind, which, to me, appears decisive: if melted *lava* had flowed into the place in sufficient quantities to fill up all the apartments, it must have diffused a degree of heat utterly destructive of a variety of substances, which have been dug out in perfect preservation. Not only the famous manuscripts, but nuts, coffee, bird-seed, corn, and even loaves of bread, of elegant form, with the baker's name stamped upon them at full length, are among the curiosities found at Herculaneum, and deposited in the museum at Portici.

Hence I conclude that Herculaneum, instead of being overflowed by a stream of lava, was buried beneath a shower of ashes, earth, vitrified substances, and bituminous matter, which a succession of ages has consolidated into a mass, of a consistency little inferior to that of lava itself. At Pompeii, indeed, those several substances falling more distinctly did not subside into the same uniform solidity. When that miserable town was overwhelmed, it is generally supposed that an immense quantity of water, absorbed from the sea, came into contact with the subterraneous fire; and that the shock of the two elements occasioned so violent an explosion, that not only the usual productions of the volcano were scattered over the surrounding country, but also a portion of the earth, of which the mountain, and subjacent region, were composed.

Before I abandon the present subject, I cannot help noticing the system of an ingenious traveller, who endeavours to prove the antiquity of the globe, by

computing the number of different *lavas* at the foot of Mount Etna, and the term of years that must have elapsed before their surfaces could severally resolve into earth. But he was not aware that some sorts of lava, such as pumice, for instance, oppose but little resistance to the action of the air, in comparison of others, which are almost as refractory as the hardest kind of stones.

During the time of my residence at Naples, a little work fell into my hands, which, besides an accurate account of the *phenomena* exhibited by Mount Etna, in 1787, contained some excellent observations analogous to the above. Among them, was one which seems to have been written with the direct view of controverting the opinions of Mr. BRYDONE:

La lava del 1766 è la più recente da quella parte del monte, [Etna] e mi fu d'uopo traversarlo. Ivi molte lave che s'incrociano offrono un evidente pruova contra coloro, che hanno creduto stabilire l'epoche della loro distruzione, allorché si conosce, che alcune di date anteriori oppongono alle injurie del tempo una più solida vitrificazione di altre posteriori che si resolvono più facilmente, sopra le quali comminciano à scorgersi i principi della vegetazione.

Relazione della eruzione dell' Etna nel mese di Luglio, 1787, scritta da D. C. G. G. abitante della prima regione del monte.

The *lava* of 1766 is the most recent on that side of Mount Etna, and over this it was necessary for me to pass. There a number of *lavas* crossing each other, give evident proof of the error of those who have pretended to establish the epoch of their destruction; for it is certain that some of the earlier oppose a more solid vitrification to the injuries of time, than others of later date, which resolve more easily into earth, and on which the principles of vegetation are already to be seen.

Relation of the eruption of Mount Etna, in the month of July, 1787, written by D. C. G. G. inhabitant of the first region of the mountain.

It must be confessed, however, that these observations rather affect the regularity of Mr. BRYDONE's calculations, than their general result.

London, May 1797.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Analytical Review for August, there is an examination of Mr. NOAH WEBSTER's Works on the English language, &c. on which I shall beg leave to make a few observations. In an appendix to "Dissertations on the English Language," Mr. WEBSTER

states

states, "the advantages which would result from rendering the orthography of words correspondent to the pronunciation," Anal. Rev. p. 175; and, in the following page of the Review, an extract is given to exhibit the orthography used by Mr. W. I have not seen Mr. WEBSTER's book, and, probably, shall not soon get a sight of it; I shall, therefore, in my animadversions on his mode of spelling, confine myself to the above-mentioned extract.

The Analytical reviewers go on to say, that "several attempts have already been made in England to alter the mode of spelling our language. Mr. ELPHINSTON has published an elaborate treatise, certainly more complex than the present of Mr. W. but on the same principle, namely, the correspondence of pronunciation with orthography; yet these two gentlemen would write the same sentence very differently, which renders the fact decisive, that an uniformity of spelling would be impracticable where the mode is directed by the ear."

I cannot help lamenting that the Analytical reviewers, who, in general, are liberal in their opinions, and desirous of promoting knowledge of every kind, should have spoken thus decisively, as their authority may be a means of deterring many persons from applying their minds to this subject; yet there is scarcely any one which more requires investigation.

It is certainly not to be wished that every person should use a peculiar system of orthography according to his own ideas of proper pronunciation; but, as the present method is manifestly very defective, is it not desirable that a new mode should be established, which should be an exact representation of the best pronunciation? If this were effected, and every one understood that he was to pronounce as he saw written, the English language would be much more correctly spoken by the natives, and would be much more easily attainable by foreigners.

There are only two ways by which this can be accomplished; one is by introducing an additional number of signs, or letters, into the alphabet, which would, probably, be the most effectual; the other is, by combining the signs already in general use, so as to produce the same effect: this it is which Mr. ELPHINSTON has attempted, and in which he has been very successful.

We will consider in what respects Messrs. ELPHINSTON and WEBSTER differ in their modes of spelling; we shall thus see, that the Analytical reviewers are not right in stating, that the difference between these gentlemen is a decisive fact of the impracticability of introducing an uniformity of spelling, where the mode is directed by the ear; for, if it be proved that Mr. W. has not written as he pronounces, the argument of the reviewers is gone to the ground.

The following is the extract from Mr. WEBSTER's book, given in the Anal. Rev. p. 176, as a specimen of his mode of spelling;

"In the essays ritten within the last year, a considerable change of spelling is introduced by way of experiment. This liberty was taken by the writers before the age of queen Elizabeth, and to this we are indebted for the preference of modern spelling over that of Gower and Chaucer. The man who admits that the change of housebonde, mynde, ygone, mowth, into husband, mind, gone, mouth, is an improvement, must also acknowledge the riting of helth, breth, rong, munth, to be an improovment. There is no alternativ, every reezon that could ever be offered for altering the spelling of words, stil exists in full force; and, if a gradual reform should not be made in our language, it will proof that we are less under the influence of reezon than our ancestors."

If Mr. W. were to pronounce the words in italics as he has here spelt them, he would scarcely be understood, and would certainly be laughed at for the uncouthness of his language. His method of spelling ought not, therefore, to be produced as a proof of the impracticability of introducing a better system of orthography than we have at present. I will now give the above sentences in Mr. ELPHINSTON's manner, by which your readers will see, that it is not impossible to form the letters we already possess, into a more perfect representation of speech:

"In dhe essays ritten widhin dhe last year, a considderabel chainge ov spelling iz introduced by way ov experriment. Dhis libberty waz taken by dhe riters before dhe age ov Queen Elizizabeth, and to dhis we ar indebted for dhe preference ov moddern spelling over dhat ov Gower and Chaucer. Dhe man hoo admits dhat dhe chainge ov housebonde, mynde, ygone, moneth, into husband, mind, gone,

gone, month, iz an improovment, must also acnollege dhe riting ov helth, breth, rong, munth, to' be an improovment. Dher iz no alternativ, evvery rezon dhät cood ever be offered for altering dhe spelling ov wurds, stil exists in fool foarce; and, if a graddual reform shoöd not be made in our language, it wil proof dhät we ar les under dhe influence ov rezon dhan our ancestors."

It may, perhaps, be necessary to explain to those who have not considered the subject, that the letters dh are introduced instead of th, in those words where the sound is hard, as in that, them, this, thou, thus; and th is preserved only in those words in which they are pronounced soft, as thank, theme, thin, thought, thumb, &c. exactly as the letters d and t have merely a different sound of hardness and softness. This is not an original idea of Mr. ELPHINSTON, as this combination of letters had been before used to express the same sound by bishop WILKINS, and one or two more. The to' is used to distinguish it from too, the number and adverb.

I pretend not to say that Mr. ELPHINSTON's is the best orthography that can be adopted; it undoubtedly may be, in some parts, defective; but it is very much superior to any thing of the kind that has yet appeared, and most certainly deserves much greater attention from the learned than it has received. It is to be regretted, that the language in which his ideas on the subject are conveyed, is very far from perspicuous; and to this, I believe, is solely to be attributed the neglect which it has experienced.

A general and complete revolution in orthography is not to be expected in the present course of things, particularly as the reviewers, in general, who must be allowed to possess great influence over the public opinion, seem to receive every attempt of the kind with coldness. Should any reform hereafter be adopted, it will, very probably, be on Mr. ELPHINSTON's principle; meanwhile, we must rest satisfied with what has already been performed, and, as we have discarded some superfluous letters in labor, honor, college, &c. we may hope that the time will soon arrive when we may be persuaded of the propriety of writing onnor, cood, wood, goold, obleege, &c. &c. and thus, by degrees, creep onwards, till we arrive at something like perfection.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A QUERY has been put in your Magazine, whether there exists any STATUTE which punishes cruelty to animals, simply as such, and without taking in the consideration of it as an injury to property?

I am sorry to confess that I believe the answer must be in the negative.

Accordingly several cases appear in LEACH'S CROWN LAW*.

Thus in KEAN's case, indicted at the Old Bailey, Sept. 1789, for feloniously maiming a horse, the property of THE KING: the jury was instructed by Mr. JUST. HEATH to acquit the prisoner, it appearing the act was done in passion against the animal, and not from malice against the owner†.

The same point was determined in a case of most atrocious cruelty against a horse†, by cutting out his tongue, tried by Mr. Baron HOTHAM on the same statute, 9 Geo. I, c. 22, at Old Bailey Sessions, Oct. 1790.

And there was the same determination in a most shocking case, summer assizes, Gloucester, 1739, before Mr. Justice HEATH.

But I have been long convinced, and have not altered my opinion, that cruelty to all animals, committed by man (their fellow-creature, though in a different sphere, and not then their superior when so debased and depraved) is, when publicly committed in a town, or high road, an offence indictable at COMMON LAW, as a nuisance, where the cruelty is manifest and extreme; it being an evident violence against human feelings, and, at the same time, of pernicious tendency;

And, if I mistake not, that it is so indictable has been determined, though I do not find the case.

Bull-baiting and cock-broving justly come under the consideration, at Common Law, of disorderly and dangerous sports; and, therefore, unlawful from their mischievous tendency. Accordingly, on this principle, when a person had missed his aim in cock-broving at Shrove-tide, and a child who was looking on received a stroke from the staff, of which stroke he died, the excellent Sir MICHAEL FOSTER || ruled it manslaughter.

* Ed. 2—1792. † P. 424, note.

† Shepherd's Case, p. 436. § Pearce's, 427.

|| Foster's Cr. Law, Tit. Homic. ch. 1, p. 261, Ed. 2, Anno 1776.

By laudable exertion, and, we may hope, by improvement in knowledge and melioration of public temper, cockthrowing is, I believe, nearly extinct. It were to be wished that *bull-baiting*, though greatly diminished, were as much so: and that the horrid practice of *cock-fighting*, which is generally gambling complicated with horrid barbarity, were not suffered to exist, to the scandal of every rational and feeling mind.

Two good bills passed (I know not how far executed*) to restrain the wanton, and often fatal, ferocity of *drovers*, 14 Geo. III, c. 87, 21 Geo. III, c. 67, or of other persons, not being drovers, pelting cattle when driving through London, or setting dogs at them. The circumstances of the times have made, and, I believe, will continue, me an absentee from London; but I do well remember this evil had arisen to a most shocking and perilous height, and I think, six years back, it seemed to have been considerably diminished.

By the 4th sect. of the last-mentioned act, the COURT of ALDERMEN is empowered to make regulations for all persons *driving cattle* in London or Westminster, or within the liberties or the Bills of Mortality.

Sir CHARLES WHITWORTH, I believe, brought in this bill. He had also, with laudable, though unavailing, assiduity, endeavoured to prevent the miserable and dangerous necessity of driving cattle through London at all.

I remain, with great esteem,

Your obliged correspondent,
CAPEL LOFFT.

Froston, September 15, 1797.

It would be a satisfaction to learn, in your next, whether the late *comet*, concerning which you so liberally adopted my communications, has been any where since the 25th of August, at midnight? It was about 40° above *a ophiuchi*, near an unnamed star, and but barely, with great difficulty, to be discerned. Its last position would not have been ill-described from OVID:

Qui mediis nixique genu anguemque tenentis.

Be so good to correct an erratum (p. 102) by reading 40° instead of 40; and, also, to read BOUVARD, p. 140.

Your Magazine has friends and correspondents in London, the great reservoir of *astronomical*, and all other information,

who are able to give generally the earliest and most accurate intelligence of such phenomena. Give me leave to remark, that though suitable to every respectable periodical publication, such intelligence seems to fall peculiarly within the design of your's. At the same time, a short intimation in the NEWSPAPERS, when a comet is first seen, would generally be agreeable to most readers, and to many might be materially useful. When WAR creates such interruption in the progress of the humanizing and elevated sciences, it is doubly requisite to cherish every ray of these which can be caught and diffused.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,

(CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle, who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with Observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

JUNE 26, I left NORWICH, proceeded towards YARMOUTH, and the same day reached HATHERSCOE, in Norfolk, 15 miles.—The soil is various, but contains a pretty large proportion of sand and flinty gravel; clay and loam appear occasionally. The surface is generally level, and many trees are seen growing on hedge rows, which gives the country a woody appearance; some of the farms are very large; although, in general, they are middle-sized. Domestic animals are much as before described. I did not take the direct Yarmouth road, but went by the way of Frammingham-hall and Loddon. The former is the seat of Mr. RIGBY, and is a small, but neat, country residence, distant a few miles from Norwich. Here I was entertained in the kindest manner by Mr. BEAVOR, son-in-law of Mr. RIGBY, and a nephew of Sir THOMAS BEAVOR's. Mr. RIGBY is making considerable improvements in his estate, gardens, and pleasure-grounds. In his curious and extensive collection of plants and trees, I noticed a remarkably fine willow (the proper name of which has escaped my memory) which is only six years old, and which, at the height of five feet from the ground, measures 27 inches and a half in girth. In these gardens a tall gazebo is erected, on the summit

* See Williams's Digest of Statute Law, Second Edition, London, 1783, p. 379.

summit of which an excellent telescope is mounted, by means of which, a most enchanting prospect is obtained all over this level country; the sea, which washes the eastern coast, is also observable to the extent of many miles.—**LODDON** is a small town, which I intended to have stopped at, but learning that a violent fever raged there, which had been brought over from the continent by the military, and which had then carried off a number of families, I judged it proper to push on to the inn at **HATHERSCOE**, a few miles farther.—**HATHERSCOE** is a straggling village, very pleasantly situated. In this day's journey, I rode over several patches of bad common; and also traversed some tracts of very beautiful and fertile inclosed grounds.

June 27, I went to **YARMOUTH**, in Norfolk, nine miles; the road intersects a low fen or marsh for about two miles, then rises a little, and stretches over two commons covered with heath and furze; after which we come to a level productive country, the soil of which is light and sandy, and very suitable for turnips, barley, &c. The hedges are straight and beautiful, and the fields large. Between **YARMOUTH** and **NORWICH**, the practice of dibbling wheat is very prevalent, and still increasing. **YARMOUTH** is supposed to contain about 12,000 inhabitants. Many of the streets are extremely narrow; notwithstanding which, the town in general is kept clean. The market-place is pretty spacious. The buildings are tolerably good, but do not seem to be much increasing in number. This was formerly a fortified town, although most of the walls and gates are now down, or in ruins: it is built on a level open plain, very near the sea, and is almost surrounded with water. The principal entrance to it is over a draw-bridge at the SW. side, near to where the shipping lies. An extensive common adjoins the town on the N. side, and runs along the sea shore, which is low, and free from rocks: on this common, a regiment of militia is now encamped, a situation well adapted for the purpose. Some small batteries are also erected on the shore, near the town. A number of people here are employed in the mackarel, herring, &c. fisheries; besides which, an extensive foreign trade is carried on with the East country, not to mention the coal and coasting trade:—the harbour for vessels is excellent. The streets of Yarmouth run mostly parallel, and

as the lanes which connect them are very narrow, the inhabitants find it necessary to have carts of a singular construction, for the conveyance of goods of every sort; they are long and narrow, with wheels, not much higher than that of a wheel-barrow: this last peculiarity renders the drawing them a matter of difficulty for the poor animal, and seems to be a diminution not necessary, at least, not in such a great degree. I noticed in all this neighbourhood, and the district betwixt here and Norwich, that the lower orders of gentry, farmers, &c. are scarcely ever seen on horse-back, but are whirled from place to place in a sort of gig or cart, variously constructed; generally towards Yarmouth, the wheels are rather lower; some of them, indeed, are truly ludicrous; I having frequently seen a gay, powdered fellow, cantering along in one of these playthings, with looks, that seemed to say, "I am a great man," while he rested on a seat not more than 18 or 20 inches removed from the earth. The danger which seamen experience in passing that part of the sea between London and Newcastle, which is called the Yarmouth Roads, is generally known; the sand-banks, which occasion the danger to shipping, are continually shifting; they are distinctly known from the shore, by the foaming of the sea, when it dashes over them, and appears like swans on the waves. A vessel is stationed there constantly, which makes the proper signals to ships passing and repassing.

The county of Norfolk has generally a dry soil, and a great part of it is naturally rather sterile, without good culture; but as most of the farmers are excellent agriculturalists, and have now rendered the soil much more productive than formerly, it would support, in my opinion, more heavy and profitable sheep and cattle than such as now occupy the pastures. The Norfolk dialect is pronounced in squeaking tones, very disagreeable to a stranger's ear. The produce, for which this county is most famous, is turnips and barley. The air is more clear and salubrious than that of Lincolnshire; although, like that county, Norfolk wants good water, but not in an equal degree. Upon the whole, though a number of commons remain uncultivated, Norfolk has lately undergone more agricultural improvement than I have yet seen in any other county. The draining of fens near Hatherscoe, and some other examples of that nature, on the borders of Lincolnshire, afford

proofs of the great improvement which most part of the unproductive lands of this kingdom are susceptible of; morasses, bogs, fens, &c. when thoroughly drained, become the best ground, and are so much clear gain to owners, as well as to the community at large. The drainage of some of the fens I lately traversed, is effected by large engines, formed partly like wind-mills. These are erected in convenient situations; the wings resemble those of wind-mills, and move by the same means. The object of them is to communicate motion to a large broad wheel, with a sort of leaves, which moves partly in the water, raises it up, and turns it over into a drain, banked on each side, high enough to carry it off. To these engines the water is drawn by open drains, intersecting the country in every direction thereto.

I saw and passed LOWSTOFFE, a little on the left; it stands in a very naked situation, and is remarkable for being the most easterly town in the kingdom.

June 30, I went from YARMOUTH to WRANGFORD, in Suffolk, 20 miles. This is a pleasant country, producing in abundance all sorts of grain, peas, and beans. The roads are excellent, being made of fine gravel. The soil is partly intermixed with sand, but generally has a large proportion of loamy clay; the surface is level, and the country rather woody than otherwise. A sort of blueish clay marl is found and used here in great quantities. The wheat is generally dibbled; and the land, upon the whole, throughout this district, is well cultivated. Cattle and sheep are much as in Norfolk. The buildings are generally made with brick, and pretty good: indeed, I have not seen a stone building (huts excepted) during the last 150 miles of my tour, except in a few places, where they had been brought from a great distance.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME very sensible and important hints, respecting sick clubs or provident societies, having appeared in your Magazine for July, written by Mr. WOOD, of Sareisbury, I beg leave to add a hint or two, hoping it may be a means of the same sensible writer resuming his pen and enlarging upon the subject; as intimations of this kind appear to me very

important, and peculiarly serviceable to the public, if properly managed.

That some of these societies have been under the necessity of shutting up their boxes, through their funds being inadequate to the claims upon them, is but too true; and the improper purchases of land or buildings may have, in some instances, occasioned it: but of some clubs I have known that have been in this dilemma it has been owing to their not being able to calculate what allowance to their sick their funds would afford.

Where the allowance to the sick has been five shillings per week, the subscription is usually three pence per week, and this would, I believe, be, in general, sufficient. But it is too frequently the practice of these clubs, to have a meeting once a fortnight, or once a month, and out of the subscription to spend two pence or three pence a month, so that twenty or twenty-five per cent. of what should go to the stock, is immediately spent; and their meetings, which ought to be wholly appropriated to business, are rather convivial ones, and only nine pence or ten pence goes to the stock, instead of one shilling for each member per month.

I once proved to the stewards of one of these clubs, whose box was shut, and who were going round the neighbourhood to collect for the support of their sick members, that had the full sum of three pence per week been paid into the box, the funds of the club had been fully adequate to the demands, so that their convivial meetings had ruined it; and it was somewhat remarkable, that when another club, of the same kind, was established in the same town, who met at a private house, and spent nothing, this same club nicknamed them, "the water-porridge club."

Another injury many of these clubs have sustained, has been their purchasing annually one or more lottery tickets; I have known some that have purchased three or four in a year, and have lost thereby 30 or 40l. per annum.

Another loss those clubs sustain is, the expence of an annual feast: I do not object to this in itself, provided the members raised so much extraordinary for it; but if it is paid out of the box, it is wrong; nevertheless, if the sum so expended was added to the box, it would, in my opinion, be so much better.

But there is another grand error in the calculation of what these clubs can afford their sick members; they apprehend,

that

that because the subscriptions have exceeded the income for ten or twelve years, it will always do so, and herein is the mistake; for whoever calculates the chance of lives, will find that a fund of this kind cannot be fully tried of forty years or upwards; and unless the subscriptions exceed the expences regularly for that period (except in some particular year of uncommon sickness) the funds will, in the end, prove inadequate: for at the commencement of these societies, the first members are usually young men; and supposing them not much to exceed 30 years of age, it will probably be more than 40 years before all the first members are gone off: and until that is the case, it has not had a fair trial; and even then, the subscriptions ought, in general, to exceed the expences, except in very extraordinary cases.

A Bill was lately passed in Parliament to secure the funds of benefit societies; but this Bill is very far short, in this respect, of what is generally supposed to be the case; as it is generally understood that all money put out to interest, in case the party it is lent to fails, must be paid prior to all other debts, but this is by no means the case; as the bill in question only gives them this claim upon the effects of such of their *own* members, or other persons, who have been appointed treasurers or stewards to the club, and not to any person they may lend their money to on interest.

I am far from thinking that the interference of the legislature, respecting the

internal concerns of these societies, is of any use; all they want from government is, protection and security of their funds; and if that could be extended so far as to give them the same authority, in all cases, to claim their money prior to all other debts, it would, in my opinion, be a public advantage; as the funds of these societies may, in some views, be considered as national stock.

I wish some of your readers would consider how far it would be proper to obtain from Parliament an Act to secure, in all cases, any money lent out by these societies, to be paid prior to any other, provided the sum lent to an individual was not more than 50 or 100*l.*: and how far it might be proper to lend their money out on turnpike-roads or canals in the neighbourhood, with the same proviso; and in case the club should want to call in their money, or any part of it, that the commissioners of such turnpike-road or canal shall be obliged to pay them out of the tolls as fast as they are received, in preference to any other payment.

If these hints meet your approbation, I may probably trouble you with a few more on the subject, in which I shall endeavour to shew the utility of these societies, and the propriety of extending them much farther than they are carried at present, as I think they are institutions of great national importance, if properly managed.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
Liverpool, August 24, 1797. J. K.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Read at the Public Sitting of the 15th Messidor last.

NOTICE OF THE CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, BY J. LEBRETON, SECRETARY.

DEILLE DE SALES read a memoir, intitled, *Of the central Spring which gives Action to all the Governments in the world.* The author thinks, that if mankind have appeared till now so ill-governed, it is because republics, and monarchies yet more, have made it a principle to isolate themselves, and have made this political egotism the basis of their law of nations. Nevertheless, as all governments act and re-act necessarily on each other, it is the common duty of all to concur in the general happiness; this principle, which is only morality, is

considered by the author as a species of central spring, which connects and actuates all the political machines in the world—this he would have directed in such a manner, that one nation may never have it in its power to derange the moral harmony of governments.

BAUDIN read a memoir intitled, *Of the Origin of the Law, its definition, its different species, and the style which is suitable to it.*

DUPONT DE NEMOURS has proposed, in a memoir on the propagation of good and bad actions, to prove, by reason, observation and example, that no action is absolutely isolated; that such as are good, produce long after, and remote from

from those who do them, a happy series of other good actions; and that such as are bad draw after them an inevitable series of evils.

The same member read observations on the causes which have operated to prevent the obtaining considerable returns from St. Domingo.

REDERER read three memoirs connected with the science of political economy. In these he discusses the following questions: What are the effects of public loans on the price of articles of merchandize and salaries? What are the effects of loans on the rates of interest? Ought a state never to liquidate its debts? The particular object of the last memoir is to refute the opinion of three political writers, who have endeavoured, by different arguments, to establish it as a principle, that a state ought never to free itself from its non-exigible debts, but that even it ought to borrow often, rather than impose, to pay its ordinary expences. These writers are CAZAUX, HOCART DE COUBRON, and CRANFORD. REDERER, in combating the errors on which each of them has founded his doctrine, collects, at the same time, and arranges a number of observations proper to illustrate the science of economy.

An essay of TALLEYRAND was also read, on the advantages to be drawn from new colonies, in the present circumstances.

An immense empire, the recent power and consideration of which affrighten some nations, which to others is only a colossus which has more bulk than real force, but which is not, on that account, the less an object worthy the attention of Europe, Russia, has fixed, for half a century, that of the French writers. LEVESQUE, who has profoundly studied its history, and has written the same, read a memoir on the ancient relations of France with that power. No nation of the continent had less connexion with France till the reign of Czar Peter I: here the modern relations commence, and here also the author of the memoir fixes. An indirect embassy to Louis le Debonnaire, in the ninth century, an intimate alliance, yet of short duration, in the eleventh century, with Henry I, king of France, who married the daughter of a Russian sovereign; the beginning of a commercial relation under Henry IV; some trace of an embassy sent by Louis XIII to the father of the famous Czar Peter I: these are all the connections

between the two nations in the space of about 900 years.

Five memoirs of ANQUETIL were read, pertaining to a series of historical labours, in which he is occupied: the first is on the Gauls, Germans, and Franks; the second, on the conspiracy of the Gracchi, and the factions of Marius and Sylla; the third consists of notes on the History of Sweden; the fourth treats of the rights of Maria Theresa, of Austria, wife of Louis XIV, and of the peace of Aix la Chapelle; the last is on the peace of Ryfwick.

The little fruit drawn from history for the government of nations, has been long observed. This is, doubtless, in part, the fault of historians, who do not sufficiently assimilate the effects of causes, and who do not compare the results. ANQUETIL has endeavoured to attain this object, by making the parallel of the end of the 17th century, and the end of the 18th. The diplomatic and military events of these two epochs have a striking resemblance to each other: at the end of the 17th century, as at the end of the 18th, a war commenced between France and Europe, by two confederations; the fundamental conditions of which were kept very secret at the time, namely, the league of Augsburgh in 1688, and the coalition of Pilnitz in 1790. During the years 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797. of the two centuries, Europe has been desolated by war, from a coalition. Louis XIV disunited the coalesced powers of Augsburgh, by making a separate peace with the Duke of Savoy. The peace made by the French Republic with one of the successors of that prince, has been one of the first dislocations of the coalition of Pilnitz. At the end of 1696, there remained of the league of Augsburgh, only Germany and England which maintained the war with any vigour against France; it has been the same in 1796. The victories of the French engaged those two powers to demand a Congress, which met, in 1697, at Ryfwick, and lasted six months. The author expresses his wish, that the conferences now open at Lisle may be less long, and procure a solid peace.

BUACHE announced to the Class, that there are, in the library of St. Mark, at Venice, many manuscript charts, which represent the state of geographical knowledge before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It is well known that the Venetians carried on, for a long time,

and

and almost alone, all the commerce of the Levant; that they fought to penetrate, by land, into the eastern parts of Asia, wherever it was possible to traffic, as well as into the interior of Africa, the commerce of which contributed much to enrich them. BUACHE concludes from hence, that in Venice may be found, either in manuscript charts, geographical or marine, or in relations of voyages, valuable documents as to the interior of Africa so little known. He desires that copies, or exact *calques*, of these may be demanded, for the propagation of useful knowledge, and the illustration of history.

DESMARETS, member of the first class, presented also to the second, other documents relative to the charts, of which he had had knowledge at Venice.

Many members of the class have published, during the last quarter, works which have been presented to it, viz. DUPONT DE NEMOURS, his philosophy of the universe; REVEILLERE LEP-
EAUX, a memoir on religions, civil ceremonies, and national festivals; KOCH, a non-resident member, an abridgement of the history of the treaties of peace, between the powers of Europe, since the peace of Westphalia.

To these announcements may be added, that of the useful and interesting researches making by two of the members; VOLNEY in North America, and REINHARD in the north of Germany. Some details of their correspondence, presented by GREGOIRE, promise a rich harvest for the moral and political sciences.

NOTICE OF THE CLASS OF LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS, BY MONGEZ.

What was the extent of the Mœris, called so improperly a lake? Did it only occupy the lake *Kern*, situated in the Féium, formerly the province of Arsinoë, as has been believed even to this age? Must we rather seek it in the south of the Féium, and does the *Barb-Bathen* offer any remains of it, as Sicard and Danville have thought? Or are we to think, with Gibert, that the Mœris subsists yet all entire, and is found in a canal very long, but very strait, called Barb-Jouset? DAVID LEROY, a member, has discussed and combatted these three opinions: supported by positive texts of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolomy, he has restored its ancient extent to the Mœris. It appears evident that it consisted of two parts; of a lake, the work of nature

enlarged by art, and of an immense canal dug by order of the kings of Egypt. Two *embouchures* cut in the Nile, one at the south, the other at the north, received and restored the waters of that great river, which, by that derivation, fertilized a hundred and ten leagues of a country, arid, and parched by the beams of the sun, near to the tropic. (Herodotus gives to these two works, united, a length of 3600 furlongs; or 58 myriameters, the furlong consisting of 162 metres, or 500 feet.)

AMELHON, occupied in researches on the art of milling cloth with the ancients, has shewn, 1st. That the *dipsacus*, our Fuller's thistle, although known in the time of Dioscorides and Pliny, was not then used to dress stuffs, but that hedgehog-skins were employed for this manipulation, or the thorns of a plant, called *bippophaes* and hippophæston, of the nature of which we have no precise accounts; and, 2d. That the ancients employed to whiten linens and stuffs, a plant called *struthium*, which had all the characters of our soapwort.

The politics of Aristotle is the constant object of the meditations of BITAUBE. He has read a second memoir on that work, which ought to be the manual of legislators. His memoir is divided into three parts; a *community of all things*, such as Plato would have it established; a *community of goods*; and an *equal division of lands*. More enlightened than the legislators and philosophers who preceded him, Aristotle embraced the negative on these philanthropic chimeras. With regard to the division of lands, BITAUBE makes an observation worthy of remark; it is, that the ancients appeared idolaters for the principle of equality, and that they were, nevertheless, very unfaithful to it. The equal division of lands only had place in effect for a class, to which was exclusively attributed the title of citizens. The proprietors, by this means, procured many hands which laboured for them; which would not have happened, if the division had been equal between all the inhabitants.

NOEL DE WAILLY has discussed a number of articles of the New Encyclopedia, on the grammatical ellipsis, on the governments, the complements, and the pronouns. He has shewn, that the supplements, employed in these articles to explain elliptical phrases, are too long, and more obscure than the text of the Latin and French phrases they are meant to explain. That their doctrine

doctrine upon the complements and the regimens is contrary to usage, and that, in fine, if it was true, we ought not, either in Latin or French, to change active verbs into verbs passive.

The history of Athens, during the reign of the son of its most cruel enemy, that of Alexander the Great, is found scattered among the Greek writers. DUTHEIL, in collecting these different passages, has illustrated them; he has also collected all the facts which relate to the life and works of Protogenes, a celebrated painter, whose work-shop was respected by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who rather chose to raise the siege of Rhodes, than to force that city by burning the quarter where the rival of Apelles wrought. The researches of DUTHEIL have led him into the knowledge of the means of political economy which furnished the Athenians with a marine always formidable. He has not forgotten, in his labours, the *Paralus*; that ship, which having escaped alone from the defeat of *Ægos-Potamus*, was consecrated to civil and religious ceremonies.

The same writer, DUTHEIL, read some fragments of a translation of Petronius, an author difficult to translate, and useful to understand, because we find in his writings details of the private life of the Romans.

A piece of poetry, by COLIN HARLEVILLE, was read, intitled, *The Poet and his Gardener*; a dialogue.

CAMUS read the notice of a manuscript of the fifteenth century, containing a chronological abridgement of universal history. Its form is what is most remarkable, being a *volumen* or roll, consisting of many skins of parchment, making a length of nineteen metres, or sixty feet, by seven decimetres, or two feet two inches in width. The work is only stuffed with nonsense and fables; in drudging through which we are struck with the different positions in which the lovers of reading found themselves in the fifteenth century, compared with that of the readers of the eighteenth. The first procured with trouble, and at a great expence, a manuscript, which under the pompous title of an universal history, presented only a bad chronicle; while the others, more happy, says CAMUS, may get at a moderate price the discourse of Bossuet on universal history.

LANGLES read some translations of the Persian Tales, and of the works of Saady.

RAYMOND read to the Class a memoir on the cupola of the *Madona della*

Salute at Venice, and made the parallel of it with that of the *Dome des Invalides*. The cupola of this dome is larger by twenty-eight decimetres, or eight feet six inches, and more elevated by forty-nine decimeters, or fifteen feet, than that of the Venetian church. The wood work of the *Invalides* has consumed 6484 pieces of oak timber; that of the *Salute* was constructed with only 1369 pieces of deal, which is much lighter than oak. Thus Mansard might have spared, had he been acquainted with the proceedings of Baldassaro Longhena, sculptor, and architect of the *Salute*, 5115 pieces of timber. This economy would moreover have required less materials for the construction of the pillars and of the tower of the dome, as well as saved an expence of near nine thousand livres.

The church of St. Augustine, at Placentia, built by the Abbé Bagarotti, presents also a method of carpentry, simple, solid, and economical. RAYMOND proposes to make it generally known. This mode of light carpentry has been lately revived, and employed with success, by Legrand and Molinos, in the *Halle aux Blés*, and in other public and private edifices.

MONVEL read a fable, intitled, *The Ostrich and the Bird of Paradise*. This reading brought to the recollection of the Class the loss of LEMONNIER, Associate in the section of Poetry, who died lately, at the age of 72 years. Fables well conceived, written with facility, dialogued with *naïveté*, are the first of his titles to literary glory. The second is, his faithful and elegant translation of Terence, a Latin writer, who first invested Thalia with decency, dignity, and a regular march. LEMONNIER also happily translated Persius,

*Qui dans ses vers obscurs, mais serrés & pressans
Affecta d'enfermer moins de mots que de sens.*

He also wrote some tales and dramatic pieces less known, with a literary *badinage* which formed his distinctive character. The finessè natural to the country which gave him birth, the *ci-devant* Normandy, added something pungent to the plain nature which reigns in his poetry. Under the appearances of *bon-homme*, he concealed traits worthy of Marot and of Rabelais. When timorous or gloomy censors had power over thought, one of them refused his approbation to one of the fables of LEMONNIER. In representing a horse expiring under an oppressive load, the poet shewed how ill princes understood their interests who burdened

burdened their people with excessive imposts. He added:

Ce que je vous dis-là, je le dirais au roi.

The censor erased this verse; the poet defended it, but was obliged to yield to the obstinacy of the Aristarchus. After taking a turn or two in the street, LEMONNIER returns, reciting this new verse:

Ce que je vous dis-là, je le dirais. : . tais-toi.

This alteration was approved, and the censor did not perceive that the satirical trait was only the better seasoned by it. With this hatred for abuses, LEMONNIER saw with joy the commencement of a revolution which promised a reform of them. The inhabitants of the village of which he was *curé* had found him, till then, a father, tender, compassionate, and generous to profusion; they now found him a prudent and enlightened guide: terror, however, which respected neither talents nor virtues, threw him, during eighteen months, into a prison, from which he would not have come out, without a 9th. Thermidor, unless to mount a scaffold. He came out of it, however, and, what is no slight trait in his character, without having lost any thing of his love for a republic.

NOTICE OF THE MEMOIRS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES, DURING THE LAST QUARTER, BY LACEPEDE, ONE OF THE SECRETARIES.

LASSUS, in a Memoir on Opium, that substance so often employed in medicine, and so dreaded over almost all the globe, and which, according to its preparation and quantity, may be an agreeable cordial or a mortal poison, has shown the effects (almost unknown before him) produced by this dangerous matter, when taken in too great abundance; he has also determined the principal feat in which its deleterious power exercises itself.

SABATHIER, after having treated in a particular memoir of the different causes which produce fractures of the *sternum*, and of the different means employed to heal them, occupied the class with one of the most dreadful maladies to which human nature is subject—madness, that affection so terrifying in its symptoms, and fatal in its effects. Beginning with the history of persons bitten by mad dogs, and the treatment of those whom he has directed or observed; combining the periods at which the accidents which characterize madness have appeared in different individuals; comparing these periods with the places of the bites; unfolding the signs which succeed one another,

other, unite, and terminate in death; showing at length the interior state of the corpses of the victims of madness; SABATHIER infers from the strongest presumptions, that amputation or cauterization, employed in time on the part of the body impregnated with the hydrophobic virus, are the only preventative operations.

TENON, whose labours have been chiefly directed to comparative anatomy, has been investigating the state of the jaw-bones of animals, at the different periods of their lives; and having first carefully observed the growth of the molar teeth in a number of horses, of different ages, he has proceeded to discover, in the different forms which the structure of the horse's jaw presents, facts very important from the application which may be made of them.

HUZARD, after having combined a number of observations made by himself, GILBERT, and other naturalists, relative to calves which have remained in the bodies of their dams many months after the usual time of their calving, has described the causes, the nature, and the effects of these phenomena, and deduced useful consequences from them.

CUVIER has thrown a new light on the interior conformation of the family of animals which comprizes the largest species, namely, cetaceous animals. He has particularly examined their organs of sense, and furnished some curious observations on the disposition of the nostrils of the porpoise, as well as of the dolphin, on the form of their pharynx, and on the power which they have of ejecting the sea-water to a greater or less height.

VENTENAT has investigated the plant called the *creeping epigæa*, and another rare plant (both of which vegetated in the garden of CELS); he has established their characters, described their form, indicated their native country, and assigned their place in the general catalogue of vegetable productions.

COULOMB, by announcing the phenomena presented by the motion of sap, as well as the ascension of an æriiform fluid in the interior of trees, and which had till now escaped the naturalists, has opened a new field of researches to those who study the physical state of plants.

CELLS announced the experiments of BERMOND on the sugar-cane, and many other foreign plants (particularly such as are most valuable in the colonies) cultivated under the mild skies of Nice. It

appears that the climate of France will not allow the sugar-cane to ripen. CELLS terminated his labours by indicating the means by which the maturity of different parts of vegetables may be ascertained, and by laying down some general ideas on the abortion of grains, or other parts of the fructification of divers vegetables.

PREDAU-CHEMILLY has discussed, in an extensive memoir, the advantages which cultivators may derive from the inclosure of their lands. TESSIER has commenced a great labour on agriculture, and has already executed that part of his plan in which he proposed the extent of land, the variety of crops, and the number of useful animals which a well-constituted farm requires, considered with relation to the industry of the cultivator, the laying out of the fields, the nature of the soil, and the temperature of the climate.

Some of the members of the class, devoting themselves to chemical labours, have been seeking, in a number of mineral substances, the species of earth newly recognized, which bears the name of *fronthian*, and of which the celebrated KLAPROTH, of Berlin, has discovered a combination, almost pure, with the sulphuric acid, in a mineral brought from Pennsylvania. GUYTON has also found this combination of *fronthian*. He has extracted it from a native sulfate of baryte sent him from Saxony; and PELLETIER has collected a sufficiently large quantity of muriate of *fronthian*, from the white opaque baryte of Hartz, and from the heavy stone known by the name of Bologna-stone. After having corroborated, in another paper, the experiments of the same chemist, KLAPROTH, on the facility with which pewter may, after the manner of acids, unite with fixed alkalies, GUYTON proves that it is not the superoxygenation of this metal in certain mines which opposes its dissolution in acids, but only the state of aggregation of the oxide, a force which resists very powerful affinities, and which it is so much the more important to recognise, as it often injures the success of the analysis of bodies. GUYTON points out also, in a third memoir, the manner of employing the combined calculation (*le calcul rapproché*) of very sensible chemical effects, to verify and bring to perfection, the useful tables which are known by the names of *tables of composition of salts*.

[The Proceedings of the Two other Classes will be inserted in the next Number.]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy to see, by your last Magazine, that the questions on infinite and imaginary quantities, now the subject of much discussion amongst mathematicians, are likely to be brought fairly before the public. You will permit me to make some remarks on the observations of your correspondents.

The one is an advocate for imaginary quantities in algebra, and founds his reasoning upon the following definition: "Def. The square root of $-a$ is expressed thus, $\sqrt{-a}$; of course, the square of this quantity $\sqrt{-a}$ must be $-a$, being just the reverse."

This sentence contains two things, a definition, and a corollary from that definition. I speak generally upon this head, not being willing to cavil upon the term definition. The first part, then, or the definition, I do not except against. "The square root of $-a$ is expressed thus: $\sqrt{-a}$," that is, in plain language, a term which has no meaning may be expressed by another term which has no meaning. The corollary shall be examined on the principles allowed on all sides by the defenders, as well as the opposers of the admission of imaginary or impossible quantities. "The square of this quantity $\sqrt{-a}$ must be $-a$, being just the reverse."

Against this corollary I thus argue: The second power of a term a is a^2 , because $a \times a = a^2$. The second power of $a-b$ is $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$, because $a-b \times a-b = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. When, in two sums to be multiplied together, there are terms having the sign of subtraction before them, the product of two such terms has always before it the sign of addition. Thus the term b^2 , in the instance above, has the sign of addition before it, though both the terms which produce it had before them the sign of subtraction. The rule is easily proved; and, as it is generally allowed, if it were possible to consider $-a$ and $-b$ as separate independent terms, and to multiply them together, the product must be $+ab$, and in the same manner, $\sqrt{-a^2} \times \sqrt{-b^2} = \sqrt{-a^2 \times -b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 b^2}$. Upon the same principle, $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{-a \times -a} = \sqrt{a^2}$. Thus the second power of $\sqrt{-a}$ is not $-a$, but a . This appears to me evident from the principles laid down by the vindicators of the negative quantities, as they are called; but as the corollary of the definition is proved to be false, let us now see whether the definition does not offend against the rules of right reasoning, and contain within itself terms incompatible.

"The square root of $-a$ is thus expressed, $\sqrt{-a}$;" but $-a$ is an imaginary number, therefore it cannot have any square root; for the square root of a term means a number which

which, multiplied into itself, produces the given term, and a mark set over a term cannot give existence to a term which was not in existence. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, $-a$ is no number at all, and $\sqrt{-a}$ is nothing at all.

It may be asked, whence comes it to pass that mathematicians of great name have, for so great a length of time, permitted these imaginary quantities to occupy most of their attention? It might be answered, that they were fallible, like the philosophers who contended and reasoned for the Ptolemaic system; and when we read of such excessive absurdities as are daily permitted by our courts of law, or swallowed down by whole nations, we must not be surprised that mathematicians, whose sole business is truth, should sometimes fall into similar errors to those of the greatest part of mankind. I admire Newton, when, from an apple's fall, he investigated the laws of gravity, or from a child's bubble, disentangled the rays of light; but, "non audeo dicere de tali viro," he appears to me "incredibiliter repuerascere," when he was flinging about his impossible roots, and not to have been so well employed as Scipio and Lælius in their aural amusements.

Another of your correspondents asks this question:—"Are all infinite additions equal?" The question is easily answered. Additions may be carried on for ever, but the sum is, at any period, finite. We may suppose the act, that a man it employed to add two to itself, for ever making as many additions in the day as you please, and, at the end of n additions, the sum will be $2n$. If, in the same manner, another adds four to itself, at the end of the same time the sum will be $4n$, and the first sum will be to the latter sum as $2n:4n$, or as $1:2$; that is, the latter sum will be double the former. It matters not what number n is; whether the two men have been employed a thousand million of times, the period elapsed since the first form of this earth, or one day, the sums are to each other as $1:2$. If one man, in the above period, makes m , whilst the other is making n additions, the sums are to each other $2m:4n$, or as $m:2n$, a finite ratio, which may be varied at pleasure.

I remember, at Cambridge, we used to bandy about in the schools the terms infinite ratio, infinite quantity, infinitesimal quantity; but such terms were well enough to make a freshman stare and puzzle a moderator; and I wish, with all my heart, that no other false reasoning passed current in that learned seminary. Thus, from your correspondent's questions, I can prove, ac-

cording to the "argumentum ad sophos," that an infinite sum may be infinitely greater than another infinite sum. For, whilst our men above were employed in their additions, suppose another to amuse himself with the arithmetical progression $1, 2, 3, 4$, &c. to n terms. Consequently, the sum of his series will be to the sum

of the first mentioned series as $n \times \frac{n+1}{2} : 2n ::$

$n+1:4$; and as our Cambridge sophists tell us that $n+1$ may be infinitely greater than four, my position is proved. This, to be sure, is infinite nonsense, but may, for ought I know, have its use. At the entrance into the ancient schools was prefixed *αδεις* and *γροισσητος* *ισοδω*, and a young man may be called upon to find the square root of -1 , or the last term but one of an infinite series, before he is initiated into the mysteries of Dr. Hey's lectures.

PHILO-COSA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE substance of the query proposed by your correspondent PHILARITHMUS, appears to be a contradiction in itself; for, to require the sum of a series, continued *ad infinitum*, necessarily supposes a limit to infinity; which is absurd, and contrary to the ideas we affix to the term.

Indeed, the doctrine of infinity is so very abstruse, that the commonly received opinions concerning it appear to me paradoxical. I very much doubt, whether a fair explanation can be given to the assertion, that every magnitude is infinitely divisible—how can a particle of matter be divided into an infinite number of parts, since the number of component parts, let them be never so small, must be, in the aggregate, equal to the given particle, and therefore finite?

I am, your constant reader,

Portsmouth, Sept. 7, 1797.

E. H.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

QUESTION XXXV.—By Mr. Phil Newton.

ADMITTING two globes of fine gold to be each 30 inches in diameter; what difference must there be between the thickness of the shells, so that one may just swim in rain-water, and the other in air; the densities of the three substances, gold, water, and air, being as 19640, and 1000, and $1\frac{1}{2}$?

The Biographical Memoir of the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, could not be prepared in time for insertion in the present Number. It will certainly appear in the next.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

L I N E S

*Addressed to a beautiful young Lady, who had
been a long time absent on the Continent.*

THE morn was bright—the tempest o'er,
The breeze blew lightly off the shore,
When CAROLINE, her lily hand
Wav'd as she left her native land.—
Still, with a tearful gaze, I mark,
Far off, the beauty-freighted bark,
Where melting from my aching view,
She proudly rides the billows blue.

Now dead appears each well-known scene,
The glassy brook, the meadow green,
The daisy'd lawn, the upland swell,
The shelt'ring cave, the mossy well;
The rose hath lost her blushing bloom,
The lily shed her soft perfume;
And ev'ry shrub that decks the grove,
But tells me of my absent love.

Unheeded now the woodman's song,
Echoes the rustle wilds among;
Yon shepherd, tenant of the plain,
Now fills for me his flute in vain;
Aye, heav'n-ward may the sky-lark float,
And scatter wide the mellow note;
The wren may pipe his merry lay,
Perch'd viewless on the leafy spray.

Oh, gentle maid, my guideless feet
Pace round at eve thy fav'rite seat;
Where late, the lily-scented gale
Would love to loiter, and inhale
The sweets, that with a wishful care,
Thine infant hand had planted there;—
But now the thistle's armour'd head
Ursurps the violet's lowly bed.

Can Mem'ry fail, my love, to trace
Yon lake's cloud-pictur'd, waveless face,
Where oft, along its willowy shore,
For thee I've urg'd the plashing oar?
Then was this arm with vigour strung;
No sorrow o'er this forehead hung;
And then thy soft, benignant smile,
Could charm away the thought of toil.

Yon oak, whose summer-foliag'd arms,
Have shelter'd oft thy fairy charms;
Where stretch'd beneath his ample boughs,
Affection urg'd her pious vows;
Now in his sombre mantle dress'd,
And robb'd of Spring's umbrageous vest,
Seems the partaker of my grief,
And sheds around the wither'd leaf.

Ah, CAROLINE! the soft'ring spring
Shall o'er the oak her vesture fling;

Again shall breathe her genial power,
Expand the leaf, and paint the flower:
The zephyr shall again unclothe
The embryo petals of the rose;
But will it waite thee, CAROLINE,
To bleis this heart, for ever thine?

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

T. ASHTON.

SONNET,

TRANSLATED FROM PETRARCH.

ALONE and pensive, near some desert shore,
Far from the haunts of man, I love to
stray:

And, cautiously, my distant path explore,
Where never human footstep mark'd the
way.—

Thus from the public gaze I strive to fly,
And to the winds alone my griefs impart;
While in my hollow cheek, and haggard eye,
Appears the fire that burns my inmost heart.
But, ah! in vain, to distant scenes I go;

No solitude my troubled thoughts allays:
Methinks e'en things inanimate must know
The flame that on my soul in secret preys;
While love, unconquer'd, with resistless way,
Still hovers round my path, still meets me on
my way!

J. B. T.

ODE XXII OF THE FIRST BOOK OF
HORACE.

THE upright man, and pure of heart,
Nor needs the Moor's protecting dart,
Nor loaded quiver, nor the bow,
With poison'd shaft, to pierce the foe.

Whether the Syrt's whelming waves,
Or savage Caucasus he braves;
Or, fearless, through strange regions goes,
Where fabulous Hydaspes flows.

ME, as through Sabine woods I stray'd,
And sung my true, my much-lov'd maid,
Wand'ring too far, devoid of fear,
And thoughtless of the danger near,
Unarm'd, a weak and easy prey,
A wolf beheld, and fled away.

No monster so immense can boast
The warlike Daunia's wood-crown'd coast;
Nor Juba's thirty regions feed,
Where the tremendous lions breed.

Place me in cold and dreary plains,
Where one eternal winter reigns;
Where no warm breeze of summer blows,
Nor tree, nor flower, nor herbage grows;
Regions,

Regions, which angry Jove deforms
With darkening clouds, and driving storms :

Place me beneath the burning ray,
Where rolls too near the orb of day ;
Where no cool shed its shade affords
To saltry Lybia's sun-burnt borders :

In these extremes of adverse fate,
Or in what other hapless state,
So I my MIRA still behold,
So still the tale of love be told,
So she, sweet smiling, still be near,
With sweetest talk, my heart to cheer,
While every smile with fondness glows,
And love in every accent flows ;
I'll clasp her to my faithful breast,
And think myself supremely blest.

T. A.

CONTEMPLATION.

HAIL! genius, grateful to the troubled mind !
Hail ! Contemplation—for 'tis thine to
calm
The storms of life ; to soothe, with chequer'd
hope,
The ills thou can'st not cure ; 'tis thine to
ope
Resources of new rapture to the sense,
Thro' the eye's portal, gaining on the heart,
To wake to Virtue, Piety, and Love.

At the still hour of eve, when Nature's
tears

Bewail the languor of departing day,
And slowly gliding down the western steep,
Its heavenly journey done, the orb of light
Glides from the horizon's utmost verge the sky ;
On some tall hill, in contemplation lost,
How oft I've paus'd on the stupendous scene ;
I've gaz'd the prospect o'er, the silent vale,
The dark woods, peopled with the mindrel
tribes,

Whence ever and anon the pensive bird
Attun'd her evening song—the distant brook
Glittering with borrow'd light, and all those
tokens

Which to the sense proclaim the death of day.
I've gaz'd, till mantling o'er the face of Heav'n,
Night's murky veil forbid my farther view ;
Then slowly homeward bent my thoughtful
course,

And in the miniature of memory scann'd
The transient scene, till fancy weary grew.

Can sensile Nature to the eye present

A nobler scene, than when the setting sun
Gleams on the fading prospect, and illumines
With a last stream of light the spacious view ?
Such is the death of Virtue—such the glow
In her last hour, that animates the mind,
When on the tenor of a well-spent life,
The mental eye reverts, and gazes still,
Till the dim shades of Death o'erwhelm the
sight,

And lull the senses in a long repose :

O ! ye, who lur'd by interest, from the paths
Of rectitude and virtue, seek those joys

Which Virtue only yields, from worldly views
(If that ye can) awhile your thoughts with-
hold ;

From Nature's semblance learn th' important
truth,

That happiness was meant the meed of worth.

Yet will ye seek it in the golden stores

Of Fraud, Oppression, Cruelty, and Pride.

Is not the soul's best health a guiltless con-
science ?

Is not her worst disease remorse for sin ?

What if the world, indifferent to true worth,

Shall slight the effort, from yourselves demand

The just reward—Know, what suggests the
means,

Can best attain the end.—Be good and happy.

B. W. H.

ODE ON CHARITY.

BY G. DYER.

OH ! thou, whose eye of smiling love,
Out-shines yon eye-lids of the day ;
Whose bosom no rude tumults move,
Whose form no pencil can portray ;
So bright thine eye, thy form so fair,
Beauty herself seems station'd there.

Hail, Charity ! thou fairest, best,
Adorn'd with virtue's peerless crown :
And wont, array'd in simpler vest,
To beam with lustre of thine own.
Still let thy breast with rapture glow,
But spare a sigh for human woe.

Sweeter thy breath, than gales that play,
Where summer flowers their odours fling ;
Nor is so soft the voice of May,
With all the choir of tuneful Spring.
The smile, that on thy cheek is seen,
Bespeaks a paradise within.

Oh ! still thy sacred form display ;
Near thee a balm shall sorrow find ;
Still like the golden orb of day,
Reign the warm friend of human kind !
And let thine hand to all impart,
Fair emblems of an open heart.

ELEGY.

"AH ! why along the chill and dreary vale,
Is drooping Genius destin'd still to roam ;
" And tell, in murmurs, to the sighing gale,
" That sorrow in her heart has found a
home ?

"—That fortune sinking from the wretch
" distress'd,

" On guilt and folly bids her influence
shine—

" As gold resought within its owner's breast,
" The dross and darknets of its native mine !

" That worth but enters life to work and weep ;

" For whom no flowers but those of Fancy
bloom ;

" To dive amid a wild and stormy deep,

" In search of gems, to glitter on his tomb.

" Ye sons of science, quench the sacred fire,

" For me no more awake the vocal shell ;

" Let

- " Let fordid gain your stooping souls inspire,
 " And bid the soaring dreams of Hope sare-
 wel.
- " The molten idol of the world behold;
 " Its altar rais'd on Virtue's ruin'd shrine!
 " Go, join in worship to the Calf of Gold!
 " Be rich and happy—when no longer mine.
- " For what avails it, tho' that world present
 " The meed of glory, in an empty name?
 " A moment's breath, for years of labour
 spent,
 " A bubble floating on the blast of Fame;
- " Whose echoing trumpet, and whose laurel
 crown,
 " But form a trophy o'er a baseless throne;
 " Where shines one hour the pageant of renown,
 " The next deep funk in poverty unknown:
- " No pleasure meets his melancholy gaze;
 " But, to reflect, 'tis not for him to taste;
 " The prey of misery, the theme of praise,
 " He looks at heaven—but treads a barren
 waste;
- " Curs'd by the pity of pretended friends,
 " His morbid nerves deep thrill'd with mental
 pain;
 " Till o'er his clay the splendid tomb ascends,
 " And Pride bestows what Virtue begg'd in
 vain."
- Thus broke the sorrows of the indignant muse,
 Tracing with ~~her~~ devious step the twilight grove;
 And lost amid the evil which pursues
 Th' aspiring children of her ardent love.
- Rous'd by her grief, strong Fancy's eagle eye
 Transpierc'd the darkly closing veil of night,
 And lo! a visionary fair * drew nigh,
 Before a countless train, half funk from sight.
- The drooping phantom seem'd the form of woe,
 Offering, at Sorrow's shrine, the nightly tear;
 Hush'd were the winds, as tremulous and slow
 These mournful accents caught my listening
 ear:
- " Congenial horrors, hail! yet wherefore rest,
 " Ye venerable shades, in nature's sleep?
 " Ah! yield your quiet to my troubl'd breast,
 " Or feel, like that, the raging whirlwinds
 sweep.
- " Alike we glory'd in the pride of May,
 " And Fortune's smiles, and Nature's season
 o'er,
- " Alike our summer friends have fallen away—
 " But fallen with me to renovate no more.
- " High as your green leaves wav'd in vernal
 skies,
 " With me the buds of Genius wak'd to birth;
 " And rapture mark'd the blushing fruitage rise,
 " Court the warm sun, and scorn the distant
 earth!
- " But fickle was the hope, by Sorrow cross'd,
 " And transient was the ray which nurs'd its
 bloom;
- " Anticipating time, a killing frost,
 " Has strew'd the spoil on expectation's tomb!
- " Oh! Sensibility, thou child of Joy;
 " How lost thy nature, and how chang'd thy
 part!
- " No—never shall return that fond employ
 " Which once endear'd thee to this sanguine
 heart;
- " When 'twas but thine the trembling with to
 frame,
 " To thrill the nerves, the virgin blush to
 move—
- " To waken friendship's pure unburning flame,
 " Or kindle rapture at the torch of Love.
- " Now, leagued with poverty, thy hands prepare
 " A ling'ring poison for my cup of wee;
 " Or wide expand the portals of Despair,
 " And beckoning point the gloomy void
 below!
- " Say what your gifts, ye muses, now avail,
 " The poet's feeling, and the poet's fire?
 " But keener pangs thou teach me to bewail,
 " But deeper lamentations they inspire:
- " Perhaps a scanty pittance they supply!
 " But bitter is the task, with throbbing head,
 " Our right withheld by prosperous villainy,
 " To earn, by mental toil, our daily bread:
- " In study to consume the cheerless day,
 " To add its gains to Fortune's scanty store,
 " And, weeping, picture to the young and gay,
 " Joys which this breaking heart can know
 no more:
- " For pale Disease has stol'n the scythe of time,
 " And low my favourite flower is laid in dust—
 " Pride of my days—to wither in her prime!
 " But heaven has seen my wrongs, and will
 be just.
- " Like the poor bird's my fate, which o'er the
 main
 " In adverse winds attempts some distant
 coast,
- " And plies his weary wings, but plies in vain,
 " Amid the boundless waste of waters lost:
- " No land in view, to some lone rock he steers,
 " There shivering hears the storm of night
 arise—
- " But ere the palid beam of morn appears,
 " Plung'd in the wave, the exhausted sufferer
 dies."
- Ah cease the strain! thou injur'd mourner cease,
 May brighter happier prospects yet be thine:
 May yet thy woe-fraught bosom taste of peace,
 And fortune and desert for once combine.
- Severe the trials which thy virtue bore,
 By turns assail'd by grief, disease, and pain;
 But soon, each suffering past, each labour o'er,
 May they—no, let their memory remain.
- For here recurring oft, with pensive eye,
 Thy pleasures shall assume a fairer form;
 As vernal flowers display a brighter die,
 While yet we shudder at the wintry storm,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c.; and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution.

MERLIN DE DOUAY,

FROM a poor cottage, has attained the fifth share of a throne, in the most powerful nation on the globe. His father was a cottager at Anchem, a village about seven miles from Douay. In the Abbey of Anchem, Merlin, when a boy, was placed as a servant. He attended the monks when performing mass, and was also an *Enfant de Chœur*, or *Chorister*. He, however, resided among the servants, and on extraordinary occasions, waited on company in the dining-room.

Being a smart ready boy, a monk kindly undertook to teach him to read; and soon perceiving that he had a great inclination to improve himself, the monk persuaded the brotherhood to send him to the college at Douay. In this seminary he soon distinguished himself in the most honourable manner, among his fellow-students.

The monks of Anchem wished to make a priest of him; he, however, entertained that they would permit him to study law. The brotherhood allowed him to follow his inclination; and supported him during the period of his studies, supplying him with whatever money he wanted.

As soon as he was admitted a counsellor in the parliament of Douay, his old benefactors intrusted to him the conduct of the affairs of their Abbey; and obtained the same office for him from the chapter of Cambrai, whose revenues being very considerable, produced him a handsome income—Notwithstanding, however, these multiplied kindnesses, so well were the monks satisfied with his conduct, that they procured him an union with a lady of great property, sister to one of the brotherhood. After having settled him in this comfortable manner, they procured him, partly by purchase, and partly by interest, an office of secretary to the king; a charge which, however, was attended with no other advantages than that of rendering his family noble, after twenty years' retention.

At the election of the States-general, he was elected deputy for the *Tiers Etat*

of French Flanders; a circumstance that roused the envy of his colleagues, who were accustomed to call him *l'Ecervelé Merlin*. When he first arrived at Paris, he took a second floor for himself and his wife, in one of the streets which are near the Palace Royal. Though retired in appearance, he often received visits from Mirabeau, and other members. He soon found means, however, to distinguish himself; and acted a very brilliant part in the Committee of Feodality. It was he, indeed, who first proposed the equal division of the paternal inheritance among all the children, in opposition to the barbarous practice, adopted by vanity, and sanctioned by custom, in consequence of which, the whole patrimony was squandered on the eldest son.

Merlin, like Camus, is indebted for all he possesses to the Church; and, like Camus, he became one of its greatest enemies. Having a complete knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs, he was the better enabled to denounce its corruptions and abuses.

At the end of the first assembly, the department of Paris offered him a chair in its tribunal, but he accepted a similar situation in that of Douay, observing, "that the place of his nativity demanded, and had a right to the preference."

When the convention was convoked, Merlin was once more elected a deputy, by his former constituents; but he was little heard of during the reign of the Girondists. When the revolutionary government took place, he moved the famous decree of the 17th September relative to *suspected persons*, and the no less famous law of the 7th *Nivose*, concerning the equal succession of sons to the inheritance of their parents.

When the faction of Robespierre was overthrown, Merlin became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and superintended the important department of foreign affairs. It was he who supervised the correspondence between the committee and M. Barthelemy, lately one of the Directors, and then a diplomatic agent in Switzerland, relative to some negotiations for a partial peace; it was he also who presented the foreign ministers to the Convention. His speech

on introducing Quirini, the Venetian ambassador, is much celebrated.

When the French were defeated by Marechal de Clairfait on the right bank of the Rhine, during the autumn of 1795, Merlin accused Carnot, as the original cause of that disaster, the latter having issued orders in express opposition to the general opinion of the committee, that Pichegru should pass that river, without calculating the dangers he might be exposed to from the want of provisions. He had also a dispute with Boissy d'Anglas, another member of the same committee, on his opposition to the union of Belgium with the French Republic.

On the organization of the new constitution, Merlin was elected Minister of Justice; on this, the royalists gave him the nickname of *le chancelier d'Aguesseau*. Being placed soon after in another department, they observed, "that the author of the law against suspected persons, was alone worthy of being entrusted with the *police* of the republic!" In short, every thing done by him is termed, in derision, by the royalists, a *Merlinade*!

On the 8th of the current month (September) he was chosen a Director, in the room of Barthelemy, who is banished.

Merlin is of a short stature, and dark complexion. His dress is plain, and his exterior bespeaks much modesty. He is about 45 years of age.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU.

The successor of Carnot in the Directory, was born at Neufchâteau, a small town of Lorraine, near Nancy. He was educated for the bar, but his predominant passion was for poetry and the belles-lettres. In the early part of his life he was an advocate in the sovereign court of Nancy, and wrote at that time the History of the Common Law of Lorraine, a work which reflected much honour upon his talents, and which has ranked him amongst the most learned civilians of the age. Being, however, too much attached to polite literature, to confine himself with advantage to forensic exertions, he sought for some other employment, more suitable to his inclinations. He accordingly went to Paris, and purchased the office of *Procureur du Roi* in the island of St. Domingo. In this colony he actually passed several years, and published in it some pamphlets upon Canon and Ecclesiastical Law. At length, however, the climate not being favourable to his constitution, he sold his office, and converting the produce into an annuity for life, settled in Paris.

He obtained the protection of the house of Orleans, and especially of the tutors of the duke's children, Madame de Genlis, to whom he was introduced, for the purpose of reading *Pamela*, and other sentimental novels, to her pupils. In the earliest periods of the revolution, he wrote several patriotic pieces for the stage, among which, the tragedy of *Spartacus* met with the highest approbation. He was afterwards appointed a deputy in the second assembly. As a legislator, however, he made no very brilliant figure. It is only recorded, that when, on the 27th of August, 1792, a report was made to the assembly, that several members had applied for passports to leave Paris, on the approach of the Prussian army, François de Neufchâteau proposed that all the deputies should swear not to leave their posts till they were replaced by those appointed to the National Convention.

Although an acknowledged patriot, he did not escape the persecutions of the indiscriminating tyrant Robespierre. We are informed by the report of Grégoire, of the 9th Vendemiaire, third year, that he had been confined upwards of eight months, and was delivered at the opening of the prisons after the 9th of Thermidor.

When the present government was constituted, François de Neufchâteau was appointed commissioner of the Executive Directory in the department of Vosges. He filled that place with much intelligence and integrity, but was censured as a severe persecutor of priestcraft and fanaticism. From that useful station he was appointed minister of the home department, instead of M. de Benzezech who had been dismissed. Two months afterwards, he succeeded as a director, in the place of the proscribed Carnot.

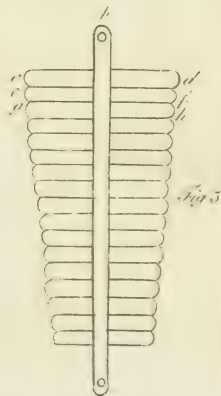
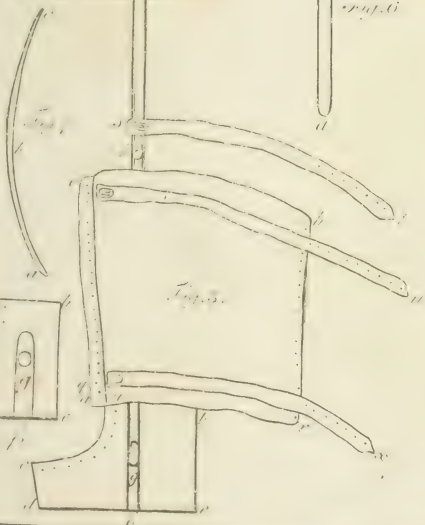
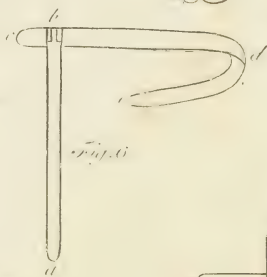
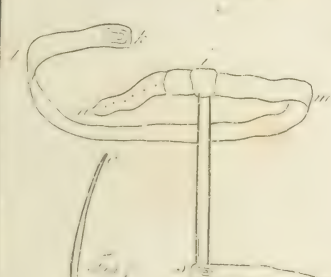
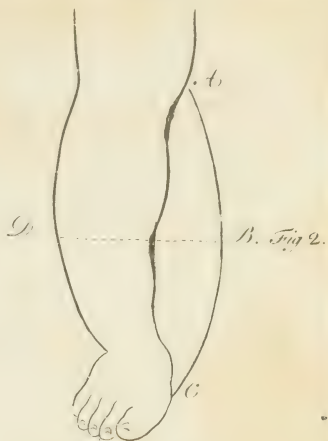
François de Neufchâteau is between forty and fifty years of age, and is frequently afflicted with the gout.

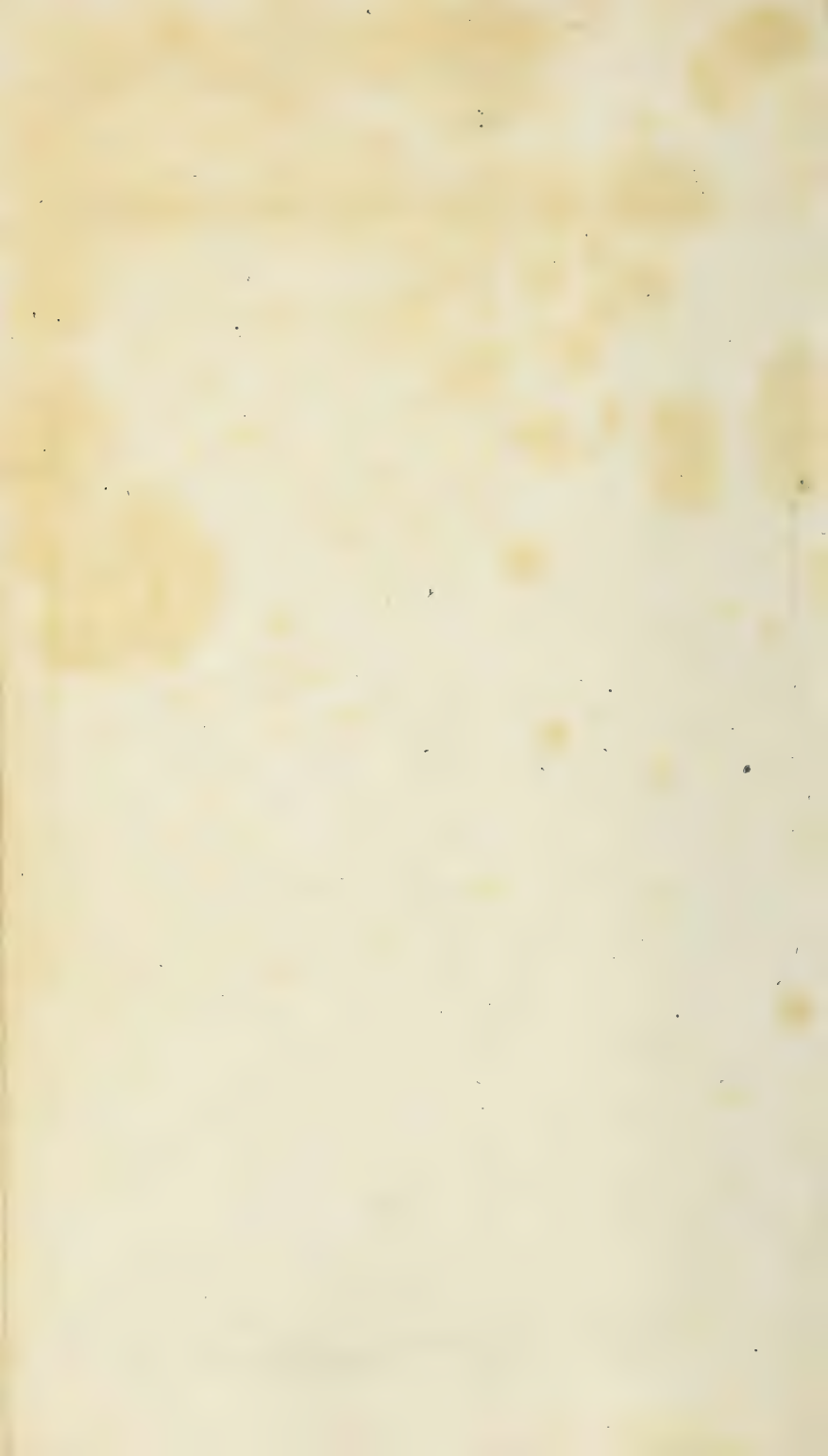
FROM MY PORT-FOLIO. No. III.

HASTY RECOLLECTIONS OF UNFORTUNATE GENIUS.

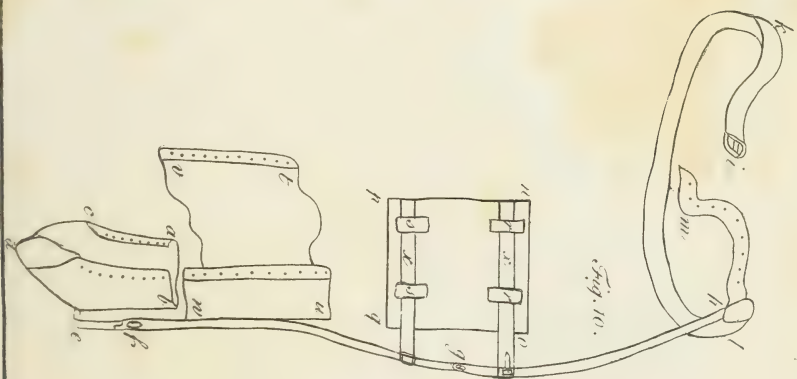
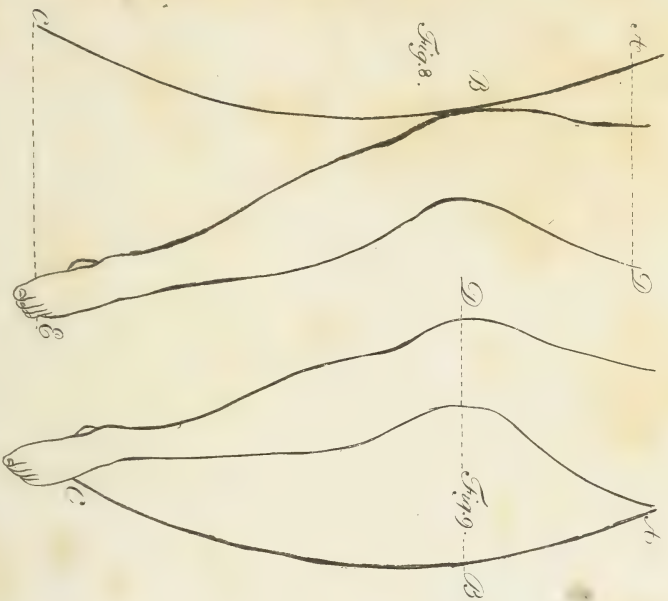
THOSE whose perception can pierce to the core of Genius, folded and concealed in its obscurest coverings, whose feelings are kindred to the sympathies of taste, and whose heart can respond to the sorrows of a cultivated mind, will have sometimes to mourn over some, who — "Have felt the influence of malignant star,
And wag'd with Fortune an eternal war."

who

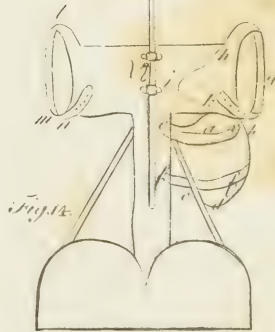
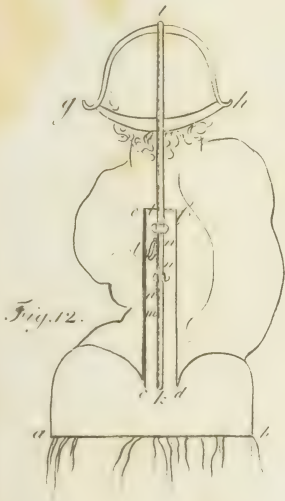












who, possessing the energies of intellect, have exhibited them but at intervals, and always with a diminished power; who, after the languor which disappointed hopes have left in the soul, have, in despair, exerted a singular fortitude; till the human form itself, yielding to its feverish existence, the invincible mind may be said to have survived amidst the ruins of its corporeal frame, and that with the slow waftings and silent strokes of atrophy, sinks with murmurs unheard into an oblivious grave. When such a character is a man of genius, we cannot forbear a sigh; but when, as now it is, an amiable female, it is in vain I seek for expression!

With such a character was I lately acquainted: our acquaintance was casual and interrupted; but her death revives these recollections, and the perusal of one of her works gives me the history of her life, which till this moment I knew not.

Miss Eliza Ryves, whose death is recorded in the *Obituary* for May, 1797, was descended from a family of distinction in Ireland. She was deprived of an affluent independence, by the unfavourable decision of a law-suit; or, as she expressed it, "she had been deprived of her birth-right by the chicanery of law." She informed me of the nature of the circumstance, and, as much as I recollect, the female part of the family had been left with a magnificent portion, while the paternal estate had gone to support the name and honour of an elder brother. But in this statement I may not be correct. The little she had was, however, expended in the law-suit.

I first met with her at the British Museum. The singularity of her occupation could not fail of exciting curiosity. She had before her the superb and voluminous manuscript of old Froissart, the historian, which she seemed to translate. Lord Berner's version, published in the reign of Henry VIII, lay at her side. It was evident, that his Lordship was employed by our authoress as a spy on Froissart, to inform her of what was going forward in the French camp; but his lordship himself wanted an interpreter, and spoke in a language not much more intelligible than was the ancient French of Froissart.

Literature was a magnet that equally attracted us. She was known and esteemed by a friend of mine; and the gift of some of her poems proved to me that she was no vulgar writer. Some visits were reciprocally given. It was in these

I partially learned her misfortunes, and admired the singular exertions of her literary powers. In her former hours of tranquillity, she had published two volumes of poems, which are harmonious and elegant. Her poetical talent was, however, improved, I think, after this publication, and the close of their recollections will afford a proof of the pathetic tenderness of her mind. She had written a tragedy, and several comedies, which were all in MS. But latterly, when her distresses were of the most urgent nature, she looked up to her pen for a resource. We can easily conceive the impediments which a female must encounter, in her attempts of trafficking with booksellers. She has frequently returned from their shops, to hasten to her bed; exhausted by misery, she sought, in a disturbed repose, some temporary oblivion of her grief; but even the dreams of the unfortunate, with a cruel sport of the imagination, revive and prolong the miseries of the day.

She told me she had written, for a newspaper, much political matter, for which she had been ill paid; much poetry for another, in which she had been one of the correspondents of *Della Crusca*; and in payment of her verses, got nothing but verses: but the most astonishing exertion from a female pen, was that of having composed entirely the historical and political parts of some annual work; which I suspect was an annual register.

All these laborious exertions were not profitable. A bookseller advised her to adopt the mode of translation. She was ignorant of the French language. She purchased some elementary works, retired to an obscure part of Islington, and in less than two months, she acquired the language sufficiently to give the public a version of Rousseau's "*Social Compact*:" which, I am told, is well translated; but which, I fear, sold little. Afterwards, she translated the Abbé Raynal's *Letter to the National Assembly*; and, at length, *Dé la Croix's* "*Review of the Constitutions of the principal States in Europe*," with intelligent notes, in two thick volumes, 8vo. These indefatigable and masculine attempts for an honest independence were all fruitless; they not only left her as they found her, but with a health now much broken, and with spirits now almost exhausted.

During her labours of translation, Hope had breathed a whisper in her lonely ear. For some years her comedies were in possession of the hands of the managers,

managers, who found in them too much merit to refuse them a representation. Year passed over year, and the last always promised her a crowded audience, and an annual fame. I was favoured with a reading of her "Debt of Honour," the comedy from which the greatest expectations had been formed. It had been bandied from one house to another; Covent-garden and Drury-lane, had both approved it; but want of patronage, perhaps, had retarded their acceptance of it. "I feel (said Miss Ryves) the necessity of some powerful patronage, to bring them forward to the world with *éclat*, and secure them an admiration, which, should it even be deserved, is seldom bestowed, unless some leading judge of literary merit gives the sanction of his applause; and then the world will chime in with his opinion, without taking the trouble to inform themselves whether it be founded in justice or partiality." Here is much truth, of importance to literary persons. It is astonishing, how many fine pieces of composition are written by some men of letters who, are now neglected, and whose talents are perhaps equal to the first literary works, which they will never undertake, because they have not the skill of flattering the face of patronage, and resolutely refuse to practise the artifices of some favourites of literary fashion, who enjoy an usurped reputation.

Of this comedy, I can now recollect little. There was also present a beautiful woman, whose penetrating eyes, expressive manners, and interesting character, made me all eye. I listened but little to the five long acts. What an error in the authoress, to place me near a form, diffusing all the enchantment of beauty! A man placed between two females, is but an indifferent auditor, at the recitation of a play. This notice may be of use to future recitators. In this comedy there certainly was no *vis comica*.

It was, I fear, deficient in a vigorous conception of character, and diversification of incident; it might be elegant, but not pointed and brilliant: sentimental it certainly was; but there was a monotony, which was not interrupted by gaiety that exhilarates, and humour that provokes our laughter. Alas! the authoress, whatever might be her talents, had never an opportunity to perfect them. It was in sorrow she composed comedies, and her fine taste disdained to employ that stage artifice, and those temporary circumstances which now disgrace our

modern theatre. To the credit of the manager of one of the theatres, when he returned her comedy, she was presented with a bank-note of a hundred pounds.

Like a perfume that has been crushed and bruised, she now breathed forth her last sweets in a work of imagination. It is a little volume entitled, "The Hermit of Snowden." A tale formed on a very delicate, and not unfrequent act of the mind of a man of great refinement in love. Albert, the hermit, having felt, when opulent and fashionable, a passion for Lavinia, meets from her the kindest return. But having imbibed an ill opinion of women, from his licentious connections, he conceived they were slaves of passion or of avarice. He wrongs the generous nature of Lavinia, by suspecting her of mercenary views. Hence arises the ingenuous perplexities of the hearts of both. Lavinia is reduced to poverty, and Albert affects to be alike ruined, and spreads a report of an advantageous match. Lavinia feels all the delicacy of her situation, the loves, but "she never told her love." She seeks her existence from her literary labours, and dies the victim of her sensibility, and the suspicions of Albert. The danger of trifling with a feeling heart is admirably moralized.

This little volume is well written, and curiosity is interested to the last page. But a new interest arises, when we know that the history of Lavinia must be the history of Eliza Ryves.—Whether the passion of Albert or Lavinia was verified in the person of the authoress, I know not; Miss Ryves was not beautiful or interesting in her person; and when there is no personal beauty or elegance, it is difficult to conceive how a romantic passion can be felt, with all its enthusiasm, by any man. Love is a mingled desire of sensual gratification and intellectual sympathy; any other love never racks and rends the heart; it may breathe itself in sonnets, it may play about the head, but the heart remains cold and inert.

If we except the passion and events of Albert, all the rest describes the situation and pursuits of this amiable and unhappy woman. The dreadful solitude to which she was latterly condemned, when in the last stages of her poverty; her frugal mode of life; her acute sensations; her defrauded hopes, and her exalted fortitude. She has here formed a register of all that occurred to her solitary existence. Not without a tear, could I

read an expression, and a circumstance, which speak so well and so finely. I shall write the parts I allude to, and which, I may add, is a scene at which I was present.

"Lavinia's lodgings were about two miles from town, in an obscure situation. I was showed up to a mean apartment, where Lavinia was sitting at work, and in a dress which indicated the greatest economy.—I enquired what success she had met with in her dramatic pursuits? She waved her head, and with a melancholy smile, replied, "that her hopes of ever bringing any piece on the stage were now entirely over; for she found, that more interest was necessary for the purpose than she could command; and that she had, for that reason, laid aside her comedy for ever." While she was talking, came in a favourite dog of Lavinia's, which I had used to caress. The creature sprung to my arms, and I received him with my usual fondness. Lavinia endeavoured to conceal a tear, which trickled down her cheek. Afterwards she says, "Now that I live entirely alone, I show Juno more attention than I had used to do formerly. THE HEART WANTS SOMETHING TO BE KIND TO, —and it consoles us for the loss of society, to see even an animal derive happiness from the endearments we bestow upon it."

THE HEART WANTS SOMETHING TO BE KIND TO!—O, eloquent truth! What sensibility in this sweet and sympathetic expression! What delicacy in the circumstance!—How must it be experienced by the forrowing and forsaken female, who, like Eliza Ryves, was virtuous amidst her despair, and evinced an heroic fortitude; while her soul shuddered with all the delicacy of a feminine softness.

I have not yet finished what I have to observe on this little volume. The authoress, with the melancholy sagacity of genius, foresaw, and has described her own death! The affecting manner of Lavinia's death, occasioned by a broken heart, was strictly that of Eliza Ryves; in the fiction, Lavinia dies of a broken heart, occasioned by a disappointed passion, and an individual neglect; in truth, Eliza Ryves died of disappointment and

neglect; and when the heart is literally broken, whether it was love, or grief, will signify nothing.

I believe this volume procured no temporary aid to its authoress's poverty. I have in vain sought for it in our journals; and not being there noticed, shows, the extreme obscurity with which it was ushered into the literary world.

I shall conclude these hasty recollections with something that will interest the reader of sensibility with more pathos than I can afford. Miss Ryves favoured me with the following stanzas, a short time before her death, with a significant gesture, which too plainly expressed, who was the object of her melancholy muse. The verse is very elegant and flowing; but the circumstance is much more interesting than the verse:

A SONG, BY ELIZA RYVES.

A new-fallen lamb, as mild Emmeline past,
In pity the turn'd to behold,
How it shiver'd and shrunk from the merciless
blast,
Then fell all benumb'd with the cold.

She rais'd it, and touch'd by the innocent's fate,
Its soft form to her bosom she prest;
But the tender relief was afford'd too late,
It bleat, and died on her breast.

The moralist then, as the corse she resign'd,
And, weeping, spring-flow'rs o'er it laid:
Thus mused, "So it fares with the delicate
mind,

"To the tempests of fortune betray'd.

"Too tender, like thee, the rude shock to
sustain,

"And deny'd the relief which would save;
"Tis lost, and when pity and kindness are
vain,

"Thus we dress the poor sufferer's grave!"

These last lines seem to reproach me, as I form these hasty recollections.—Alas! I hardly knew thee—and now I know thee too late. Vain and impotent rite! I would now scatter some living roses over the pale ashes of the dead!

*** Communications for this Article are to be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE PORT FOLIO, to the care of Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard. Concise literary Strictures, and original Anecdotes, will be deemed most valuable.

NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Months of August and September.

MR. SHELDRAKE'S TRUSSES.

(With Four Plates.)

IN a preceding Number we slightly noticed a Patent which was obtained by Mr. SHELDRAKE, of the Strand, Truss-maker, for a method of curing distortions of the feet, legs, spine, &c. Having now obtained a more copious account of it, we have annexed the plates, for the satisfaction of the faculty, and those who are subject to the imperfections intended to be removed.

The general principle of Mr. SHELDRAKE's invention is effected by the continual, repeated, and varied application of *springs*, constructed with bandages, in such a manner as to constitute the efficient part of the application. The springs are to be varied and modified as circumstances require, until the deformity is entirely eradicated.

Mr. SHELDRAKE thus describes the application of his invention to distortion issuing from the curvature of bones, as it exists in the case of deformed legs, whether the oblique inclination be convex, or the contrary. Figures 1 and 2 (see Plates) represent a child's leg, bending outwards; the lines marked *a, b, c*, in both figures, represent the curved spring intended to correct this deformity; it is evident if this spring, by bandage, or otherwise, at *a, d*, and *c, e*, in *fig. 1*, or *b, d*, in *fig. 2*, brought into contact with the leg, the inside of the knee, as at *d*, in *fig. 1*, and *a*, in *fig. 2*, and bottom of the leg, which correspond with the ends of the spring, will form resting points for the spring to act from, while its re-action, by producing pressure on the projecting part of the curve of the leg, reduces the bone to its wished-for state.

The following is the manner of constructing the instrument for curing the deformities of the leg, as it is described by drawings in *fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7*; the foot-piece whereof is made of calfskin, in the form of a common half-boot, to lace in front, with a sole of iron; on the outside of this sole is affixed a piece of steel, or other convenient metal, as in *f, g*, in *figures 3 and 4*, to go in a perpendicular direction as high as the ankle-joint at *g*; with this I connect, by means of a joint, another piece of steel, as *a, b*, in *fig. 5*, to go as high as the knee; upon this is riveted, transversely, as many

pieces of tin, in joints, as *c, d, e, f*, in *fig. 5*, of about half an inch wide, as will reach from the ankle to the knee, and broad enough to cover half the circumference of the leg the whole way; another piece of iron is continued, as *a, b*, in *fig. 6*, and *b, i*, in *fig. 3*, to the hip-joint; this is connected with the leg by a joint at the knee, *b*, in *fig. 3*, to allow the knee to move in its natural direction, and is connected, by means of a swivel-joint, the better to allow the hip to move in its natural direction, with a bandage, as *c, d, e*, in *fig. 6*, which goes round the waist; and on the outside of that steel to which is affixed the transverse pieces of tin, is affixed another spring, *a, b, c*, in *fig. 7*; this he calls the *skeleton* of the instrument; the foot-piece being lined with any soft materials to prevent the steel galling the foot, the rest of the leg being guarded in the same manner. To apply this apparatus, the foot must first be laced tight into the part of the skeleton which is intended to receive it, *a, b, c, d, e*, in *fig. 3*. The part, *fig. 5*, is then to be moulded as near to the form of the leg as possible, and the bandage to be laced as tight as can be borne; the upper part is to be laced also in the same manner, and fastened with the strap round the waist. The bandages are to be shifted in proportion as the curvature decreases, until a satisfactory cure is performed.

The method of curing deformity from improper combination of bones, is exemplified by *fig. 8 and 9*, which represent a leg of that kind; the lines *a, b, c*, in each figure, represent the *curved spring* intended to cure this deformity. In deformities from curvatures of bones, the bones alone are objects of attention, every thing that covers them being merely passive or flexible; but, in distortions from improper combination of bones, the muscles, tendons, and ligaments, connected therewith, become equally objects of attention, as there exists, at times, diseases of the muscles and tendons, which may originally cause the deformity. In the deformity, represented in *fig. 8 and 9*, where the derangement of the connecting ligaments of the joint, the loss of power in the muscles of the leg, and consequent diminished capacity for use in the patient, are merely consequences of the derangement in the relative position of the bones; hence, any improper combination of the muscles, &c. is to be cured

cured by the application of the instrument called a *foot-piece*, as described by *a, b, c, d, e*, in *fig. 10*, being the same as described before in *fig. 3* and *4*; to this is connected, by means of a joint, a spring, *f, g, h*, in *fig. 10*, to go from the ankle to the hip, and fastened by means of a bandage, as already described; between the spring and the leg is placed a piece of thin metal, to keep the spring from chafing the leg, and to form one of the resting points, the other whereof is formed by the bandage *i, k, l, m*, in *fig. 10*, to which the spring is fixed on the hip. If the instrument is to be placed on the inside of the leg, the bandages are to be varied accordingly, the effect of which must ultimately be, that the re-action of the springs will at length draw the limb to its proper place.

Another disorder to which Mr. SHELDRAKE's invention will apply, is, that of a *wry neck*, whether it proceed from contraction of the muscles on one side, or loss of power in them at the opposite one, by adopting a spring to supply the deficiency of action, and continuing to make use thereof until the cure be performed.

Incurvation of the spine, and its many evil consequences, is also proposed to be cured by a simple proposition here laid down; which is, to produce extension of the spine, by suspending the weight of the body from the head; and, again, by firmly embracing the head and pelvis, and, by mechanical means, lengthening the space between them. Either of these means, Mr. SHELDRAKE observes, generally has effect; but the addition of his improved springs will efficiently assist them, as is fairly evinced in *fig. 11*, which represents the distorted spine, with the application of the apparatus affixed to the head and pelvis.

Figure 12 represents an instrument for curing distortions of the spine, in-

vented by Mr. SHELDRAKE, some years ago, with new improvements. *Fig. 13* is a back view of a patient with a back-spine; and *fig. 14* represents the spinal machine, also with new improvements.

To practitioners who may be induced to make use of these instruments, Mr. SHELDRAKE recommends a small force to be used at first, and afterwards gradually increased, without injury to the soft parts which lie under the instruments; and, in cases of deficiency of muscular motion, to use more force than the parts affected would exert if in their natural state.

Having thus given a summary of the specification, we conclude it will be acceptable to our readers to obtain the account of one case in which Mr. SHELDRAKE's invention has proved successful.

A son of Mr. Wales, No. 40, Monmouth-street, was born with two distorted feet, the condition of which is correctly represented in the two upper figures in plate 4. He was taken to the Westminster Dispensary, in Gerrard-street, and referred by Mr. Ford to Mr. SHELDRAKE.

By following the mode of treatment described in the specification, the feet were reduced to the form represented in the lower figures; there was reason, however, to fear that they might relapse, unless they were still kept in bandages, which were therefore continued till he began to walk; he now goes alone, and there is no symptoms by which it can appear the disease ever existed.

The opinion of Mr. Ford was communicated in the following words:

"Mr. Ford presents his compliments to Mr. Sheldrake, and has had great satisfaction in seeing the child of Mr. Wells, who appears to him perfectly cured of the distortion in his feet,

"Golden-Square."

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE second volume of Mr. WAKEFIELD's *Lucretius* is published; and the third volume, which completes the work, will be ready by Christmas. They are delivered by Mr. CUTHELL, Middle-row, Holborn. The price of the small paper is 5s. 5s.—of the large 21s.

Mr. THOMAS BUSBY, of Lambeth, author of several esteemed poetical pieces, is engaged in a verse translation of *Lucretius*. The work will be comprised in two volumes, quarto; the first of which will be put to press in the ensuing spring.

The Rev. Mr. WARRINGTON, the author

author of the History of Wales, has completed a work which has occupied his attention for several years past, and which, at the present period, will, doubtless, be thought highly interesting: "A History of Venice, from the Commencement of the Republic to the present Time." This work is ready for the press, and will make its appearance in the course of the ensuing literary season.

Miss BRAND, who some years ago appeared on the Drury-lane stage, in a character of her own tragedy of Huniades, has in the press, at Norwich, an octavo volume of Plays and Poems, written by herself, published by subscription.

Mr. T. S. SURR has just completed a poem, intitled, "CHRIST'S HOSPITAL," which will be published in the course of the ensuing week. Its object is to point out the present state and utility of that excellent seminary.

We understand that the public may soon expect a volume of sermons, which were preached by the Rev. Mr. Boucher, in North America, at the beginning of the civil war in that country, and in which the causes of the unfortunate disturbances which then broke forth are treated of much at large.

There is now in the press, and will speedily be published, "A new System of Physiology," by Mr. RICHARD SAUMAREZ, surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital.

Mr. HADDOCK, the ingenious proprietor of the mechanical exhibition, called the Androides, has invented a new species of organ, which he incloses in the body of a table. It is extremely portable, and answers perfectly well all the purposes of that useful piece of furniture, as well as those of an elegant musical instrument.

Seventeen carriages, laden with objects of the arts, collected in Italy, arrived in Paris, the 12th Thermidor. This convoy contains whatever the French commissaries have selected as most valuable, from Bologna to Modena; among others, the St. Cecilia of Raphael, and the cartoon of the school of Athens, by the same, the St. Jerom of Corregio, a great number of Guerchinos, a fine Parmegiano, &c. 650 designs and medals, many books, &c. None of these articles has sustained the slightest damage.

The following is a notice of the objects which compose the *third* convoy of the monuments of the arts now on their way from Rome to France, having set out the

22d Prairial: Euterpe, a muse; an altar of white marble; Pausidippus, a figure seated; Menander, a figure seated; Trajan, a figure seated; a sphinx of red granite; Idole, or an Egyptian porter, in white marble; Phocion, a figure; a sphinx of red granite; Jupiter, a bust, in marble; Apollo with the Muses; A Faun playing on the flute; Brutus and Portia, a grouped bust; the figure of an Amazon; Menelaus, a bust in marble; Erato, the muse, a figure; a Cupid; Paris, a figure; Jupiter Serapis, a bust; Zeno, a figure in marble; and a figure in bronze, of a person drawing out a thorn.—This convoy is accompanied by many chests of books. Notice has been received of its arrival in good condition at Leghorn.

The Society of Natural History, at Paris, meet every year, on the birth-day of Linnæus, to celebrate, by an excursion, the memory of that great man. On this occasion, three commissaries are appointed to determine the species, and to direct the course, in their research of objects in the three kingdoms. This excursion took place at Ville d'Avre, the 30th Prairial last; the meeting was numerous; on their return they had a simple and frugal repast, yet interesting from its object: 150 guests were present, among whom was the celebrated naturalist, FABRICIUS, Professor at Kiel, in Holstein.

A number of statues in marble and in bronze, and a number of vases, taken from the houses, *ci-devant* royal, have been lately deposited in the Thuilleries. Although the inspectors of the hall of the Council of Ancients are intitled to public thanks for their attention, in thus ornamenting the finest public promenade in Europe, the connoisseurs find fault with the disposition of these *morceaux*, most of which are copies of the antique; for instance, the Laocoon, the Apollo, are placed on the terrace of the Seine, which is very elevated, together with many vases of moderate proportion, and other objects made to be seen near, and which appear of an extreme *petitesse*, when considered from the parterre, towards which they are directed. The statues also have their backs turned towards the terrace, which has a bad effect.

DON AUGUSTIN DE PEDRAYES, professor of mathematics at Madrid, has just given a general invitation to the learned, whether of his own nation, or foreigners, to undertake the solution of a problem of superior geometry. Don Augustin

Augustin wishes to know if it would be possible to resolve it by means of some of the methods discovered since the invention of the differential calculus; and, if any geometer, by engaging in similar researches, has been able to resolve other problems of the same nature, and to find, after the method he shall have pursued, theories which may accelerate the progress of higher geometry. Don Augustin thinks he has found out, long since, a method for the solution of the said problem, and of any other of the same nature. This question appears to him to be not of pure curiosity only; he thinks, on the other hand, it may give rise to a great number of important applications. Before he publishes it, he wishes to know whatever shall have been done on the subject, in order to submit afterwards his method, together with the different applications he has made of it, to the judgment of the learned of Europe. His Catholic majesty, anxious to encourage those of the learned who may incline to make a similar attempt, has authorised the Marquis del Campo, his ambassador at Paris, to offer a premium of fifty Louis to the person who shall, the first, in the judgment of the National Institute of France, present the solution of the announced problem. The time given will be one year, to commence from August 1, 1797, to August 1, 1798; after which term the competition will close.

A new capstan, invented by Captain BOLTON, in the navy, was tried lately on board the Centaur ship of war, which bids fair to be of the greatest utility to the marine of this country. Assisted by the powers of this machine, four men weighed the Centaur's sheet-anchor; had all its powers been applied, it is allowed that two men would have done it. There is little doubt but one man may raise by it the anchor of a 74 gun ship. Used as a simple capstan, it is greatly superior to any common one; it possesses, moreover, both power and velocity, as the powers can be applied, or detached, with wonderful facility.

Mr. VAN-MARUM, superintendent of the Teylerian institution at Haarlem, has discovered, that a piece of phosphorus wrapped in a little cotton, and placed under the receiver of an air-pump, inflames spontaneously when the air is exhausted to a certain degree, and continues to burn till it is consumed. It is singular that this combustion should commence and continue in air rarified to a

degree that would immediately extinguish any other burning material. Mr. V. explains this phenomenon by supposing, that the cotton which surrounds the phosphorus (for a piece of phosphorus placed in similar circumstances, but not enveloped with cotton, does not inflame) accumulates the caloric, or matter of heat, in its immediate neighbourhood, while, at the same time, the exhalations which phosphorus is constantly giving out when exposed to the air, can no longer rise, on account of its rarity, and thus the temperature is elevated to the degree at which phosphorus combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and inflammation takes place. This combustion was found to take place in air that had only $\frac{3}{500}$ of the density of the common atmosphere. It is certainly very singular that the small portion of oxygen that could remain in air so rarified, should be adequate to support the combustion of the phosphorus; and that it was a real combustion is proved by the diminution in weight of the phosphorus, as well as by the quantity of phosphoric acid formed, and found on the plate of the air-pump.

In a speech delivered by Citizen FOURCROY before the free society of Pharmaciens, on his being admitted a member of that body, in the course of showing the intimate connection between chemistry and pharmacy, and how much the latter is likely to be improved by incorporating with itself a proper proportion of chemical knowledge, he informs the society, that the illustrious LAVOISIER, the inventor of the new system, at the moment when he saw his ample fortune, which was altogether appropriated to the advancement of science, wrested from him by a tyranny to which his life soon afterwards became a sacrifice, consoled himself with the idea that he should still be able to procure an honest and independent livelihood, and continue to benefit mankind by practising pharmacy. In the sequel of the same discourse, M. FOURCROY endeavours to excite the attention of his auditors, by informing them of the important experiments that Dr. BEDDOES has been carrying on in England, with various gasses in the cure of diseases, and that, in all probability, they will soon be called on to prepare them as articles of the materia medica. He adds, that the English government have put at the doctor's disposal, the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, we shall

shall give the words of the original: "Le docteur BEDDOES est occupé en ce moment en Angleterre, de recherches très-utiles sur les effets des diverses espèces de gas dans les maladies. Le gouvernement a mis deux milles cinq cents livres sterling à sa disposition, pour suivre ces expériences." We question very much whether the English government merit the eulogium here bestowed upon it by Citizen FOURCROY. Those by whom it is at present administered, have not been very attentive to promote science, or to reward genius.

In the programme of prizes proposed by the National Institute, in its public sitting of the 15th last Messidor, one of the subjects proposed by the class of moral and political sciences was thus stated: *What are the means on which to found the morals of a people?* This wording was inaccurate. The question, verbatim, as adopted by the institute, was this: *What are the institutions the most proper on which to found the morals of a people?* It is of moment to those who are inclined to treat of this interesting question, to know it exactly as it is proposed to them.

A memorial was lately read, at the Society of Natural History at Paris, on a new species of the Molusca. This animal, transmitted from the island of Reunion (Bourbon) bears a strong analogy to the slug, the *doris*, and the *patella*. It is of an elliptic form, covered with a large tough sort of mantle, which completely involves the body. This blackish mantle is streaked with swollen veins, large, knotty, and yellowish. Underneath appears a fleshy disc, analagous to that of slugs, and other animals of the order called *Gastropodes*. The mouth is at the lower part of the head, which is surmounted with two conic *tentacula*, or feelers. This new species has been named *Phyllida*. Its conformation approaches the nearest to the animal of the *patella*, from which it differs only by the position of the anus, placed on the head in the *patella*, and on the side in this new species.

C. LAHAYE, who embarked as gardener, with a number of naturalists, on board the vessels which sailed in search of La Peyrouse, to take charge of the live plants they were to collect in their voyage, has set out from the Isle of France with his cargo, and arrived safely at Rochefort, in the frigate the *Cybele*. This rich collection consists of eight great chests, containing about one hundred feet dimensions of trees, or live shrubs, of different species, from the Indies and the

South-Sea Islands; and ten chests filled with seeds, dried plants, and different objects of natural history. The whole are to be placed in the national museum at Paris. Among the live plants, some are very remarkable for their economic uses, or for the excellence of their fruits*. Two slips, or plants, of a great tree taken at Batavia, the leaves of which are good for salad, in taste resembling the lettuce; and three slips, or plants, of the cultivated bread-fruit-tree, from the South-Sea Islands, *Artocarpus incisa*, Forster. Many plants of this last tree have been introduced, by LAHAYE, into the Isles of France and Bourbon, the inhabitants of which are often exposed to a scarcity of grain. It is proposed to plant one of these slips in the green-house of the museum of natural history, where, though it may not produce fruit, it may vegetate with sufficient vigour to furnish, upon occasion, fresh slips; and to transmit the other two to the province of Cayenne, where the wild species, which has been transplanted there some years ago, grows very well, and has already reproduced itself by its seeds. The culture of spices has been already introduced into that colony.

A new and correct edition of all the works of HELVETIUS has been lately published at Paris, by LAROCHE, from manuscripts, which had been long bequeathed to him by his friend HELVETIUS, but which it has not been in his power to make use of sooner. All the former editions are faulty and incomplete.

* Such are the Boabab of Senegal, *Adansonia digitata*, Lin.; the Litchi of China, *Euphoria Litchi*, Lin.; the Courbaril of Cayenne, *Hymanea Courbaril*, Lin.; the Manguiet of the Indies, *Mangifera Pinnata*, Lin.; the Carambol of the Moluccas, *Averrhoa Carambola*, Lin.; the Nutmeg-tree of the Moluccas, *Myristica Aromaticum*, Lin.; the Cossignia of the Isle of France, a new kind of plant, described by Commerçon; the *Hugonia* of the Isle of France; the *Fatidia* of the Isle of France; the Pepper-plant of Malabar, *Piper Officinale*, Lin.; the real Ebony-tree of the Isle of France, *Diospiros Eburnum*, Lin.; the Cacao, *Broma Cacao*, Lin.; the *Bibacier* of Japan, *M. pilus Japonica*, Lin.; the Raven-sard, *Agathophyllum Raven-sard*, Lin.; the Badamier, *Terminalia Catappa*, Lin.; the Guinea-hen-wood, of the Isle of France, *Badula*; the Sagoutier of Amboyna, *Culamus Sagus*, Lin.; the Cocoa-tree of the Moluccas, *Cocos Nucifera*, Lin.; the Tambour-wood of the Isle of France, *Ambora*; the Cytherea of Otaheite, *Spondias Citherea*; the Jaquier, *Artocarpus Iacca*, Lin.; the *Todalia* of the Isle of France; the *Anthirrea* of do. the *Quivisia* of do. and the *Nopal* loaded with live cochineal.

The French minister of the interior has directed the members of the council of agriculture to publish, under the auspices of government, an accurate edition of the *Theatre of Agriculture*, by OLIVIER DE SEVRES, with such notes and additions as they shall judge necessary. In his letter to the members, the minister says: "I think I am discharging one of the duties of the ministry which is entrusted to me, when I propose to you thus to serve the public, and to render a just homage to the first, and most useful, of French agronomical writers." The first edition of this work, which is much valued in France, and which, in eight books, and 110 chapters, treats, at length, of every branch of rural economy, was printed in 1600.

The national institute, in its general sitting of the 5th Thermidor, has filled up the places vacant by the death of RAYNAL and DELEYRE. BOUCHAUD, professor of public law, in the college of France, and ancient member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and TOULONGEON, have obtained the majority of suffrages, the first to replace RAYNAL, and the second DELEYRE.

The Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE, of Jedburgh, has, some time since, finished, and is expected soon to publish a *second volume* of his *History of Political Transactions*, &c. He had had access to several important collections of original papers, unknown to others. In this second volume, he has entered more largely than in the former, into the general, ci-

vil, and military history of the period of which he treats. It will be found to throw much new light upon the transactions of the reign of Queen Anne. It is a publication very earnestly expected by all who have had occasion to admire the industry, the candour, the discernment, conspicuous in the former part of the Doctor's work.

Hopes are entertained, by the friends of the Rev. Dr. JOHN ERSKINE, of Carnock, one of the ministers of Edinburgh; a man who, although heir to an ample fortune, disdained not, in youth, to betake himself to the humble employment of a Scottish clergyman; in whose whole life have been unostentatiously displayed all the sanctity and wisdom of a saint and of a sage, may probably be induced, notwithstanding his great age, to publish a volume of sermons on the truth of the Christian religion, on purpose to counteract, in a fairer way than by *profecutions at law*, the influence of those manuals of infidelity which have been, of late, so plentifully dispersed, and so eagerly read, throughout Britain.

That ingenious naturalist, Mr. WEIR, of Edinburgh, continues daily to augment the number of the specimens in his museum, already the most valuable and complete in Scotland. No stranger of liberal curiosity, ought to visit Edinburgh without taking care to gratify and instruct his mind, by a view of this fine collection of the most interesting subjects of natural history.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other Eminent Persons, who have distinguished themselves in the Progress of the Revolution, in one thick Volume, 12mo. 5s. boards.

Johnson.

DRAMA.

The Italian Monk; a Play, in three Acts, written by James Boaden, Esq. 2s. Robinsons.

EDUCATION.

Exercises upon the French Grammar, with the Rules prefixed to them, by P. Chardon, 1s. 6d. Gael.

A Plan of Education, for a limited Number of young Gentlemen, 1s. 6d. Robinsons.

HISTORY.

An Historical Journal of the British Campaign on the Continent, in the Year 1794; MONTHLY MAG. No. XXII.

with the Retreat through Holland, in the Year 1795. By Captain Jones, of the 14th Regiment of Foot. Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of York. Quarto, Plates, boards, 1l. 1s.

Edgerton and Robinsons.

The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1796, 9s. bds. Robinsons.

LAW.

The Trial of John Binns (lately deputed to Birmingham, from the London Corresponding Society) for Sedition, with Dedication and Notes. By the Defendant. 1s. 6d.

Belcher, Birmingham; Evans and Co. London. Another Edition of the same, taken in Short Hand, by Mr. H. Byrer, with some Dedication, &c. 1s. 6d. Jordan.

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MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical and Philosophical Repository; containing many ingenious and useful Essays and Extracts, with a Collection of Problems and Solutions, selected from the Correspondence of several able Mathematicians, and the Works of those who are eminent in the Mathematics, by *T. Leybourn*, No. IV. 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

MEDICINE.

Observations on apparent Death from Drowning, Suffocation, &c. with an Account of the Means to be employed for Recovery, by *James Curry*, M.D. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

A Practical Enquiry into Disordered Respiration; distinguishing Convulsive Asthma, its specific Causes, and proper Indications of Cure, by *Robert Bree*, M.D. late of University College, Oxford, and the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. 8vo. 6s. bds. Swinney.

A Short Address to the Professors of Surgery, on the late Bill for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons into a College. By a Member of the Corporation. 1s. Sewell.

An Appeal to the Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, by *F. S. Constanio*, M.D. 6d. Mudie and Co.

Reports, principally concerning the Effects of the Nitrous Acid in the Venereal Disease, by the Surgeons of the Royal Hospital at Plymouth, and by other Practitioners, published by *Thomas Beadec*, M.D. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

MISCELLANIES.

A Catalogue of the Library of a Dissenting Minister, and of several other valuable Purchases, now on sale by *W. Button*, Paternoster-Row, 6d.

Miscellaneous Writings, consisting of Poems, Lucretia a tragedy, Moral Essays, and a Vocabulary of the Passions, in which their Sources are pointed out, &c. by *R. C. Dallas*, Esq. 4to. 1l. 1s. Longman.

Oriental Disquisitions; or a Retrospect of the Rise and Progress of the Hydrographical Surveys of Bengal, &c. By the Marine Surveyor. Quarto, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

An accurate Description of Bromley, in Kent, and Five Miles round it, with Views of the Church and College, small 8vo. 2s. Hamilton.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A comprehensive View of some existing Cases of probable Misapplication in the Distribution of contingent Allowances, particularly in the Militia of Great-Britain, by *Charles James*, 2s. 6d. Egerton.

NOVELS.

Grenville Abbey, a Romance, first printed in the Lady's Magazine, and reprinted at the Request of many Subscribers to that Work. Three vols. 10s. 6d. Robinsons.

Clara Lennox; or, the Distressed Widow, a Novel, in 2 vols. founded on Facts, interspersed with an historical Description of the Isle of Man, by *Mrs. Lee*, 7s. Parsons.

An Old Friend with a New Face, by *Mrs. Parsons*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. bds. Longman.

Munster Abbey, a Romance, by the late *Sir S. E. Leigh*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Hookham, &c.
 Palmira and Erimana, a Novel, by *Mrs. Meeke*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

The Shrovetide Child; or, the Son of a Monk, 2 vols. small 8vo. 8s. boards.

Lee and Hurst.

PHILOLOGY.

A Vocabulary of such Words in the English Language as are of dubious or unsettled Accentuation, in which the Pronunciation of Sheridan, Walker, and other Orthoepists, is compared, 4s. bds. Rivingtons.

POLITICS.

On the Means of saving our Country, by *H. R. Yorke*, Esq. *State Prisoner in Dorchester Castle*, 8vo. 3s. Symonds.

The Origin of Government compatible with, and founded on, the Rights of Men; with a few Words on the constitutional Object of the Corresponding Society, by *S. Perry*, late Editor of the *Argus*, and now a *State Prisoner in Newgate*, 6d. Jordan.

Three Memorials on French Affairs, written in the Years 1751, 1792, and 1793, by *E. Burke*, 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A Defence of the French Emigrants, addressed to the People of France, by *T. G. de Lally Tolland*, 8vo. 7s. bds. from the French, by *J. Gifford*, Esq. Longman.

Constitution of the French Republic, the 5th Fructidor, Third Year, August 22, 1795, with the Law, proclaiming its Acceptance by the French People, Sept. 22, 1795; translated from the Paris Edition of the Fifth Year, colated with the Original, deposited in the Archives of the French Republic, by *The Archivists*, 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

Vindictæ Regiæ; or, a Defence of the Kingly Office, in Two Letters to Earl Stanhope, 2s. Wright.

The Address of the Rt. Hon. H. Grattan, to his Constituents, on his retiring from Parliament, with his Life. 1s. Jordan.

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This Ballad ranks with the most beautiful vocal productions of its celebrated Author. The melody is characterized by its classical elegance and exquisite expression; and we cannot doubt but that it will rapidly gain the attention of the public, and become as distinguished a favourite as any of Mr. Haydn's most popular Airs.

Two Original Chinese Songs, Moo-lee Chwa, and Higho Highau, adapted for the Piano-Forte, or Harpsichord, and published by K. Kamira. 2s. Longman and Broderip.

These curious Songs, Mr. Kamira informs us, were "brought to England by a gentleman of the late embassy to

China, who copied them in that country." Even, without this information, we should have been assured of their authenticity. The simple and artless style of the Chinese melody is conspicuous in every bar; and, while it interests the ear, strongly impresses it with the peculiar turn and character of their musical fancy. The Publisher has subjoined a bass to each of the 'Airs, and Dr. Scott, second physician to the embassy, has given an elegant translation of the original words.

We find, by the melody of these songs, as by other Chinese compositions, that the musicians of the East adopt a strain, or measure, perfectly consonant to that of the Europeans; and that, amidst the wildness

wildness which sometimes delights and surprizes us, they submit to such laws of harmony as we ourselves acknowledge and by which their airs happily incorporate with Italian, German, or English basses.

A Second Collection of Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall-Gardens, composed by *James Hook*. 3s. Bland & Weller,

This Collection consists of Eight Ballads, which, for the most part, are not qualified to rank with the best of Mr. Hook's Garden compositions. The first, "May my Mary's kind kisses still welcome me home," sung by Mr. Dignum, is deficient both in melody and effect; the measure and cast of the words would, we conceive, have been much better accommodated by a movement in $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{9}{8}$. "The Female Monitor," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is among the best of the collection. It possesses a certain liveliness of character, so perfectly concordant to the spirit and turn of the poetry, as to seem the only Air that would suit it. The third Song is "Bring us a flowing Bowl," sung by Mr. Denman: the first movement of which is animating, and original; but the second is almost a correct copy of an old French Allemand, well known to the *itinerant musicians* of London. The melody of the fourth Song "The Female Auctioneer," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is, like the words, somewhat too vulgar and common-place for any public orchestre. "Shepherd, stay, and do not leave me," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a very agreeable Air, and quite characteristic of the poetry. "The Punch-bowl," sung by Mr. Dignum, the verses of which do so much credit to the poetical talents of Major Topham, is set with sufficient simplicity, but is deficient in that happy spirit which distinguishes the words. "The Fashionable Husband," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is rather pleasing, though not remarkable for its novelty or liveliness: and "The Fashionable Wife," which concludes the Collection, is a tolerable Air; but wants that force of character, and happiness of fancy, so frequently to be found in the numerous productions of this Author.

The Victory of Fishguard, a Song, set to Music by *H. Sheats*. 1s. Gawler.

The words of this small composition allude to the late descent of the French in Wales. The music, which is meant to be given in the martial style, possesses

so little of the spirit required, that the composer of the words, we are convinced, was not amongst the valiant repellers of the attack.

"My Jockey is a gentle Youth," composed by *Mr. Rofs*, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Rofs, in this Ballad, has displayed much taste and fancy; and the simplicity peculiar to the music of the North, is the beautiful and conspicuous characteristic of the Air.

Eight Sonatinas (principally composed for Juvenile Performers) selected from those celebrated Authors, Haydn, Kozeluch, and Pleyel, by *T. Haigh*. 3s. Culliford and Co.

Mr. Haigh has selected these Sonatinas with taste, and arranged them with judgment. They are perfectly calculated to improve the juvenile practitioner, and are farther recommended by the addition of Preludes; one of which, composed by the compiler of the Sonatinas, is prefixed to each piece.

Talacoy, an Indian Ballad, composed by *J. Sanderjon*. 1s. Riley.

Talacoy is an extremely pleasing ballad. Its time is $\frac{9}{8}$ largo affetuoso. The opening of the melody is remarkably simple and beautiful, and the sequel conducted with great felicity of imagination. The Song is published in score, and such of the words as are purely Indian have an English translation.

"With martial Step the Soldiers come," a ballad, composed by *John Moulds*. 1s. Goulding.

Mr. Moulds has not been so happy in this little production as in many others which we have seen from his hand. The melody is tolerably smooth, but wants strength of character. We must not, however, deny him the praise due to the passage at "Country boobies gape and stare," and the answer to it at "Fancy castles in the air," which are admirably expressive of the words, and considerable ornaments to the Song.

Ten Anthems for One, Two, Three, and Four Voices, with Instrumental Parts, as performed at St. Paul's cathedral, London, composed by *William Taylor*, Swillington-Bridge, near Leeds, Yorkshire. 12s. Goulding.

In Cathedral Music, we naturally expect to find a greater display of science than is generally required in lighter compositions. This expectation was, by no means, disappointed by Mr. Taylor's present work. He is not always judicious in the arrangement of his parts, nor constantly happy in the conception of his melodies; yet, in the one, evident marks of theoretical education are discoverable,

coverable, and in the other we often trace the prevalence of genius. The counter-point, we are obliged to observe, is not universally preserved; and sometimes the modulation is neglectfully conducted. An instance of the first kind of defect occurs in the second chorus of the first anthem, and of the second in most of the solos. The distance of a ninth, as introduced in the solo, "Thou hast turned my heaviness into joy," is too awkward to escape our disapprobation; it operates as a great draw-back upon the general beauty of that melody, and impeaches the taste of the author. The instrumental accompaniments afford us the opportunity of much commendation: they are constructed with considerable judgment. In the choruses they are bold and emphatic, and in the solos ornamenting and graceful.

A View of the Principles of Music, dedicated to his scholars, by Mr. *Bennetziener*, 1s. 6d. Skillern.

In this ingenious production, comprized in a single sheet, the musical pupil has in one comprehensive view the bass, the baritone, the tenor, the alto, the mezzo soprano, the soprano, and the treble clefs, together with the chromatic, half-tones, and the coma, or seventh part of the tone of Pythagoras. The dependence and connection of the different keys, both major and minor, are also explained, and many curious particulars entered into and developed, which are rarely to be met with in publications intended for the mere purposes of instruction.

Three Duets for Two Violins, composed by *F. Panormo*, 5s. Wornum.

We received much pleasure from the perusal of these duets. They possess a great deal of air, and the parts are blended with considerable skill. The second piece, in particular, is very melodious, and the third remarkable for its

The work is not professedly composed for the benefit of young practitioners, but we think it admirably calculated for their improvement.

The Jolly Welchman, a favourite song, composed by *H. Watts*, 1s. Gawler.

The Jolly Welchman is composed in the old ballad style, in which the author has judiciously consulted the character of the poetry. The words are humorous, and the air is so truly pleasant, that, as a trifle, we must admire it.

A second set of Nine Songs, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, or harp; dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Saltoun, by *John Ross*, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Ross's second set of songs, taken in the aggregate, is not equal to the first. We must, however, observe, that some of the melodies are, in the qualifications of sweetness and originality, greatly above mediocrity; and exhibit him as a composer of excellent powers. The subject of the first song: "Hither, Love, thy beauties bring," is light and airy; and the digressions, which give it the form of a rondo, are conducted with great judgment. One defect appears in the poetry of this song, which we know not whether we ought to ascribe to Mr. RANNIE, author of the words, or to the injudicious omission of the composer: we allude to the line, "Come, sweet maid, and dwell;" which wants two syllables to complete its due measure, and produces, in its present state, a striking awkwardness in the melody. The first strain of the second song, called the "African," is charmingly conceived; but the succeeding bars are not only less happily imagined, but so ill managed in point of modulation, as to be flat and unmeaning in their effect. The third song, "Child of the Summer," though we cannot compare it to Dr. Worgan's charming composition to the same words, is characterized by much sweetness and novelty. In the two succeeding airs we do not find any thing worthy of remark: but the sixth, "The modest violet of the vale," is a beautiful song. Its melody is simple, uniform, and chaste, and expresses the words with uncommon force and felicity. If it possesses any defect, it is that of the first, second, and third line of the words ending upon the same note, i. e. the third of the key. The seventh, "Oscar's Ghost," we cannot speak of in terms of commendation; but the eighth, "Go, brightest of the flow'ry race," is prettily set. The ninth, "Farewell, ye blooming fields," is so much beneath some part of the publication, in respect of fancy and decorum of arrangement, that in any other place we should have judged it to be the production of some composer very inferior to Mr. Ross.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
SYNOCHUS, or Summer-Fever	13
Cholera	6
Chicken Pox and Swine Pox	5
Small Pox	2
Scarlatina Anginosa	3
Miliaria	2
Apthous Sore-throat	3
Erysipelas	3
Whooping Cough	2
Peripneumony	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Hæmoptoe	4
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	2
Mortification of the Bowels	1
Acute Rheumatism	2
Contagious Malignant Fever	3
Chilblad and Milk Fevers	5
Mammary Abscess	2
Acute Discharges of Infants	12

	No. of Cases.
Ringworm	1
Impetigo	2
Scabies	3
Sycosis	1
Ponigo	2

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian	1
Tertian	2
Quartan	1
Hædica	5

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthma	30
Lropij	6
Chronic Rheumatism	10
Sciatica	1
Cough and Dyspnea	20
Cough succeeding the Measles	5
Pleuritic Stiches	3
Pulmonary Consumption	8
Cephalæa	9
Vertigo	2
Apoplexy	3
Hysteria	3
Chlorosis	3
Gastrodynia	14
Enterodynia	13
Bilious Vomiting and Diarrhea	14
Diarrhea in Infants	7
Devonshire Cholice	1
Dyspepsia	10
Pyrosis	1
Diabetes	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Menorrhagia	5
Fleur Albus	3
Dysury and Gravel	3
Schirrous Kidney	1
Schirrous Liver	2
Jaundice	2
Takes Mesenterica	4
Scrophula	6
Lichen	2
Prurigo	3
Phthiriasis	1
Scaly Tetter	3
Ichthyosis	1
Chronic Nettle Rash	2
Roseola	1
Shingles	1

The above list contains a greater number and variety of complaints than has appeared in any foregoing account. At the present period of the year, indeed, a season so damp and unfavourable seldom occurs, there having been scarcely one day without rain for several weeks past. Cases of the summer-fever and cholera have been numerous and violent, but in no instance fatal, within my own knowledge. Many children, between one and two years of age; and even infants at the breast, were affected with the summer-fever, in the months of July and August. The general symptoms of this fever are stated in the Monthly Magazine for June, 1796. Infants had a yellowish brown fur on the tongue, an extremely quick pulse, with flushing of the cheeks, and a great heat of the skin: they took little nourishment; and were, during the greatest part of the day, in a dozing, or comatose state. In the second or third week, there appeared a remission of the febrile symptoms for some hours in the day; but this was constantly succeeded by an exacerbation towards evening, and a considerable degree of fever through the night. The whole duration of the complaint was seldom less than a month.

The varicella, or chicken-pox, has been very prevalent during the summer. The eruption was generally preceded by a strong fever; and, in three cases, by a vivid universal rash, similar to that which often attends the eruption of the small-pox. The variety of this disease, termed here the swine-pox, is characterised by an eruption of vesicles, having nearly the size of peas, and filled with a transparent lymph. In both species, the periods and concomitant symptoms are the same: and both are produced by the same contagion.

The

The acute miliaria, which occurs frequently in the summer months, has I believe, attracted the notice of any of our practical writers. Its primary symptoms are slight shiverings, with pains in the head and back: the pulse is small and quick; the tongue is covered with a white fur, but appears of a dark-red colour at the edges; and its papillæ are considerably elongated. As the disease advances, the patients complain of a great heat and prickling in the skin, with sickness at the stomach; they are affected with an unusual languor, and faintness; and have often profuse perspirations during the night. On the 3d, 4th, 5th, or 6th day of the disorder, a rash appears, sometimes in scattered patches, sometimes diffused over the whole body. It continues several days in particular situations, as the neck, breast, stomach, and back: on other parts, it appears and disappears, many times, without any certain order. The pustules, which, from their resemblance to millet seeds, have suggested the name of miliaria for this complaint, are distributed over the face, and all the body; but are always most numerous on the breast and back, or where the rash is most vivid. They are round, and very minute, and contain a white or pearl-coloured lymph. Their duration is but short: fresh ones, however, appear daily, so long as the rash and febrile symptoms continue. At the same time, small transparent vesicles are formed on the tongue, and often in the fauces; these usually terminate in aphthous ulcerations: (see the Magazine for last Month). Neither the rash, nor the pustular eruption, afford any crisis, or alleviation of the febrile complaint: but all of them are brought to a conclusion nearly at the same time; which is in some cases on

others, on the 12th, 13th, or 14th day of the disease.

Children, particularly boys, who use violent exercise in hot weather, and soon after expose themselves to a current of air, or drink cold water, are most liable to be affected with this species of miliaria: in adults it occurs very rarely.

This complaint may be much mitigated and shortened in its duration, by a gentle emetic, or laxatives, administered at the beginning of it; and by afterwards taking freely of the diluted vitriolic acid, a cool regimen being at the same time observed.

The account of deaths in different diseases, between the 15th of August, and the 19th of September, given by the bills of mortality, is as follows:

Asthma and Consumption	306
Apoplexy, and suddenly	9
Aged	55
Convulsions	390
Child-bed	9
Cancer	6
Croup	4
Dropsy	63
Fever	119
Gout	8
Stone and Gravel	5
Hæmorrhagy	1
Hooping Cough	28
Jaundice	4
Inflammation and Abscess	37
Looseness and Gripes	3
Lunatic	6
Measles	26
Mortification	25
Palsy	12
Pleurisy	1
Rupture	2
Small-Pox	28
Sore-Throat	2
Abortive and Still-born	62
Teething	30
Thrush	3
Water in the Head	6

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our last statement of Public Affairs, we mentioned the bombardment of Cadiz, by the British fleet, under Admiral Lord St. Vincent. We have now to notice an attack upon the island of Teneriffe, a project, apparently, as rash in its origin as its issue was unfortunate. This expedition was conducted under the command of Admiral NELSON; by orders from Lord St. Vincent. The attack was made in the night of the 25th of July, at

eleven o'clock; between 700 and 800 men were embarked in the boats of the squadron; at half past one in the morning, they approached within gun-shot of the Mole Head without being discovered, when the alarm bells rang, and thirty or forty pieces of cannon, with musketry, from one end of the town to the other, opened upon them; the night being exceedingly dark, only four or five of the boats could find the Mole, which, however, was instantly stormed and carried, although

although defended by 400 or 500 men, and the guns were spiked; but such a tremendous fire was kept up by the Spaniards from the citadel, and houses at the head of the Mole, that they could not advance, and nearly all were killed, or wounded.

In the mean time, another detachment landed to the southward of the citadel, but the boats were all stove by the surf, and the ammunition wetted. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, they pushed over the enemy's line, wall, and batteries, and formed, in the great square of the town, about 300 men, and marched against the citadel, but were unable to take it. About day-break they learned, from some prisoners, that there were above 8000 men in arms assembled at the entrance of the town, mostly Spaniards, with some French; and, perceiving the impossibility of obtaining any assistance from the ships, Capt. TROUBRIDGE, at seven o'clock, dispatched Capt. HOOD to the governor, with a message, intimating, that if he should be allowed freely, and without molestation, to embark his people at the Mole Head, taking off such of the British boats as were not stove, and the governor finding other boats to carry off the people, the Squadron then before the town would not molest it. The governor informed Capt. HOOD he thought they ought to surrender prisoners of war; to which the British officer replied, that Capt. TROUBRIDGE had directed him to say, that if the terms he had offered were not accepted in five minutes, he would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet: on which the governor instantly closed with the terms. Capt. TROUBRIDGE then, with his party, marched, with colours flying, to the Mole, where they embarked in such British boats as were not stove, the Spaniards finding others to carry them off to the ships. It would be unjust not to notice the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan Antoine Gutierrez, the Spanish governor. The moment the terms were agreed on, he directed the wounded of the English to be supplied with the best provisions which could be procured, and made it known that the ships were at liberty to send on shore, and purchase whatever refreshments they might be in want of. Many of our brave countrymen fell in this ill-concerted expedition: Admiral NELSON lost an arm; Capt. BOWER was killed. The Fox cutter, in approaching near the

town, was sunk by the enemy's batteries, and Lieut. GIBSON and ninety-seven men were drowned. The whole loss, in killed and wounded, has been said to exceed 400 men.

The people of England, except contractors and interested persons, so recently elated with the hope of a speedy peace, have, within these few days, been depressed with a melancholy gloom, by the return of Lord MALMESBURY, and the abrupt breaking-off of the negotiations. This important event presents them with a dreary prospect of prolonged misery, stagnation of trade, additional taxes, and all the horrors attendant upon a state—perhaps war!

The only conclusion that can, at present, be drawn with certainty, is, that the ministers, who wantonly plunged the nation in the war, are not the men best calculated to make peace.

FRANCE.

While every friend to order and justice must lament the irregularities lately committed in France, the candid enquirer will be careful not to form a hasty conclusion, but will ever lend a patient ear to the apology of the apparent aggressors.—If we may credit their own statement, the Directory, placed between the danger of beholding the Republic perish by a rigid adherence to forms, and that of saving it by outstepping them, had no time to hesitate, but with force and violence they allege they snatched the Constitution from inevitable destruction: since the friends and agents of the coalesced kings had become legislators of the Republic. On the other hand, every friend to the liberties of mankind should be cautious not too hastily to applaud a measure certainly illegal; and the Directory, we think, are bound to assign very solid reasons for an act which is inconsistent with every principle of general justice: the transportation of the accused representatives, without a trial.

The 4th of September will form another remarkable day in the Republican Calendar of France: about three o'clock in the morning, the Directory ordered the cannon of alarm to be fired, and directed the halls of the two Councils to be surrounded, in order to arrest certain conspirators, whose aim, they alleged, was to assassinate three of the Directors, in order to create a new Directory, that should open the gates to the emigrants and the Pretender.

General ANGEREAU, charged with the execution of this *Arrêt*, marched to the

the spot where the sittings were held, and summoned the guard of the legislative body, who replied to the summons by shouts of "Live the Republic and the Constitution of the third year! General, you have only to command; we are ready to obey." He then entered the Tuilleries, in perfect order, and arrested twenty-four of the royal conspirators.

Ramel was deprived of his commission, and his rank, at the head of his regiment of guards, whom, it is said, he had endeavoured to corrupt. Carnot (who as well as Barthelemy was involved in the accusation) had contrived to escape, the day before.

The two councils were then invited to assemble: that of five hundred at the *Odeon* (the Theatre in the Faubourg Germain) that of the ancients at the surgical school.

The members who composed the administration of the department of the Seine, and of the twelve municipalities, were provisionally suspended.

The celebrated general Pichegru, who had so often led the armies of the Republic to victory, was in the list of the accused. The following were also included:

The directors Carnot and Barthelemy, Bourdon de l'Oise, Dumolard, Villau, Dumas, Piette, Rambault, Desbaunieres, Philippe Delleville, Gilbert-Desmolieres, Ramel, Boissy-D'Anglas, general Willot, Camille-Jourdan, Boisset, Cadray, Bavere, Maffet, Pastoret, Vau blanc, &c.

About nine in the evening, the council of Five Hundred assembled at the *Odeon*, Lamarque president. A message was sent to the Directory, requesting them to inform the Council of their reasons for shutting up the hall where the Council had been accustomed to sit. A committee of five was appointed to consider of the measures necessary to be adopted for the public security. This committee consisted of Poulain Grandprey, Chazal, Hardy, Syeyes, and Boulay de la Meurthe.

The Council next proceeded to pass a resolution authorizing the Executive Directory to march a sufficient number of troops to Paris, for the protection of the legislative body, and the constitution of the third year. The Council declared its sitting permanent.

In the evening of the same day (September 4) the president announced, that the Directory had replied to the message

which had been addressed to them. He informed the Council that one day was still added to the number of those to which the country was indebted for its deliverance. The place of the sitting of the Legislative Body was that of the conspirators; they had already delivered certificates and notes, and established a correspondence with their accomplices. To the reply was annexed a paper, showing that the deputy Imbert Colomes was the principal agent of the pretended Louis XVIII. The message was also accompanied by a proclamation of the Directory to the French people.

BOULAY, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety which had been appointed, observed, that "great measures were necessary, because the nation was in a state of war, and its enemies might snatch from it the victory which had been gained over them." But he added, that humanity and policy were also to be considered—"Your Committee (said he) impressed with this grand truth, commissions me to proclaim to you this consolatory fact, that the triumph of the Republicans shall not be sullied by one drop of blood. The great movement, which must be executed with precision, must end in the same manner. So that we think banishment should be the punishment inflicted on those concerned in the conspiracy, which was on the point of breaking out. Our colleague Villers will present you a project grounded on this opinion."

VILLERS then read to the Council a resolution, declaring void the acts of the Electoral Assemblies of several of the departments specified, and the dismissing the individuals elected to public offices by them. The law which repeals the former laws against priests and emigrants; and those which relate to the Vendéans, or the chiefs of the Chouans, were annulled. The seventh article doomed 64 deputies to be banished, but upon a revision of the list, several of them were afterwards erased, and some permitted to resume their seats.

The journals (or newspapers) were placed under the superintendence of the police. The law suppressing clubs on political subjects was repealed. The law ordering the expulsion of the Bourbons, and the confiscation of their property, including that of the House of Orleans, was ordered to be executed, notwithstanding any counter orders. The right of putting places in a state of siege was vested in the Directory. The law

creating the national guard was repealed.

In the sitting of the next day (5th September) BAILLEUL reminded the Council of the *milliard of livres*, promised long since to the armies; and moved that a special committee be appointed for the purpose of considering how this milliard was to be raised; and that the same committee should make a report as to the monument to be erected to the defenders of their country.

The triumvirate, who took this desperate step, certainly warrantable upon no ground but that of the most *imperious necessity*, published an address to the French people, stating the nature of the conspiracy, and the imminent danger in which the Republic was involved, by the wicked arts of the conspirators. This remnant of the Directory, tell the people—that while the dissolution of the National Convention was plotting in Paris, and the faction endeavouring to seize on the supreme authority, *Pichegru*, stationed on the Bank of the Rhine, received the proposals of *Condé*, and replied to them by plans of invasion and royalism. “If the white flag was not displayed in the French camp,” say the directory; “if the Rhine was not crossed by the hostile army; if the strong holds of the republic were not given up, and taken possession of in the king’s name, by Imperial troops; if *Pichegru* did not march to Paris, it was through *Condé*, who refused to put *Pichegru*’s plans into execution. These plans, however,” they add, “would not have succeeded; the brave soldiers would not have permitted it.”

The principal proof which the Directory brought to prove this heavy accusation against this celebrated general, is a paper found at Venice, in the port-folio of the Count d’Antraigues, written wholly in his own hand, and certified to be found in the Count’s port-folio, opened in the presence of the general-in-chief Buonaparte, and general Clark, by Berthier, chief of the staff, and decyphered by him, and signed at Montebello, fifth year; neither specifying the month, the day, nor the manner in which it was discovered.

The Directory also published, in justification of the strong measures they had pursued, the declaration of Duveré Despresle, or Dunant. He having been attached to royalty, was one of the confederacy for its restoration; but pretending to be influenced by the futility of the attempt; he betrayed his associates. Af-

ter pretending that the English government were implicated in the plan for ruining the Republic, he states, that the *Pretender* and his Council had never ceased to think, that *the services of the English were perfidious services, tending to no other object but the total ruin of France!*

In all probability, a considerable time will elapse before the real causes and true movements of this extraordinary step of three of the directors will be developed; there is a strong presumption, that *all* the members mentioned in the long list of transportation are not royalists—have not been intentionally criminal; it may therefore be hoped, that this proscriptive catalogue will again be revised; and that the innocent will be cautiously separated from the guilty. Justice, humanity, and sound policy render this measure indispensably necessary. Surely Lareveillière Lepaux, or François de Neufchâteau will not sanction injustice or inhumanity.

The two new Directors which the councils have elected in the room of Carnot and Barthelemy, are Merlin of Douai, late minister of justice, and François de Neufchâteau, late minister of the interior.

On the 10th of September, the Executive Directory transmitted fresh documents relative to the conspiracy. The principal paper was a letter, written by general MOREAU to citizen BARTHELEMY, dated the 5th of September, from Strasbourg. In this letter, the General reminds Barthelemy of a large packet of papers which he had taken, in the passage of the Rhine, belonging to general Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correspondents. Moreau says, he was resolved not to publish this correspondence, because the conclusion of peace was very probable, and the republic ran no risk, and especially as no names were mentioned. But perceiving, at the head of the parties who were doing so much mischief to his country, a man deeply involved in this correspondence, and desirous to perform an important part in the recal of the *Pretender*, he thought it his duty to apprise the director of this circumstance, lest he might become a dupe to his famed republican-ism, and that he might be able to expose his conduct. Here Moreau alluded to his late fellow-soldier, general Pichegru. He was prudent enough to commit nothing to writing. He only communicated verbally with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who apprised him of the projects entertained, and

and received his answers. "The proofs (says Moreau) are as clear as day;" but he has some doubt whether they be judicial.

We confess that this letter aids, in a very considerable degree, the accusation brought against Pichegru, and supports the paper found at Venice.

On the 14th of September, a secretary read a message from the Directory to the council of Five Hundred, stating the causes which prevented the reduced officers from receiving the quarter of their pay, as allowed by law; the reasons were the total want of funds, and the bad management of them. "Every part of the service (said the Directory) is in want." The message concluded by requesting the council to take into their immediate consideration the plan of finance presented by the committee.

Ordered to be printed.

General Jourdan spoke on the order of the day. "I come (said he) to call your attention to a class of citizens who have very strong claims to national gratitude. I speak of those defenders of their country who have retired; I speak of the fathers, mothers, widows, and children of deceased soldiers, who died for their country; and of the relations of those who are still with their colours, and who will remain immovable at their posts, till the enemy shall accept the peace you offer them. There are laws which promise a recompense to the defenders of their country, who are disabled from serving on account of their wounds and infirmities; there are also laws which promise assistance to the parents, widows, and children of soldiers, who fall in defence of their country, or who remain faithful at their post; nevertheless, both the one and the other are in the greatest distress. Their situation ought to call for your most serious attention. You do not wish that the agents of Louis XVIII should be enabled to say to the relations of our brave soldiers, 'You are suffering all the horrors of want, because your sons and your husbands have fought for liberty.' The General then moved for a special committee to be appointed to consider of the means of paying wounded soldiers, and of giving the promised support to the wives and relations of the defenders of their country. This motion was agreed to.

PORTUGAL.

A treaty of peace and amity, between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal, was signed, at Paris, on the

10th of August, by CHARLES DELACROIX, on the one part, and the Chevalier d'Arango, on the other. The most important articles in this treaty are, that her most faithful Majesty binds herself to observe a most perfect neutrality between the Republic and the other belligerent powers. France also binds herself to observe a like neutrality in case of a rupture between Portugal and any other of the European powers; neither of the contracting parties are to furnish the enemies of the other with ships, troops, or any warlike stores whatever, during the present war. That her Majesty engages not to admit, at one time, into her great harbours, more than six ships of war belonging to any of the belligerent powers, or more than three ships into the smaller ones. The captures made by either ships of war, or their respective privateers, shall not be permitted to enter into the harbours of either of the contracting powers, but in case of storm, and the most imminent danger. That a treaty of commerce, founded on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis, shall be concluded between the two powers, as soon as possible. The peace established by the present treaty between France and Portugal to be declared as common to the Batavian Republic. The treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months from the date thereof.

ITALY.

The negotiation between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic at Udina, took a turn, about the latter end of August, which clearly indicated a speedy decision either for peace or war. The Marquis de Gallo, accompanied by Baron Degelmann and M. Hoppe, arrived there from Vienna, and general Buonaparte, on the part of the French Republic, with general Villemanzi, soon joined them, when a congress was formed.

From the well-known intrepidity, and prompt exertion of the Conqueror of Italy, we may, in all probability, be enabled to relate the issue of this important business in our next.

AMERICA.

In the senate, on the 6th of July, the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to a letter, purporting to have been written by William Blount, Esq. having had the same under consideration, begged leave to make a farther report.

It appeared that William Blount, a member of the Senate, who has since
H h 2 been

been expelled, and against whom articles of impeachment have been voted, had entertained the design, in conjunction with other persons, of inducing the British and Indians to attack the Spanish settlements on the south-west; the invading army was to be the British from Canada; they were not only to be permitted a passage through the neutral territory of the United States, but 2000 of her citizens on the western waters were to be joined in the exploit. The British minister, Sir Robert Liston, had several overtures made to him, from certain persons, to effectuate this scheme, which he is said to have resisted, but had not given up the names of those implicated in this business.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Sept. 26, 1797.

The fluctuation in the price of stocks has been very considerable during the last month.—Speculations to very large amounts have been carried on in the consols, occasioned by the uncertain state of the negotiations at Lisle. Stocks are rising at present, on the probability that there will be no Loan.

BANK STOCK, on the 25th last month, was at 130½. The transfer books of which are now shut.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 25th of Aug. at 75½; rose on the 30th to 76½; and fell on the 11th ult. to 74½; rose on the 13th to 76; and fell again on the 21st, to 76½; the price yesterday was 73½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were, on 25th last month, at 52¼; fell (after numerous fluctuations) on Sept. 22, to 47¾; and were yesterday, 25th, at 49¾.

LOYALTY LOAN is at discount of 15¼.

English Lottery Tickets, 11l. 14s.

Irish ditto, 6l. 3s. 6d.

Marriages in and near London.

At Newington, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A. assistant minister of St. John's chapel, Bedford-row, London, to Miss Jowett, daughter of J. J. esq. of Newington.

J. Roodhouse, esq. merchant, of London, to Miss Tomlyn, of East-Malling, Kent.

J. Smart, esq. of Red-lion-square, to Mrs. E. Roberts, eldest daughter of W. Beckwith, esq. of Carey-street.

Mr. E. Rymer, of Cockspur-street, to Mrs. Randall, of Park-place, Kennington-crofs.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, the Rev. B. McGuffey to Miss Murray, only daughter of Brigadier-gen. M.

Capt. J. J. Stranack, of the West-India trade, to Miss Abernethy, of Union-Place, Lambeth.

Mr. Eddison, furrier, of Fleet-street, to Miss Roybould, of Plaistow, Essex.

Mr. J. Sherer, jun. of Mark-lane, wine-merchant, to Miss A. Price, of Kingston, Surrey.

Deaths in and near London.

At his house in Great St. Martin's-lane, Dr. Kinnaid.

Lately, F. G. Mulcaster, esq. Colonel of Engineers, and Major-gen. in the army.

At his apartments in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, aged 35, the Right Hon. G. Trefusius, Lord Clinton.

Mr. S. Fieldhouse, wine-merchant, of Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square.

At Mile end, in a very advanced age, Mr. N. Sutton, formerly eminent as a speaker among the religious denomination called Muggletonians, now nearly extinct.

In her 27th year, the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Lady Cranston, relict of the late Lord C.

The Rev. P. Cocks, rector of Aston, Middlesex, and brother to Lord Sommers.

Mrs. Gartshore, wife of Dr. G. of St. Martin's-lane.

In his 29th year, H. Park, esq. of the Curtain-road, Finsbury-square.

Mr. J. Blydestayn, wine-merchant, of Harp-lane, Tower-street.

D. Roberts, esq. distiller, of Brentford.

At East Barnett, A. Macauley, LL.D. late of New Norfolk-street.

In his 21st year, D. Erskine, esq. son of the late J. E. esq. of Dunn, in the island of Jamaica.

At Newington, Mrs. Francis, wife of Capt. B. F. of the Salamander, ordnance transport.

Aged 67, A. Douglas, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At Chertsey, Surrey, Mrs. Millist, late of New Haw.

At Putney, J. Rose, esq.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester.

At his house on Blackheath, in his 79th year, Mr. Enderby.

At Clapham, Surrey, the rev. Henry Venn, M.A. rector of Yelling, Hupts, and chaplain to the Earl of Buchan. As a companion he was cheerful and engaging; as a preacher he was eloquent and impressive; and as a Christian he enforced, by his example, the excellency of the system which he professed and taught. His friends have lost in him a valuable adviser, the poor a generous benefactor, and Christianity an able and judicious advocate.—He was the author of some valuable works; the chief of which was, his "New Whole Duty of Man," and has left behind him others, that it is expected will be published by his son, the present rector of Clapham.

On Sunday, the 10th of September, in childhood, Mrs. Gopwin, late Mary Woolstonecraft, author of the Vindication of the Rights of Woman, one Volume towards the History of the French Revolution, Travels into Scandinavia, &c. This extraordinary woman, no less distinguished by admirable talents and a masculine tone of understanding, than by active humanity, exquisite sensibility, and endearing qualities of heart, commanding the respect, and winning the affections of all who were favoured with her friendship and confidence, or who were within the sphere of her influence, may justly be considered as a public loss. Quick to feel, and indignant to resist

resist the iron hand of despotism, whether civil or intellectual, her exertions to awaken in the minds of her oppressed sex a sense of their degradation, and to restore them to the dignity of reason and virtue, were active and incessant: by her impassioned reasoning and glowing eloquence, the fabric of voluptuous prejudice has been shaken to its foundation, and totters towards its fall: while her philosophic mind, taking a wider range, perceived and lamented in the defects of civil institutions, interwoven in their texture, and inseparable from them, the causes of those partial evils, destructive to virtue and happiness, which poison social intercourse and deform domestic life.

The history of this singular woman (till within a very late period) has been that of one continued struggle with adverse circumstances, cares, and sorrows, combated, in every instance but one (over which humanity sheds its softest tear) with heroic fortitude. A victim to the vices and prejudices of mankind, her ardent, ingenuous, unconquerable spirit, resisted their contagion, condemned their injustice, rose superior to injury, and rested firmly on its own resources and powers. Her various excellencies and attractive qualities, at length, triumphing over her malignant destiny, placed her in a situation congenial to her feelings, where her ardent affections and admirable talents found ample exercise. A wife, a mother, surrounded by tender, admiring, intelligent friends, her heart expanded, her powers acquired new vigour, life brightened, and futurity opened a prospect beaming with hope and promise. At this interesting period, a fatal coincidence of events blasted every fair and fond expectation; and death, attended with more than its accustomed pangs and terrors, tore from the hapless offspring, the tender husband, the numerous and zealous friends, from society and from the world, the mother, wife, beloved companion, the ornament of her sex, the enlightened advocate for freedom, and the benevolent friend of human kind.

"Not friends alone such obsequies deplore;

"They make mankind the mourner, carry
" sighs

"Far as the fatal fame can wing its way."

On Wednesday, the 13th of September, at his house, at Homerton, the reverend JOHN FELL, born, in the year 1732, at Cockermouth. He was the eldest of the two sons of Mr. Daniel Fell, who, in consequence of an ill-treated rheumatic affection, was obliged to suffer one of his arms to be amputated, and who procured a maintenance by keeping a day and evening school. About 45 years since, he often walked from six to ten miles on the Saturday afternoon, and on the Sabbath preached and expounded the scriptures to small assemblies of the peasantry, in the obscure villages near Lamplough. He was much respected: for he was a pious man, endowed with a good understanding and a facetious disposition: in fine, he was "*an Israelite without guile*," an honest man, "*who went about doing good*."—His son,

the subject of this notice, was brought up in the business of a taylor, and came with letters of recommendation to London, where he was immediately employed by a native of Cumberland, of the same trade, a person whose hospitable and amiable disposition, in fostering juvenile merit, will be long remembered with gratitude and respect. Mr. Fell had been but a short time in the metropolis, when his taste for literature and his serious turn of mind attracted the notice of a gentleman, whose liberality placed him at the academy at Mile-end, then superintended by Dr. Walker. Mr. Fell was, at this time, in the nineteenth year of his age; but, by abridging the hours usually allotted to rest and amusement, and proportionably extending those of application to his studies; and, by the assiduous exercise of a quick, vigorous, and comprehensive mind, he made rapid advances in learning, gave his tutors and patrons the utmost satisfaction; and, in due time, was appointed to preach to a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth. He was afterwards invited to take upon himself the pastoral office in a congregation of Protestant dissenters, at Thaxted, in Essex, where he was not only extensively useful, and greatly beloved by his congregation, but his amiable deportment, and diligence in all the duties of his station, attracted the regard even of all the respectable persons of the established church. At Thaxted, Mr. Fell boarded and educated a few young gentlemen, among whom was the only son of his early patron. It was during his residence there, that he distinguished himself by the rapid production of some well-written publications, which conduced to establish his character as a scholar; one of these was his reply to "*Farmer's Treatise on the Demoniacs*." After Mr. Fell had thus happily resided several years at Thaxted, he was unfortunately prevailed upon to remove to Homerton, near London, to be the resident tutor at an academy, appertaining to the class of dissenters called "*Independents*." The discipline among the pupils had for some time been relaxed, short of the strict rules prescribed by those whose bounty constitutes its support: it was not improved by the arrival of the new professor, who, with his former pupils, had never found it necessary to exert a very stern authority. Mr. Fell himself, it is said, was guilty of a contempt of the Sabbath, in presuming to read a newspaper on the Lord's Day, at that period of the last year when every humane breast was filled with anguish and anxiety at the dreadful wounds alternately inflicted and received by the armies of Austria and France—A committee, who directed the management of the academy, met, about a twelvemonth since, to take into consideration the charges which had been alleged against the reverend superintendent. Mr. Fell was expelled from his station, without being heard in his own defence. Mr. Fell, though displaced, was neither degraded nor disgraced; he, nevertheless, was compelled to quit his dwelling, and had a new home to seek. "*The world was all before him, Providence his guide*." He had scarcely
left

left the academy, ere those of his friends who had not obliquely viewed his conduct, had, unknown to him, subscribed one hundred guineas, which sum, it was proposed, should be paid to him annually; and that his talents might not be unemployed, they proposed that he should annually deliver a course of twelve lectures, on the Evidences of Christianity. Four of them were delivered at Dr. Hunter's Meeting in London Wall; they were preached *extempore* to very crowded auditories; and a great number of subscribers pressed forward to support the design. Mr. Fell's anxiety, however, to please and edify his hearers, with the grief at the stigma which had been attempted upon his character, preyed upon his spirits. It is not, then, to be wondered, that, having turned his grand climacteric, his powers became debilitated; hectic, indigestion, flatulence, and cardialgic complaints, were succeeded by cachexy and dropsy, which baffled the skill of three physicians, who gratuitously attended. At length, without a sigh, he departed this life, and his remains were interred at Bunhill-fields, on Friday, the 22d of September, followed by fourteen coaches, containing many of those worthy persons, who, so much to their honour, had stepped forward to succour persecuted merit.

—CHARITY,

Thrice hallow'd grace! Thou keep'st thy pow'r,
When faith and hope are known no more.

On Sunday evening, the 24th, Dr. Hunter, whose pulpit performances are so justly admired, preached a funeral sermon to as numerous a congregation as the large Meeting in the Old Jewry could contain. This excellent discourse will, we learn, be printed. J. B.

Deaths Abroad.

Lately, at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age, the celebrated Marshal DAGOBERT SIEGMUND DE WURMSER. He was born at Strasburg, in 1724, and entered, at the age of fifteen, into the French service, as cadet of artillery, which corps he soon abandoned for that of the cavalry; and, in 1740, was appointed cornet in the regiment of light-horse raised by the celebrated Marshal Saxe. He soon attracted notice as a bold rider, and for his peculiar manner in the conduct of the light cavalry. In the same year, he was advanced to the rank of major in the regiment, in consequence of his brave conduct at the taking of Prague, and of the judicious manner in which he covered the retreat of the French from Bohemia, under Marshal de Bel-lissies. He was afterwards opposed to the celebrated Pandour, commander Trenck, who laid waste Bavaria; Wurmser, however, soon stopped his progress. In 1745, he exchanged the French service for the Austrian, and was made colonel of the same regiment of hussars which he commanded afterwards as general. During the war of 1745 and 1756, betwixt Austria and Frederick of Prussia, he had always commands in the line of battle, always distinguishing himself for his bravery and judicious manœuvres. He never had an opportunity to signalize himself as a general, till the new Prussian war in

1779, when he was entrusted with a separate command. The masterly manner in which he planned the attack of the Prussian rear, in the retreat from Bohemia in that year, and the attempts which he made to intercept the whole train of artillery, procured him the highest applause among military men, and even Frederick himself acknowledged it to be a first-rate piece of generalship. It was the Prince Royal of Prussia, now Frederick William II, who defeated those schemes of Wurmser. The Prince had his own regiment, the 2d regiment of foot-guards, Tunas's battalion of grenadiers, and Appenburg's dragoons, to cover a file of artillery and waggons, of more than twelve English miles in length. His cavalry was in the last division, more than five miles backward, when Wurmser, by a forced march, whereby he escaped the vigilance of the king himself, who commanded the covering column, appeared, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with 8000 Hungarian cavalry, in front and flank of the Prussians, and in possession of the heights and hollow grounds of Burkersdorf, where the train was to pass. The Prince perceiving that every thing was lost if he waited for Wurmser's attack, and his own cavalry being too far behind to be brought into the action, took the bold resolution to charge the Austrians. Accordingly, he put himself at the head of the foot-guards, and, supported by Tunas's grenadiers, and a heavy cannonade, attacked the Austrian cavalry with the bayonet, threw them into confusion, and gave time to the king to come up, who soon being on the spot, took 900 prisoners, although Wurmser renewed the attack. He had three horses shot under him in that affair. Frederick, after the action, declared, "It was the first campaign of my nephew; I always thought him a courageous man, but now he has shown himself a judicious general, and has acquired more glory from the character of the great general who opposed him." In 1788, Wurmser commanded a separate corps in the Bannat, where he displayed his talents in opposing and stopping, by skilful marches and countermarches, united with bold attacks of light-cavalry, the progress of the whole force of the Turkish empire, headed by the Grand Vizir. In 1789, he covered the whole of the Austrian army in the unfortunate retreat from the Bannat, and with his own and Barco's regiment, prevented more than 20,000 Turks from seizing the military chest and baggage. In 1790, he left that army when Laudohn took the command, with whom he was not on terms of friendship. In 1793, he was appointed to the command of the army intended to act against the French in Alsace. On the 13th of October, he made a grand attack upon the lines of Lauter, and forced them, after little resistance, from the enemy, who lost almost the whole of their artillery. Weissenbourg fell soon after, and he pursued the French, first to Haguenau, and then to Wanzenu, near Strasburg. On the 27th, he was, in this place, attacked by the French; but he compelled them to retreat with the loss of 3000 men. The famous Fort Louis,

in Vauban, fell into his hands, on the 14th of November. Here his successes terminated, and his genius was compelled to yield to the enthusiasm of the republicans, under the command of Pichegru and Hoche. On the 8th of December, his army was driven from Haguenau, with immense loss; on the 26th, from Weissenbourg, and finally across the Rhine. The last service in which Marshal Wurmser was employed, was to attempt the relief of Mantua, when besieged by Buonaparte. This event is so recent, that it is unnecessary to repeat the details in this place. The tactics of Wurmser proved of little avail against that phenomenon of military genius, Buonaparte; and, after several days of hard fighting, he was compelled to throw himself and the wreck of his army into Mantua. The brave defence which he made in that city, renders its siege one of the most important in modern history—the victor Buonaparte paid a tribute to his military character, such as few men have received or deserved from an enemy.

At Paris, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUVET, celebrated as a representative of the people in the late National Convention, and as the editor of the most extensively circulated newspaper in Europe. As a man of letters, Louvet, for many years, lived by the exercise of his pen, which produced romances, plays, and some political tracts. He conducted a newspaper of considerable celebrity, but his *Sentinel* obtained him the greatest renown*. He was chosen a deputy to the National Convention for the department of the Loiret, having been before admitted a Jacobin, when that society conferred, as it were, on its members a diploma of talent and civism. Louvet attached himself to the party of the Gironde, and was the only one out of seven of that class who survived to return to the Convention, having been forced to fly, after the insurrection of the 31st of May, or go to prison. He particularly drew upon himself the hatred of Robespierre, by an exposition of his ambitious designs, and on that account, the tyrant obtained his expulsion from the Jacobins. Louvet supported the motion of Salles, for an appeal to the people on the judgment of Louis XVI; and this measure served to involve him in the decree of proscription. The narrative of the dangers and hardships to which he was exposed in his flight and concealment, as written by himself, and translated into English, is an affecting picture of human calamity and hair-breadth escapes. He is now dead, and therefore his friends and his enemies may say the best and the worst of him; his career is finished, and his character is confirmed. It is honourable to his memory, to see that he has always been of one opinion with regard to the revolution, and that the opinion of the public, when undeceived, appeared to be the same with his. He was esteemed an amiable man in private life. He

remained in the legislature after the dissolution of the Convention, and distinguished himself in the latter—as much against the insidious projects of the *royalists*, under the mask of *modérés*, as he did in the former against the outrageous views of the *Robespierrists*. He entered into partnership with a relation, as a bookseller, under the Piazzas of the Palais Royal, and was nearly assassinated, within a short distance of his house, in the month of July, 1796, by an hired ruffian of the disappointed party. Louvet wrote his historical memorandums, while hidden in the Caverns of Mount Jura, and in the Grotto of Emillion. Louvet was at once an useful lesson for virtuous patience, and a fair example to honest ambition. With talents and no fortune, with patriotism and no influence, he was raised to the honourable distinction of a legislator; and, had he lived, was in the fair road to have filled the highest and most dignified offices in the republic.

At Paris, on the 17th of May, aged 78 years, MICHAEL JOHN SEDAINÉ, one of the forty members of the *Académie Française*.—This dramatic author was solely indebted for his fame to nature and to his genius. Abandoned by his friends, without fortune, he was, at the age of thirteen, obliged to quit his studies, in which he was little advanced, and to practise a trade for his subsistence. He was first a journeyman, and then a master mason, and architect; which businesses he conducted with uncommon probity. Natural inclination led him to cultivate literature, and particularly the drama. His principal works are, *La Gigue imprévue*; *Le Philosophe sans le Savoir*, in five acts; he was likewise the author of a number of charming comic operas: *Roje & Colas*; *On ne s'accuse jamais de tout*; *les Sabots*; *le Roi & le Fermier*, &c.; and since he has risen to higher and more serious subjects, he has written *Félix, ou l'Enfant trouvé*; *le Déserteur*; *Aucassin & Nicolette*; *Richard Cœur de Lion*, &c. Almost all his plays have met with great success, and still continue to be performed. The critics have sometimes ridiculed the versification of his *ariettes*, and it is true, that his poetry is not written in the purest and most correct style. He possessed, however, a quality of greater consequence to a dramatic writer—the talent of producing stage effect. His dialogues almost always bear the admirable character of strong probability. He writes a play well, who best knows how to make us forget that it has been written. Sedaine published, in his youth, a collection of poetry; and in it we do not forget the *Épître à mon Habit*, and the canticle of *La Tentation de Saint-Anoine*. To distinguished talents he added domestic virtues, and was a good husband, a good father, and valuable friend. He possessed, however, the haughtiness of soul and simplicity of character, which are ever the characteristics of genius. He was also a true patriot and a genuine philosopher, never changing his sentiments, as many of his fellow-academicians have done, to suit the circumstances of the times, and promote their pecuniary interest.

* He offered a comedy to M. d'Orfeuil, full of a republican spirit, so early as 1790; but was told by that theatrical manager, that it would require the protection of cannon to perform it.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

* * For the Convenience of our numerous provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties; which are arranged geographically.

✉ Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

AT the assizes for Northumberland, Newcastle, and Morpeth, Matthew Richardson, for sheep-stealing; James Wallace and Ann Smith, for coining; and Daniel Gray, a private soldier in the West Lowland fencible regiment, for burglary, received sentence of death. Richardson and Gray were respited.

At the above assizes, an action was tried on an indictment as a nuisance, of the manufactory of soap carried on in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The fact attempted to be proved, viz. the offensiveness of the smell, during a certain process of the manufactory, was fully established, by the evidence of Mr. Cramlington, mayor; Mr. Williamson, recorder; Mr. alderman Hood, and two other gentlemen, whose dwelling-houses stand on the bank above. It was admitted, however, generally, that the smell, although nauseous, had not been injurious to the health of any individual. Mr. Felix Vaughan, counsel for the defendants, considering the question in a public and commercial view, enlarged on the fatal effects that would arise to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country, if useful and necessary trades must be relinquished or removed, because they might happen to prove offensive to the fastidious delicacy of *opulent persons in the neighbourhood*, &c. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants. Since this determination, the process in which the offensive smell was generated, has been discontinued.

During some of the late heavy rains, according to an observation made by Mr. Fenwick, of Dipton, Durham, it appeared that the enormous quantity of 20,328,000 gallons of water (ale measure) had fallen on a square mile of the earth's surface, in the space of five hours, which is nearly double the quantity that has fallen within any twelve hours during the last twelve months, although the same have been much subject to rain! The quantity, however, which fell on a square mile at Dalry, near Edinburgh, according to a rain-gage kept there, was, in the same space of time, 32,725,959 ale gallons, which is one-third more!

A society has been lately established in Durham, to co-operate with one of a similar plan in London, for ameliorating the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor.

An association has been lately formed in the Cheviot District, for the purpose of exhibiting tups annually, either for sale or letting to hire, and to make various experiments with those of different qualifications, under the direction of a committee of the members. The finest sorts of short-clothing wool are only grown on the hilly districts; and the Cheviot breed, at present, produce that valuable article in the greatest perfection. The improvements expected to be made are such as will result from combining a more profitable carcass with a valuable fleece. The first exhibition of this kind took place on August the 25th, and was attended by a respectable company (among others by Sir John Sinclair, bart.) all of whom highly approved of the institution, as likely to be productive of important public advantages.

It is in contemplation to form an AGRICULTURAL and EXPERIMENTAL SOCIETY, within the county of Northumberland, on a plan similar to that which has been lately attempted at Durham.

Married.—The rev. J. Thompson, of Newtherwitton, Northumberland, to Miss Sheen, of Newcastle. Mr. Turnbull, shipwright, to Mrs. Brown, both of S. Shields.

Mr. T. Bell, of Wooller Brewery, to Miss E. Robinson, of Newcastle. Mr. Charlton, of Redheugh, to Miss M. Borrow, of Hexham. Mr. R. Davison, attorney, of Durham, to Miss Nicholson, of Sunderland. The hon. Frederic Vane, of Sellaby, Durham, to Miss J. Lyfaght, of Bath.

Died.—At Newcastle, Mrs. Smith, of the Quay Side. Mr. J. Greenwell, attorney.

At Durham, aged 66, R. Shuttleworth, esq. alderman.

At Morpeth, aged 80, Mrs. Lumsden. Mr. Motley, Druggist. After a few days illness, in consequence of drinking cold water, while at labour with his men in the hay-field, Mr. Gulliford, of Lydeard, St. Lawrence.

At West Denton, R. Lisle, esq. merchant, of Newcastle; of an open, benevolent heart, and a sociable, friendly disposition. The character of the gentleman was so strikingly impressed on him by nature and education, that his whole conduct and deportment appeared to be a continued illustration of it. His death was lamented with sincere and poignant regret.

At

At Kirk Whelpington, aged 71, Mr. T. Mitchellson, near fifty years a peaceable inhabitant, and respectable shop-keeper of that place. At Billingham, near Stockton, Mrs. Moore. At his house, in Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Sipling. At Sedgfield, Mrs. Mitchell. At Stockton, Mr. T. Sharp, sail-maker. Mrs. Catherick. The rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Belford; a pious concern for his pastoral charge ever seemed the great object of his cares and labours. At Overacres, Mr. W. Armourer. At Kenton, Mr. G. Robinson, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, Newcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Hutchinson's valuable History of Cumberland estimates the territory of Cumberland at 570,000 acres, and its population at 114,320 inhabitants. It adds, that in the county are 3000 acres of water, 342,000 acres of mountain land, (and these are, he admits, much admired as mountains) and 150 000 acres of common land, capable of great improvement, that is, that there are at present, 473,000 acres of inclosed ground, and almost *one-third* of that quantity unimproved, although convertible to the purposes of agriculture.

At the assizes at Carlisle, — Birbeck was found guilty on a charge of stealing cattle, and received sentence of death, but was respited.

Married.—Mr. Relf, mercer, of Carlisle, to Miss Carrick, of Etterbury Hall. The rev. Mr. Sharp, of Dearham, Cumberland, to Miss Griffith, of Whitehaven.

Mr. J. Smith, surgeon, in Carlisle, to Miss Barker, of Stocklewith.

Died.—At Carlisle, in an advanced age, general Bell.

At Darwenthaugh, aged 83, Mr. M. Simpson, 48 years officer of excise in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

LANCASHIRE.

The undermentioned premiums were lately adjudged and distributed, by the Manchester Agricultural Society: viz. a silver medal to Mr. R. Jones, of Peel Chapel, for keeping the drains and water-courses of his farm in the best and neatest manner; and, also, a silver cup for raising the greatest quantity of good impost; a large silver cup to Mr. W. Greenhall, of Eccleston, for having kept his farm in the neatest and most exact order; a silver cup to Isaac Ogden, for remaining in the service of Mr. Kay, near Bury, 37 years; a silver medal to Ellen Hunt, for continuing in the service of Mrs. Legh, of Golbourne, as dairy-maid, 18 years; seven guineas to D. Bridge, of Werneth, for bringing up fourteen children without parochial assistance; five guineas to A. Taylor, of Hyde, for bringing up eleven children; four guineas to R. Higginson, of Bootle, for bringing up ten children; a large silver cup to Mr. I. Longworth, of Heaton, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone or brick; a silver medal and the thanks of the society to Edward Haworth of Turton, for the next great-

est quantity; a silver cup to Mr. Charles Hill, of Bury, for the third greatest quantity; a silver cup to R. Whitlows, of Drakelow, for watering the greatest quantity of pasture land; a large silver cup to Mr. Gregory, of Longworth Hall, for planting the the greatest quantity of white-thorn hedge; and five guineas, or a cup of that value, to Mr. W. Atkins, of Wortley, for plating the greatest length of fence, in the best manner.

It appears, from a report of the committee of the society, at Liverpool, for RELIEVING WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN, or the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of such as may be killed in the service, that the total amount of the subscriptions received (including the interest allowed by the banks, at Liverpool) from the commencement of the institution, in June, 1794, to July 5, in the present year, is 1373l. 18s. 10d.; and that 920 objects have been relieved by the said sum; out of which, however, 247l. 16s. was voted, at a general meeting of the subscribers, to be disposed of in aid of the institution allowing weekly relief to the relatives of seamen, serving in the navy.

Within the period from June 24, 1796, to June 24, 1797, 4528 vessels have arrived in the port of Liverpool, of which 680 were never there before.

Preparations are making for erecting the buildings intended for an asylum for the blind, at Liverpool.

A number of clergy and respectable inhabitants of Manchester, have lately formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of promoting religious knowledge among the poor, on a plan similar to the society established in London. Popular tracts, calculated to stem the torrent of profaneness and infidelity, and to inspire principles of morality and virtue, are to be distributed gratis, &c.

At the late assizes at Lancaster, it was remarked by the judge that more cases of manslaughter had occurred in this county, for some years past, than in all the rest of the kingdom taken together.

At the late annual prize-show of gooseberries, at Livesay, a berry was exhibited by Mr. John Astin, of Over Darwin, which weighed 14dwts.!

The very elegant yacht lately belonging to the earl of Uxbridge, and allowed to be one of the finest vessels of the kind ever built in this kingdom, is to be added to the established packet-boats which regularly ply between Liverpool and Dublin.

Married.—At Dobcross, Mr. W. Burton, to Miss J. Kenworth. Mr. W. Lomas, of Strangeways, to Miss Haward, of Manchester. Mr. R. Fogg, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Bailey, of Dolefield. Mr. J. Williams, of Thetford, Nottingham, to Miss M. Woodroff, of Manchester. At Kirk Biddon, Isle of Man, Mr. H. Brewer to Miss S. Swainson, of Castle, near Hawthorn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Oman to Miss Gibson. Captain R. Smith, of the ship Active, to Mrs.

Anderfon. Mr. E. Wilfon, of Blackburn, to Mifs Taylor, of Preston. At Rochdale, J. Dearden, efq. to Mifs F. Ferrand. Mr. Garrat, of Hulme Field, to Mifs Aldcroft, of Manchester. Mr. J. Hodgfon, of Liverpool, to Mifs B. Brockbank, of Fidler Hall, near Cartmell. Mr. I. Jackson to Mifs Saddon, both of Manchester. Mr. J. Forfter to Mifs Saul, both of Upholland.

Died.—At Manchester, Mr. Steer. Aged 19, Mifs Hall. At Colebrook Dale, Mr. S. O. Birch, of Manchester. At Warrington, aged 23, Mr. T. Bold; a youth of respectable natural abilities, upright conduct, and a deportment fingularly engaging. Mr. T. Walfh, of Chorley. At his lodgings, in Paddington, near London, in circumstances of great diftrefs, Mr. W. C. Harborne, many years furgeon, and afterwards commander of a vefsel, from Liverpool, in the African trade. In the middle of June laft, three days after his arrival at Jamaica, captain Raphael, of the St. Sabftano, of Liverpool. At Thatto Heath, after a fhort illnefs, Mifs A. Haddock, much refpected by her friends and acquaintance.

At Liverpool, aged 55, Mrs. E. Gore. Aged 75, W. Davenport, efq. formerly a merchant; he had been eminently fuccefsful in his commercial purfuits, which he ever conducted with probity and punctuality: in his manners he was fociable and pleafant. In London, aged 45, Mr. J. Roberts, merchant, formerly of Liverpool. Mr. J. Connor. Aged 48, Mrs. Richardson. Aged 39, Mrs. Knight. Aged 58, Mr. T. Steedman, a focial neighbour and an honeft man; he had ferved 37 years as an officer in the revenue. Mr. G. Walther. Aged 35, C. Tarleton, efq. alderman, of a rapid decline.

Mrs. M. Roberts, of Bacup. At Stockport, Mr. J. Brown, one of the loyal Stockport volunteers.

At Nafton, in the houfe of induftry, aged 37, Thomas Smith, who, before his laft illnefs, weighed 21 ftone 9 pounds. He was fix feet nine inches high—the corpe measured feven feet two inches.

At Preston, Mrs. E. Starkie, late of Manchester. At Wigan, aged 17, of a decline, Mifs Lyon, an amiable young lady, much regretted. At Blackrod, near Wigan, after a few days' illnefs, Mifs Aincow. Mrs. Fogg, of Portwood, near Stockport.

One, out of a party of miners, who lately, for amufement, blew up a very large rock, in the parifh of Saddleworth, known by the name of Ravenftone, which had long been admired for its towering eminence, after many fruitlefs attempts they at length fucceeded in tearing that venerable relic from its ancient bafis. It fell with a dreadful crash, many fmall parts of it taking different directions, and having near a mile to roll down a very fteep hill, before its progrefs was ftopped. Befides the man who was killed, feveral others were wounded fo feverely that they are not expected to recover.

YORKSHIRE.

The owners of the fmall vefels navigating in the tideway of the river Humber, and of the feveral rivers falling into the fame, at a late general meeting, have come to a determination, not to be answerable for any goods whatever above the value of 5l. per ton, which fhall hereafter be carried in their refpective vefels, unlefs notice of the value of the goods be firft given to them or their refpective agents, and a premium of 3s. per cent. be paid on the value before the goods are put on board, over and above the fum of money at prefent charged for fuch goods. Similar refolutions have been entered into at Newcastle and other ports in the northern counties.

Married.—At Burlington, Mr. Oliver, furgeon-dentift, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Richardson, of York. Mr. B. Newfon, of Leeds, in the fervice of the Eaft India company, aged 28, to Mrs. Johnfon, of Skipton in Craven, a lady poffeffed of an immenfe fortune, aged 73! The rev. I. Lindow, of Armine, to Mifs Godmond, of Howden. Sir W. Vavasour, bart. of Haflewood, to Mifs J. Langdale, daughter and fole heiress of the late W. L. efq. of Langthorp. Mr. T. Kilham, porter merchant, to Mifs Pindar, both of York. A. Spooner, efq. eldeft fon of I. S. efq. of Elmdon Houfe, Warwick, to Mifs Lillingfton, of Ferraby Grange.

Died. At Knottingley, Mr. R. J. Tetlow, attorney. At Pomfret, capt. Lucas. At Pocklington, capt. W. O'Connor, of the Nottinghamshire fencible infantry. The rev. J. Stillingfleet, of Hotham; uncommonly fuccefsful in the culture and cure of Englifh rhubarb.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Lincoln, which was numerously and refpectably attended, for the purpofe of raifing a fund for the fupport of difabled clergymen, their widows and orphans. The bifhop of Lincoln exerted himfelf to promote the institution, by a very liberal contribution and fubfcription, and by the active part which he took in forming the rules and orders to be obferved in the future management of the charity.

Married.—In London, Mr. Parnell, furgeon, of Gainfborough, to Mrs. Waterhoufe, widow of the late T. W. efq. late of Beckingham, Nottinghamshire.

Died.—Mr. I. Handley, of Swineshead, At Ofgodby, aged 73, Mrs. Bence, relict of Mr. A. B. late of London. Mrs. Sinkinfon, of Bofton. At Gainfborough, aged 77, Mrs. Capes, wife of R. C. gent. Drowned, while bathing in the river Welland, near Stamford, in fight of his father, Mr. I. Mitcherfon, aged 21.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the affizes at Nottingham, John Milnes, for ftealing three cows, received fentence of death.

By a report delivered to the governors of the infirmary, at Nottingham, at their late annual meeting, it appears that 32,536 perfons have been relieved by the charity.

Since

since the foundation of the old county hospital in 1744.

Married.—Mr. Henry Ganton, of the house of STATHAM and GANTON, Nottingham, to Miss Mitchell, of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

At Billkhorp, Mr. Alderman Turner, of Grantham, Lincoln, to Miss Turner, of Rufford. During a trip to the North, Mr. I. Taylor, of Nottingham, to the amiable Miss Eaton, of Basford. At Nottingham, Mr. T. James to Miss M. Morris, an amiable and accomplished young lady. In London, the rev. R. Markham, archdeacon of York, to Miss Clifton, only daughter of Sir G. C. of Clifton Hall, near Nottingham.

Died.—At Nottingham, aged 88, Mr. J. Goodall. Mr. Hartwell, sen. Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Cox. Mr. Ab. Ginnever, upwards of thirty years principal clerk to the banking-house of S. Smith, esq. and Co.; he discharged the duties of his employment with strict honour, and much to the satisfaction of all who frequented the bank. His life and manners were also such as to render him generally respected by his friends and acquaintance.

At Pleasley, near Mansfield, Mr. F. Turner, a respectable farmer and grazier. Mrs. F. Faulk, of the Queen's Head, Mansfield; an affectionate relative, and much regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. She was mild, free, and affable in her temper and manners, and possessed of all the qualities needful in her station. At Newark, Mr. Hervey.

Mr. M. Iner, surgeon, of Workfop.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—T. Barber, esq. to Miss M. De-thick; both of Derby.

Mr. B. Howard, to Miss F. H. Fletcher; both of Athborne. Mr. S. Bryan, of Derby, to Miss H. B. Blackwell, of Quorndon.

Died.—Aged 20, Mr. W. Brough, of Kirk Langley; drowned in the Derwent, at Allestry Ford, near Derby, as he was going to the Derby Pits for coals, with a wagon and six horses; the river had swelled considerably by the heavy rains which had fallen the preceding day, so that the wagon was carried away by the current, and Mr. B. his servant, T. Coalburn, a young man about his own age, and six horses were all drowned.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—Mr. J. Motterham to Miss Twemlow, both of Bechton. Mr. R. Simcock, of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss Povah, of Chester. Mr. B. Hopper, of Chester, to Miss P. Taylor, of Manchester.

Died.—At Chester, Mr. Jones. Mrs. Davison. Mrs. Lake. Mrs. Dutton. Aged 80, Mrs. Lea. Mrs. Davies. Mr. T. Briscoe; more than 30 years an itinerant preacher, in the connection of the late rev. J. Wesley. Mrs. Gorton, of Poulton, near Chester.

At Northwich, greatly respected by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, Mr. Stanton, sen. many years manager of a company

of comedians. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Wilson, of Greatby, in Wirral. At Stapleford Hall, aged 66, Mrs. Jones. Mr. J. Nickson, of Malpas. Aged 36, Mrs. Dean, of Congleton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Eight acres of oats were lately mowed in thirteen hours and a half, in a field, at Wool-lerton, the property of J. Maffey, esq. by a reaper, Francis Adams, of Marchamley Wood.

Married.—Mr. S. Bayley, of Rodding-ton, to Miss Robinson, of Ercall Mill. Mr. S. Wilkinson, of Madeley Manor, to Miss M. Sutton, of Wrine Hill Hall. At Ashford, Mr. W. Hardwick, to Miss M. James. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Underhill to Miss Leake. At Wem, Mr. Davies, of Manchester, to Miss Cartwright. Mr. E. Upton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Watho, of Woodhall. Mr. W. Pearce, of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. Simms, of Lizard, near Shiffnall. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Peplow to Miss S. Cotton. Mr. S. Halford, of Leeboot Wood, to Miss M. Marston, of Hollyhurst.

Died.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. E. Hufley. Aged 84, Mr. Scriven, many years a faithful domestic in several families of respectability, in Shrewsbury. Mr. J. Taylor. After a short illness, Mrs. Leighton.

At Ludlow, in an advanced age, Mrs. Carver. Miss Vale. Mr. C. Green, master of the Talbot inn, and one of the serjeants at mace in the corporation. Mr. Green, of Weston Rhyn, near Oswestry. At an advanced age; W. Scarlett, esq. of Newport. At Hasbury, near Hales Owen, Mr. R. Clark.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the assizes, at Stafford, Mr. Thomas Wilmot Oliver, charged with having wilfully murdered Mr. Wood, by shooting him, on Friday, the 27th of January last, being found guilty, was sentenced to suffer death, and his body to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection. A plea of hereditary insanity was attempted to be established by his counsel, but it was invalidated. A more affecting combination of circumstances than those which attended this unfortunate affair seldom occur.

Married.—At Walsall, Mr. R. Turner to Miss Overton. At Kinfare, Mr. W. Urion to Miss B. Allen.

Mr. J. Smith, jun. of Uttoxeter, Stafford, to Miss Pickering.

Died.—Miss Huxley, of Great Barr, near Walsal; a lady possessed of every benevolent virtue. At Newcastle under Lyme, Mr. J. Smallwood, one of the oldest aldermen of that borough. At Walsall, Mrs. Lycatt. Mrs. Ray. At Stafford, aged 84, Mrs. Delves, formerly matron of the infirmary, at Dunstall, near Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Bust. At Swinnerton, the rev. W. Robinson, rector of Stoke upon Trent. Mr. J. Spode, of Stoke upon Trent, distinguished by his charity to the poor, and many other amiable virtues. At Tixal, the rev. G. Beeston, a Roman Catholic.

tholic. At Leek, aged 87, Mr. W. Johnson, 68 years sexton of the parish.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The breeders of rams in this county have agreed to make a public exhibition of their rams, annually, every September 13. The late exhibition was very numerously attended, and several rams were engaged at capital prices. Mr. Farrow, of Loughboro', is said to have let three, for the season, for 900 guineas.

There is now in the possession of Mr. T. Richdale, of Kegworth, a sow which has farrowed and bred 355 pigs, at different litters; she was eleven years old last spring, and is now suckling her twentieth litter.

Married.—At Great Wigstone, Mr. C. Smith to Miss M. Ward. Mr. I. Ward, of Hincley, hofier, to Miss Moore, of Great James Street, Bedford Row, London. Mr. Parkinson, a respectable surgeon of Leicester, to Miss Chandler, of Gilmorton. In London, Mr. E. S. Lobb to Miss E. Goode, late a millener, of Leicester.

Died.—At the family seat, at Rolleston, near Billesdon, the rev. H. Green, A.M. rector of Little Burstead, and of Laington, in Essex; also a justice of the peace, and possessed of considerable landed property in Leicestershire. Mrs. Thomas, of Kibworth Harcourt; a peaceable neighbour, and a frequent benefactress to the poor.

At his Father's house, at Penn, Bucks, on Friday, Sept. 1, the hon. Penn Ashton Curzon, one of the representatives in parliament for Leicestershire, and lieutenant-colonel of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry; a man very little respected or beloved.

At Waltham, aged 33, Mr. I. Latham. At Wanlip, I. Blundstone, esq., a partner in the house of Cator and Co. porter-brewers, Old-street, London; he had been much engaged in business, and was very generally respected. Mr. Kirkland, an eminent surgeon, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and F.R.S.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.—Mr. T. Williamson, attorney, of Clifford's Inn, London, to Miss Marshall, of Cambridge. At Ely, Mr. R. Martin to Miss A. Page.

The rev. Mr. Aiken, dissenting minister, at Great Eversden, to Miss Lilley, of Hawkstone.

Died.—At Cambridge, in his chambers, at Jesus' College, after a lingering illness, much regretted, W. Mathew, LL.B. fellow and bursar to that society, and since 1775, one of the squire beaules to the University. Mr. M. Sharp, many years master of one of the charity schools.

Aged 31, Mr. J. Haylock, of West Wrattling. Aged 90, after a gradual decline, and sensible to the last, Mrs. Sewster, widow of Mr. E. S. formerly alderman of Cambridge, and mayor in 1749 and 1759. In the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, Mr. I. Cock, youngest son of Mr. J. C. of Cambridge.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. R. Olwin, of Wisbeach, to Miss Delamore, of Huntingdon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. W. Eaton, of the Artillery Company, London, to Miss Walton, of Brackley. The rev. J. J. Rye, to Miss D. Claverling, youngest daughter of the late R. C. esq. of Northampton.

Died.—At Oundle, aged 58, Mrs. M. Staples. At Kettering, J. Dexter, gent. and one of the coroners for the county. At Castor, near Peterboro', F. Lawrence, gent. many years a banker in the Strand, London, where he had acquired a considerable fortune. At Peterboro', drowned in the river Nen, W. Bell, a servant to Mr. T. Wright, waterman. At Northampton, Mrs. Bachelor. Mrs. G. M. Binyon. Mrs. Ferry. Mr. Reed, farmer, of Newbottle; in consequence of being run over by a waggon, while he was employed at the harvest-work on his own grounds.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the assizes at Warwick, John Hubbal, for stealing twenty wether sheep, Thomas Bindley, for stealing one wether sheep, and William Astley, for stealing twelve ewe sheep and six lambs, were severally convicted, and received sentence of death. Of these, Astley was left for execution.

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. J. Swift to Mrs. Gardiner; the lady had just passed through a tedious widowhood of two months; this was her fourth husband, and his third wife. At Weymouth, W. H. Hicks, esq. to Miss Farrer, of Warrington. Mr. W. Burton, of Dudley, to Miss Honeybourne, of Wombourne. At Birmingham, Mr. W. Jones to Miss M. Williams. The rev. C. Curtis, A.M. rector of Solihull, and of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to Miss S. Wilkinson, daughter of the late T. W. esq. of Amsterdam.

Died. At Birmingham, Mrs. E. Higgins. Aged 18, Miss T. Hunt; a pattern of piety and virtue. At her house on the College Green, aged 73, Mrs. A. Stanier. Mrs. Constantine. Mrs. Brettel. Aged 56, Mr. F. Turner. Mrs. M. Jones, of Dale End. Mrs. S. Hadley, of Camp Hill, near Birmingham. W. J. Banner, esq. of Hagley Row. Aged 91, Mrs. A. Slaughter. Mrs. Riddle, of Deritend. At Rudyerd Hall, G. Godwin, gent.; supposed to be the heaviest man in the county. Aged 60, the rev. Mr. Salt, of Athenhurst. Of an industrious, inoffensive character, Mr. T. Clark, of Coventry, cow-keeper; having secured a stray horse for the purpose of taking him back to the pasture, he very inadvertently happened to tie the halter round his own wrist; and had scarcely led the horse along a few paces, when the animal taking fright, knocked down Mr. C. and dragged him nearly a mile before any assistance could be procured to release him. The body, when found, was dreadfully bruised and mangled. Mr. Cole, farmer, of Long Itchington; while riding a race, he was thrown from his horse against a stile, and killed on the spot.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—J. Biddulph, esq. to Miss Roberts, both of Ledbury. At Worcester, Mr. R. Moore to Miss A. George. Mr. J. Cowell, of London, to Miss Williams, of Everham.

Died.]—At Malvern, Miss H. Mainwaring, of Hereford. Mrs. Nash, wife of Mr. Alderman N. of Worcester. At Martley, Master S. B. Oliver. At Bellington, near Kidderminster, Mr. J. Pratt, a truly respectable and benevolent man. Mrs. Southam, of Worcester. Mrs. Williams, late of Worcester. In the late expedition to Teneriffe, Mr. D. Woodward, son of the late Mr. W. formerly of Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lately, at Bromyard, a fow farrowed a pig without a head, the ears only appearing, and a small aperture between them; neither eyes nor mouth were to be seen. It was alive, and ran about a considerable time, 'till it died for want of sustenance.

Married.]—F. B. Wright, esq. of East Harptrey, to Miss Hoskins, of Compton Martin. The rev. Mr. Birt, vicar of Madley, and prebendary of Hereford cathedral, to Miss Lane, of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford.

Mr. Evans, of Dadnor Court Farm, near Rofs, to Miss Stephens, of Clearwell, near Colford.

Died.]—At Hereford, aged 49, Mr. H. Games. Near Bath, aged 25, Miss Griffiths, late of Holland House, near Hereford; endeared to her friends by her amiable manners, and excellent understanding. At Almeley, aged 79, Mr. T. Pritchard, a Quaker.

The rev. R. Evans, A.M. many years rector of Kingsland, and justice of peace for the county; an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, and a humane, charitable man.

At Leominster, the rev. Joshua Thomas, more than 40 years minister of the Baptist meeting, and much respected as a pious worthy man. He had attained great celebrity by some of his publications, as a Welch Historian.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Mr. Morgan.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. J. Rufs, of Clifton, to Miss A. Haynes, of Syden. J. Taylor, esq. of Castle Combe, to Miss Scudamore, of Swainwick. Mr. Fryer, attorney, of Tewksbury, to Miss Tandy, of Kempsey. At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Bedwell, banker, to Miss E. Buckle.

Died.]—Mr. Martin, mercer, of Campden. At Kingston, near Thornbury, Mr. H. Parnell, attorney. At Gloucester, Mr. Pace, apothecary and man-midwife, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Count Dhane, a nobleman of distinguished abilities, and cultivated manners, who had retired some years ago from the Austrian Netherlands, to reside in this country. Mr. Hayden, an opulent farmer of Chacely, near Tewksbury: his death was occasioned by a kick from his horse.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Cooke, of Southampton Buildings, London, to Miss H. Cooke, of Watlington. The rev. R. H. Lancaster, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Miss Burne, of Bedford-square, London. At Bladon, Mr. Morris, of Woodstock, to Miss Wilkes. Mr. Hayward, to Miss Treacher, both of Watlington. The rev. T. P. Brett, A.M. vicar of Bicester, to Miss Clarke, of Oxford.

At Enford, Mr. T. Hunt, an opulent farmer, in consequence of a thorn running into his knee, while jumping over a hedge, which brought on a rapid mortification. He had just laid up in his stores three years' shearing of a prodigiously large flock of sheep, with a determination not to part with a fleece of the same, until the return of peace should cause the wool to yield a higher price. Aged 70, Mrs. Bacon, of Baldon. Aged 33, Mrs. Copeland, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, of Chinnor. In his 71st year, Mr. T. Smith, late senior alderman of Wootton Bassett.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.]—At Newport Pagnel, Mr. T. Rogers, jun. to Miss S. Haddon.

At Soulbury, Mr. R. Coching, an eminent farmer and grazier, to Miss Stephens, of Bragnum.

ESSEX.

The subscribers to the Essex Agricultural Society, resident in the hundred of Rochford, have offered the undermentioned premiums to be paid on a day announced, viz. one of two guineas, and one of one guinea, for the best performance in plowing, by a ploughman and a boy, under 16 years of age; one of two guineas to the cottager or day labourer in husbandry, who shall have brought up the greatest number of legitimate children with the least parochial assistance; and one of two guineas to the servant in husbandry, male or female, who shall have been employed, lodged, and boarded, the longest time in one service, with the best character.

Married.] R. Tyrwhitt, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London, to Miss E. Lipycatt, of Great Hallingbury. The rev. Mr. Houlditch, of Felsted, to Miss Carter, of Great Waltham. At Sudbury, Mr. T. Clubbe, attorney, to Miss Harrington, of Clare, Suffolk.

Died.] At Great Baddow, aged 19, of a lingering decline, Mr. W. Corder, son of Mr. J. C. of Horsley Down, London, a Quaker. At Tillingham, Mr. Fisher, surgeon and apothecary. W. Price, esq. of Pittlewell. Mr. G. Maldon, farmer, of Dengy. Mr. T. Barnes, of Witham. At Blackmore, Mr. T. Wood; many years coachman to the Chelmsford stage coach. Miss M. Lett, of Waltham Abbey. Mrs. Foakes, of Great Dunmow.

NORFOLK.

At the assizes at Norwich, Rebecca Howard, for the murder of her bastard child, Robert Walpole, James Overland, John Witham, and Jonathan Green for burglary, and John Holt, for sheep it along, received sentence of death.

Married.] Mr. J. Hailstone, of Botolphclaydon, to Miss

to Miss S. Howes, of Pulham. The rev. W. B. Jones, vicar of Clare, to Miss Lindoe, of Norwich. At Saxmundham, L. Aust, esq. surveyor general to the post-office, to Miss H. Butler, of Kingston, Surrey.

SUFFOLK.

A Hoopoe was lately shot at Shorley, near Ipswich; this bird, remarkable for its beautiful plumage, is a native of South America, and is very rarely seen in northern climates.

Married.—R. Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham Hall, to Mrs. Rand, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London. Mr. French, surgeon, of London, to Miss C. Isaacson, of Milnden Hall. The Rev. C. Cooke, rector of Semer and Bromeswell, to Miss Young, of Clare. At Ipswich, Mr. Cowell, merchant, to Miss D. Harrison. At Woodbridge, Mr. Simson, surgeon in the Horse Artillery, to Miss Knight.

Died.—P. Maber, esq. of Foxhall, near Ipswich. At Debenham, aged 64, Mrs. Abbott. At Higham, in her hundredth year, Mrs. Kemball. Aged 57, Mrs. E. Hull, mother of the lady of C. M. Barclay, esq. of Upper Hill house, near Ipswich. Aged 83, Mr. F. Snares, of Brandon. At Woodbridge, Mr. S. Carr.

SUSSEX.

The improvements making by the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, on which he has already expended about 200,000*l.* are in the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture. The front, or ground floor, is entirely of stone; the second of mahogany; the third of oak; and the fourth of deal.

Agreeably to an Act of Parliament lately passed, the new harbour at Rye is to be discontinued, (the several acts relating thereto having been repealed) the debt which has accrued on its account is to be discharged, and the old harbour is to receive considerable improvements.

At the show of bulls and prize-plowing to be held at Petworth on the 20th of November next, a silver cup of the value of fifty guineas, will be given to the proprietor who shall exhibit the best bull, from two to five years old; also a premium of three guineas will be given to the ploughman, and another of three guineas to the owner of the oxen, who shall plow an acre in the best manner, and in the shortest time (but not less than six hours) with the least assistance, and with the fewest oxen; and to the two second-best ploughmen, and owners, &c. a premium of two guineas each.

Married.—At Greta-Green, J. Colson, esq. to Miss Shergold, daughter of Mr. S. banker, at Brighton.

Died.—At Malling, Mrs. Hare: she had betrayed no material symptoms of illness, till seized with the pangs of death; and the physicians who attended her were as much at a loss to assign the nature of her malady, as they were to avert its fatal effects.

KENT.

A number of respectable farmers in the

neighbourhood of Maidstone have lately followed the example of Lord ROMNEY, Lady CALDER, &c. of selling corn by the bushel; and the practice is now becoming prevalent in that district.

Married.—At Tenterden, Mr. J. Rolle, jun. to Miss R. Dence, of Halden. Mr. J. Singleton, of the second regiment of West York militia, to Miss Starr, of Dover. At Upper-Deal, Mr. W. Hayman to Miss H. Winter. The Rev. Mr. Jordan, rector of Hickling, Northampton, and late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Crompt, of Frinthead. At Dover, Mr. E. Pilcher, orange-merchant, of Lower Thames-street, London, to Miss E. Huntley.

Died.—Of a dropsy, at Brompton, near Chatham, aged 65, Mr. J. West, many years one of the cabin-keepers to the shipwrights' dock-yard. Aged 73, much lamented, Mr. T. Burkett, quartermaster of the shipwrights, and an ingenious modeller of the dock-yard. At Tenterden, aged 70, — Hancock, gent. At Folkestone, Mrs. E. Brockman.

Mr. B. Davis, organist of Maidstone and West Malling; his body was buried with masonic honours, the Provincial Grand Master, the chaplain, and many of the provincial officers and brethren in different lodges in the county, attending the funeral procession.

At Bredgar, J. Chapman, esq. Mrs. Culmer of Littlebourn.

At Maidstone, in his 78th year, Dr. T. Milner; having practised physic in that town upwards of thirty years, after retiring from his practice in St. Thomas's Hospital, London. His medical knowledge and literary acquisitions were considerable, and he ever gave his advice and attendance to the poor with as much assiduity as to the rich.

Mrs. Warren, of Canterbury. Aged 60, Mr. W. Wiles, of Whitstable. Mrs. E. Williams, of Green-street, in the parish of Teynham; respected by her acquaintance as an affectionate wife, a good neighbour, and an honest woman. At Dover, Mr. T. Ricardby, many years clerk at the bank of Messrs. Latham and Co.

SURREY.

At the assizes for this county, four prisoners were capitally convicted: Rebecca Dunn, for colouring base money; George Benjamin Burtenwood, for footpad robbery; William Batho, for a rape; and William Harling, for sheep-stealing.

HAMPSHIRE.

A number of premiums have been offered by the S. Hants Agricultural Society, disposed in different classes; the first class containing three prizes, one of three guineas, one of two guineas, and one of one guinea, for the best, second best, and third best performance in plowing, with a pair of horses, with reins, and without a driver; the second class contains one prize of three guineas to the man who shall have been driver of an ox team for the greatest number of years, not less than two, and another of two guineas to the man who shall have

have served the next greatest number; the third class contains two prizes of three guineas, one of two, and one of one and a half, to the owners who shall exhibit the finest boar, cart horse, stallion, two year, two teethpole, and horn ram; the fourth class contains two prizes, one of two guineas, and one of one guinea, to the labourer in agriculture who shall have brought up the greatest and next greatest number of children without any or with the least assistance from a parish. Other premiums are also offered for the longest and most faithful servitude in husbandry, by shepherds, dairy-maids, labourers, &c. including two premiums, one of two guineas to the shepherd who shall have reared the greatest number of lambs from one hundred ewes, or in proportion to his flock, if more than 100; and another of two guineas to the shepherd who shall have reared the greatest number of lambs from his flock, consisting of not less than twenty, and not more than 100, &c.

At the assizes for this county, eleven prisoners were capitally convicted, five of whom were left for execution; Edward Roach, Edward Farel, and Thomas Murphy, for highway robbery, and Richard Carlton Knowles, and George Barnes, for felony.

Died.] At Portsmouth, in her 35th year, Mrs. Norris. Miss South, of Boffington, only daughter of T. S. esq. major of the S. Hants militia. At Winchester, Mr. Dowell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Farringdon, Mr. W. Sheard, an opulent grocer of Oxford, to Miss Cambray.

Died. — At Letcombe Regis, in her 89th year, Mrs. Goodlake.

WILTSHIRE.

The earl of Radnor has just presented the sum of 460l. to the governors of the Salisbury Infirmary, to be added to the fund for providing a permanent salary of 30l. a year to the chaplain of that institution. By this donation, a salary to that amount is now completed.

Three hundred and one pieces of silver coin, of the reign of James I and Charles I, were lately discovered in removing a dunghill at Winterborne Stoke, in an earthen vessel, the top of which was level with the surface of the earth. They were remarkably fresh, and well preserved.

Mr. Beckford is decorating his pleasure-grounds at Fonthill in a style of uncommon magnificence. Mr. Egginton, who lately finished the Mosaic windows in the cathedral at Salisbury, has received an order from Mr. B. to furnish painted glass for the abbey now erecting in his grounds, to the value of 12,000l.!

At the assizes at Salisbury, four prisoners received sentence of death; William Cowper and James Raultone, private soldiers in the regiment of dragoon guards, for an assault and robbery, and Richard Cartwright and James Muddock, for felony.

Married.] Mr. I. Neaves, of Devizes, to Miss S. Shepherd, of Bristol. At Trowbridge, Mr. Sayage, to Miss M. Smith. At Warmin-

ster, the rev. W. Bleak, dissenting minister, to Miss Slade. At Netherhaven, Mr. J. Herne to Mrs. Rivers. Mr. T. Jefferies, of Melksham, to Miss M. Alexander, of Needham, Suffolk.

Died.] At Devizes, Miss M. Sutton. Mrs. Bond, of Ramsbury. Mr. Pocock, of Endford Farm. At Salisbury, Mr. S. Kendall. Mrs. Dymoke. Mrs. Randall. Mr. Cockrell, of the Red Lion Inn Road. Mrs. Vince, of Cliff Hill.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Bristol, the sum of 8000l. was collected towards the relief of the infirmary, the finances of which had been for some time past in a declining state.

At the assizes for this county, J. Edwards was found guilty of stealing a silver soup spoon, and the handle of a silver bread basket, from T. Horne, esq. of Mills Park, and received sentence of death.

Also, at the same assizes, G. Gascoyne, esq. was sentenced to seven years' transportation, for picking the pocket of W. Lewis, esq. at a fashionable subscription-house, in Bath, of a pocket-book, containing bills to the value of 3000l. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but not of privately stealing.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Woodyear to Miss F. Combes, both of Bruton. Mr. J. Wilmot to Miss J. Boys, both of Sherborn. Capt. Tiffard, of Weymouth, to Miss Lock, of Dorchester. At Piddletown, Mr. T. De Borgi, to Mrs. Bryer.

Died.] In the prime of life, Mrs. Rowden, of Wimbourne. At Galton, Miss Wallis. The rev. N. Hole, upwards of 52 years vicar of Buntingford, near Chulmleigh. At Milborne, St. Andrew's, Mrs. Read.

DEVONSHIRE.

Nearly 30 houses were lately consumed by a fire, which broke out at Honiton; this is the third calamitous visitation of this nature with which that unfortunate town has been afflicted in the course of a few years past.

Married.] At Totness, Mr. G. Whitelock, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Cornish. At Heanton Punchardon, W. Shairp, esq. of the 29th regiment, to Miss E. Davie. At Great Torrington, ——— a youth, aged 19, to Mrs. Honour Down, a widow, aged 77; the lady's youngest son is more than double the age of her present husband, who is supposed to have been tempted to the match from her being possessed of a property of 20l. a year! At Plymouth, G. Hunt, esq. attorney, to Miss Woodbridge.

Died.] A. Shave, esq. of Alphinton; a truly benevolent man, and good Christian; sincerely regretted by the poor, to whom he was a father, and beloved and respected by all. At Stoke Damarel, Mrs. Duckworth, wife of capt. D. of the navy. In Shepton Mallet, aged 64, of an apoplexy, which seized him the preceding evening, J. Brewer, a Roman

man Catholic clergyman, who had resided 30 years in the same family. He was deservedly respected for his liberal sentiments and social manners. At Tiverton, Mrs. Clark; of exemplary benevolence to the poor.

At Exeter, much respected, Mr. N. Williams, a Quaker. At Exmouth, Mrs. F. Whitfield. At Plymouth, aged 67, Mr. T. Johns, attorney; an enthusiastic love of classical learning formed a leading trait in his character, which was also distinguished by unblemished integrity. Mrs. Fanshaw, relief of rear-admiral F. Mrs. Tonkin.

CORNWALL.

Died.] R. Foster, esq. of Lestwithiel. At Tonacombe, Mrs. Waddon.

WALES.

Thomas John, and Edward Griffiths, two respectable farmers in the vicinity of Fishguard, were, at the late assizes, at Haverfordwest, tried for high-treason; but the r not being a shadow of proof of their guilt, they were acquitted. On the very slender evidence of two or three French prisoners, these unfortunate victims of political intolerance were committed in February last, and till the beginning of September, detained close prisoners, not being their most intimate friends and relations allowed access to them.

The Montgomeryshire canal is now completed, from its junction with the Ellesmere canal, near Llanymynech, to Garthmill, one mile above Berriew, a distance of upwards of 16 miles. A number of wharfs and limekilns have been also erected on its banks, at Pool, Berriew, and Garthmill, &c.

Married.] H. Parnell, esq. of Lodway

House, Somerset, to Miss Andrews, of Brun-ley, Lodge, Brecon.

Died.] At Miskins, near Cardiff, the lady of R. M. Hanford, esq. daughter of the late W. M. Butt, esq. governor of St. Kitt's. W. Richards, esq. of Penglas, near Aberystwith. Aged 85, W. Pugh, esq. of Cilrhiw, Montgomery. At Caermarthen, Mr. J. Rees, merchant. Suddenly, at Coity Place, Glamorgan, I. Sidney, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Bridgend; he had, with great liberality and attention, for many years, administered his advice to the poor gratis. At Holywell, Flint, Miss M. Gifford. At his house at Pyle, Glamorgan, H. Llewellyn, one of the coroners for the county. Mrs. Howell, of Hawarden, Flint.

SCOTLAND.

A signal post has been lately erected by order of government on Arthur's Seat, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, provided with a flag-staff, guns, &c. and accommodations for the centinels. This is intended to communicate with other similar erections on the east coast. A regular system is carrying on for extending this simple mode of communicating intelligence, which has been long wanted in this country.

IRELAND.

Two large boats, each of the burden of 20 tons, laden with iron-work, from the manufactory at Arigna, near Leitrim, arrived lately at the first lock, on the Limerick canal, being the first vessels which have passed through all the locks since the completion of the undertaking.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1797.

The incessant continuance of rain during the whole month, has been attended over the whole island with the most ruinous effects, in every department of agricultural business.

In the western and southern counties, the crops were generally housed previously to the commencement of the rains. Such crops as had not been secured in those districts, and almost the whole of the crops in other districts, have, however, either been destroyed after being cut, got in at great expence, or still on the ground, lodged or run to straw. From Ireland our reports are not more favorable; the incessant floods of rain, for eight weeks, having so much lodged or blighted the wheat, and injured the potatoes, as to threaten an unparalleled scarcity. In Scotland, the effects of the rain have been somewhat corrected by the strong gales from the west. Fortunately no scarcity has yet been felt in the London markets; the sales being very dull, and the average price of wheat, in Mark Lane, being, on the 29th of September, 50s. 9½d. or 4s. per quarter less than on the preceding market day.

The turnips being a good crop every where, and the latter keep also very abundant, prices of stock and store beasts are still advancing. Beef, on the 29th, sold, in Smithfield, for 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. and mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. per stone of eight pounds.

Horses are very low, and scarcely to be turned into money at any price.

The fallows have been ruined for want of dry plowing, and, from a similar cause, there is at present the prospect of a very bad and precarious seed-time.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE you have quoted from Dr. FOURCROY's eloquent Address to the French Apothecaries, a passage, in which mention is made of a project of mine. For the sake of your foreign readers, I wish to rectify the orator's mistake. The British administration has not put a shilling "*at my disposition*," towards investigating the virtues of the gasses. It is, indeed, extraordinary, that it should have entered into the imagination of any mortal, to impute to these men, any such application of the public money. If I ever see M. FOURCROY again, I shall certainly take the liberty of telling him, that in a French legislator, it is shameful not to know their spirit better. I am, sir, your's,

Clifton, Oct. 10.

T. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the paragraph in your Magazine for September, announcing the decease of Mrs. GODWIN, it was my desire and intention to have affixed my name, as a public testimony of respect and affection for my late admirable friend. But by some misconception, this intention appears to have been defeated. Farther particulars respecting this extraordinary woman, I did not think myself at liberty to add, as they will probably, within a short period, be given to the public by a far abler hand.

To have been ranked among the number of her distinguished friends, to have awakened kindness in a heart exquisitely capable of every affectionate sympathy, to have had an opportunity of pouring the balm of tenderness into that heart, when lacerated by a sense of undeserved injury and calumny, are among the circumstances of my life, which I shall ever remember with equal pride and pleasure.

Oct. 10, 1797.

MARY HAYS.

MONTHLY MAG. XXIII.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROPOSE to send you such imitations, or resemblances, of the ancients in *Paradise Lost*, as have escaped the notice of Milton's editors; persuaded, that whatever relates to so great a poem, and so illustrious a man, cannot be wholly uninteresting to your readers.

Hackney, Sept. 16. G. WAKEFIELD.

And chiefly thou, O! Spirit that dost prefer
Before all temples, th' upright heart and pure,
Instruct me, for thou know'st:—what in me
is dark,
Illumin; what is low, raise and support:
That to the height of this great argument,
I may assert eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to man.

Book i. ver. 17.

Yet, O! most blessed Spirit, pure lampe of
light,

Eternall spring of grace and wisdom true,
Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
That may my rimes with sweet infuse embrew;
And give me words equal unto my thought,
To tell the marvelles by thy mercy wrought.

SPENCER'S Hymn of Heavenly Love,
stanza vii.

With hideous ruin and combustion——:

ver. 46.

—— horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis:

VIRG. ÆN. iii. 571.

—— he, with his horrid crew,

Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf:

Ver. 52.

Hic genus antiquum terræ, Titania pubes,
Fulmine, dejecti, fundo voluntur in imo.

ÆN. vi. 581.

No light, but rather darkness visible. Ver. 63.

No pale-fac'd does in stol'n beams appear,

Or with dim taper scatters darkness there.

COWLEY, Dav. i. 357.

—— th' ocean stream. Ver. 222.

—— *Ποσειδώνιο*. HOM. IL. Σ. 606.

Deeming some island.

Ver. 250.

—— scopulosaque cete; *whales* like rocks.

STATIUS, Achil. i. 55.

—— his pond'rous shield

Behind him cast; the broad circumference

K k

Hung

Hung on his shoulders like the moon. ver.
Argolici clypei, aut Phœbææ lampadis, instar.
VIRG. ÆN. iii. 637.

Thick as autumnal leaves, that strow the
brooks

In Vall mbrosa. Ver. 302.

Λιπὴν γὰρ φύλλοισι εἰκοτὲς. HOM. IL. B. 800.
In number like Autumn's leaves. CHAPMAN.

Frighted the reign of Chaos, and old Night,
Ver. 543.

— fragor æthera terruit ipsum.
OVID, Fast. i. 567.

— ἀρχαῖαι Σοφῶν. SOPHOCLES, Œd. Tyr. 107.

— and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. Ver. 598.

Plutarch, in the life of Paulus Æmili-
us, speaking of a lunar eclipse, i. p. 264,
B. says, βασιλεὺς τὸ φάσμα σημαίνειν ἐκλείψιν.
The same prognostic is asserted of comets,
by Lucan. i. 529. Valerius Flaccus, vi.
608, and Silius Italicus, i. 461.

— the sudden blaze
Far round illumin'd hell. Ver. 665.

Fulgur ubi ad cælum se tollit, totaque circum
Ære renidescit tellus. LUCRETIVS, ii. 327.

At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.
Ver. 788.

— perculsus Achates
Lætitiæque, metuque. VIRG. ÆN. i. 514.

Who follows Lucretius, iii. 28, where I
have noticed many elegant passages of
the same sentiment.

— his tongue
Dropt manna. Book ii. ver. 113.

This was undoubtedly suggested by
Homer's Il. A. 249.

Τα γὰρ ἀπὸ γλυττώσης μελιτῶν γλυκίων ἔσεν αὐδῇ.
Words flow'd than honey sweeter, from his
tongue.

His red right hand to plague us. Ver. 174.
— rubente dextera. HORACE, Od. i. 2. 2.

O! shame to men! &c. Ver. 496.

This whole passage is evidently formed
on one of great excellence in Juvenal,
sat. xvi. 159—169.

But fate withstands.
Fata obstant. VIRG. ÆN. iv. 440.

— to thy speed add wings. Ver. 700.
— pedibus timor addidit alas.

ÆN. viii. 224.

— from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war. Ver. 710.

— nec divi toties arsera cometa.
VIRG. GEO. i. 488.

— aurato quætebat lumina curru. CUL. 42.

— the gates wide open stood,
That with extended wings a banner'd host,
Under spread ensigns marching, might pass
through,

With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array.
Ver. 884.

This is a very noble passage, expanded,
with consummate skill, from Homer's
description of Ægyptian Thebes, Il. i.
383.

Αἱ δ' ἐκτομπαυλοὶ εἰσι, διηκοῖσι δ' ἅν' ἐκαστὴν
ἄνιες ἐξοχρεῦσι συνιπποῖσι καὶ οὐρεσφίν.

Pope's translation is also very magnifi-
cent:

That spreads her conquests o'er a thousand
states,

And pours her heroes through a hundred gates;
Two hundred horsemen, and two hundred cars,
From each wide portal issuing to the wars.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. Ver. 936.

Ἄλλα μὲν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα φέροι προδυσέλλα δυσέλλα
Ἀργαλεή. HESIOD, Theog. 738.

I saw and heard; for such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frightened deep.

Ver. 993.
Ἀδ. οἰσθ', ἣν στρατιᾶν ἐστρατεύσ' ὀλεθρίαν;
Θη. Οὐ γὰρ τι σιγῇ διεπερασας Ἑλλάδα.

EURIPIDES, Supp. 117.
Book iv. i.

Hail, holy light!
— καὶ ὁτ' ἂν φάει ἱερὸν εἰθνή.

HESIOD, Opp. et di. 337.

— as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling; and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. Ver. 39.

Ἀδόνες, αἱ πυκνὸισιν ὀδυρομένοι ποτὶ φύλλους.
Moschus, iii. 9.

So much the rather thou, celestial light!
Shine inward. Ver. 51.

Otruit ora deus, totamque in pectora lucem
Detulit. STATIUS, Theb. iv. 542.

— invisible to mortal sight. Ver. 55.
— Mortales oculos. LUCRET. i. 67.

— Mortales visus. VIRG. ÆN. ii. 605.

He ask'd, but all the heav'nly quire stood
mute,

And silence was in heav'n. Ver. 217.
'Ως ἐφ'αβ'. οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ.
HOM. Il. K. 218.

Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue.
Book iv. 148.

This was evidently taken from the
following verse in Homer's description of
the garden of Alcinoüs; after which,
indeed, this whole passage is fashioned,
as others have observed:

— ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἶνε
Ζεφύρῃ πνεῖστα τὰ μὲν φύει, ἀλλὰ δὲ πέσσει.

OD. H. 119.

The same mild season gives the blooms to blow,
The buds to harden, and the fruits to grow.

POPE.
As Waller, in his Battle of the Sum-
mer Islands:

Ripe fruits and blossoms on the same trees live,
At once they promise, what at once they give.

— As when to them who sail
Beyond the Cape of Hope, &c. Ver. 159.

This very beautiful and sublime illus-
tration

ration is derived from a passage in book iii. of Diodorus Siculus, which I formerly quoted in my Notes on Gray's *Spring*, and shall therefore decline transferring hither. So Waller, in his *Night-Piece*:

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor stars appear.

How from that saphir fount the cris'd brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold.

Ver. 137.

You nymphs, call'd Nays, of the winding
brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns and ever-harmless
looks,

Leave your *crift* channels. TEMPEST, iv. 3.

Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p.
202—Precious Stones, and great *Orient*
Pearles.

—— unite their streams.
The birds their quire apply: airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves. Ver. 265.

The grassie ground with daintie daisies light;
The bramble bush, where birds of every kind,
To th' *water's fall* their tunes *untamper* right.

SPENCER, Eclog. vi. 8.

—— coy submission, modest pride. Ver. 310.

—— *rigidi sed plena pulchris*
Elocet gravitas *faytu* jucunda modesta.

CLAUDIAN, xvii. 246.

And sweet reluctant amorous delay. Ver. 311.
Crescent difficiili gaudia jurgio,
Accendunt magis, quæ refugit, Venus:
Quod flenti tuleris, plus sapit osculum.

CLAUDIAN, xiv. 11.

—— honour dishonourable. Ver. 314.

—— *δωρον αδωρον*. SOPHOCLES.

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born,
His sons. Ver. 323.

—— ante alios pulcherissimus omnes

Turmus. VIRGIL, ÆN. vii. 55.

—— bears, tygers ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them: th' unwieldy elephant
To make them mirth, us'd all his might.

Ver. 344.

—— *απαλλε δε κινε' ὑπ' αὐτω*
Πανταθεν εν κευθρων, εδ' ηγροντε ανακτα.

HOMER, IL. N. 27.

From ver. 502, through the whole of
this circumstance of the transformation
and its dependencies, our countryman
is greatly indebted to the poem of Alci-
mus Avitus, on the same subject, lib. ii.
ver. 77, and the following: much too
long for transcription hither.

And these the gems of heav'n, her starry train.
Ver. 649.

Not this round *heav'n*, which we from hence
behold,

Adorn'd with thousand lamps of burning light,
And with ten thousand *gemmes* of shining gold.

SPENCER'S Hymn of Heavenly Love, st. 9.

Celestial voices to the midnight air,—
Singing their great Creator. Ver. 682.

Hinc atq̃ sub rupe canet frondator *ad auras*.

VIRGIL, Ecl. i. 57.

Best, bird, insect, or worm, durst enter none.
Ver. 704.

—— *ενθεν δ' χωρε' ο*
Ιερ' οδε τι μιν κεχωρημενον Ειλελυθης
Εσπετον, οδε γυνη επιβισσεται.

CALLIMACHUS, Hymn Jup. 12.

Here Love——waves his purple wings.

Ver. 764.

Nataque *purpureus* tela refumit *Amor*.

OVID, Am. ii. 9. 34.

—— On t'other side Satan alarm'd
Collecting all his might dilated stood:—
His stature reach'd the sky. Ver. 985.

This is very closely delineated from
Callimachus, Hymn. Ber. 58.

Δαματρη δ' αφατον τι κοτιστατο, γυναιτο δ' α
βους,

Ιθματα μιν χερσω, κεφαλα δε οι αλατ' Ολυμπω.

—— sed pectus anhelum,

Et rabie fera corda tument: *majorque videri*,

Nec mortale sonans. VIRGIL, ÆN. vi. 49.

—— *majorem surgere in arma*,

Majoremque dedit cerni Tiryntius: *altæ*

Scintillant cristæ; et, mirum! *velocibus ingens*.

Per subitum membris venit vigor.

SILIUS ITALICUS, vii. 591.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the two testimonies given
by G. W. in your last Magazine, p.
167, of roads found in cavities of stones,
I desire to offer you the following:

During the repairs of the parish
church of Finchley, in Middlesex, I be-
lieve about 15 years since, the masons,
in removing the coping stone of a but-
tress, which stood at the side of the
church wall, by accident broke it in
half, and to their astonishment discov-
ered, in the middle of it, a large toad sit-
ting. They carefully examined the stone,
without being able to find any former
junction, or any aperture, by which this
animal could have crept in, and were
well satisfied, that the stone was entirely
solid. I was, at that time, intimately
acquainted with Dr. SAMUEL CARR,
the late rector of the parish, who was
resident upon his living, at the period
above-mentioned, and who gave me this
account himself.

Oct. 27, 1797.

A. H.

K k 2

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE FINANCES OF THE BANK.

THE Bank of England has always been considered as an establishment of so much importance to the welfare and prosperity of this country, that the first moment of its failing to fulfil its engagements, has invariably been regarded as the immediate termination of all the public and commercial credit of the kingdom. But the events of the present year have proved these apprehensions to have been ill founded; and whatever connection may have been supposed to exist between it and either the Treasury or the Royal Exchange, it is now evident, that loans may be contracted, and the speculations of moneyless adventurers be continued, long after its faith has been broken, and the just demands of its creditors have been silenced by the control of the legislature.

When the Directors of the Bank, in the month of February, were restrained from doing what in fact was physically impossible for them to do, and were indulged with the liberty of exchanging a faithless promise for another, which they do not fulfil; the public, regarding the short period to which this restraint was limited, might perhaps be led to hope, that in the course of four months, when the interposition of the legislature was to cease, the wound which had been given to credit, would be healed by the returning faith of the Bank, and that the temporary suspension of its payments, would appear to have been more the effect of excessive caution, than of any deficiency or mismanagement in its concerns. But this term has long expired:—the legislature has again interposed its authority, and a limited restraint of four months has been extended to a term of indefinite duration, without producing any other effect than that of proving the excess of public credulity.—The notes of the Bank are circulated as freely as ever, and seem to retain the same credit as when, according to the tenor of their promise, they were honoured with an immediate payment in specie.

To those who have regarded the patient acquiescence of the nation in all the ruinous and contradictory measures of the last four years, neither this, nor perhaps any other, instance of credulity will appear surprising. But it is far from my intention to expatiate on a subject so degrading to the character of the country, I am induced only to offer the following statements and observations to the attention of the reader, with the view of

leading him to form a more accurate judgment of the importance of the Bank, and of the conduct of the Directors in the management of its affairs.

From an examination of the minutes of the select committees in both houses of Parliament, it appears, that out of the great variety of documents which have been presented to them, they have thought proper to communicate only a part to the public; and do not seem to have communicated those which might lead to a knowledge of the real situation of the Bank. The quantity of notes in circulation, or the amount of their advances to the Treasury, can give but a very imperfect idea of the concerns of this company, without having, at the same time, an account of their cash, and of the bills which they have discounted for private individuals. Of these, however, no other information is communicated, than that they have been laid before the committees, and that every motion for their being published has been uniformly negatived. Without presuming to assign a reason for this excessive caution, it must be acknowledged, that the documents which they have withheld, appear to have been drawn up at the Bank in such a manner as to puzzle, rather than to inform, the understanding; and therefore that they were probably framed with the view of concealing the truth, not only from the public, but even from the committees themselves. — Instead of a plain and direct statement of particulars, the amounts of the cash, and the discounts, have been given in a set of cabalistical numbers, which, without the aid of other information, would require an *Oedipus* to decypher them. I am no friend to mysteries of any kind. In the present case, they are peculiarly suspicious, and ought to awaken the jealousy of the public. The Bank is a trading company—a great part of the nation are its creditors, and when its embarrassments oblige it to stop payment, the nation ought to be made acquainted not only with the real state of its affairs, but with the conduct of those persons who have been entrusted with the direction of them. Impressed, therefore, with these sentiments, I shall make no apology for introducing the public a little farther than the committees have thought fit, into the secret recesses of the Bank, by inserting some of those enigmatical tables, which, perhaps, may be made to afford more information than their authors intended they should do.

TABLE

TABLE I. *Showing the Scale of Cash and Bullion in the Bank, from 1782 to 1797.*

1782.	No.		No.	1789.	No.		No.	1796.	No.
March	602	Dec. 31	1226	March 28	1462	Sept. 28	1032	January	558
June	586	1786.		June 27	1634	Dec. 29	868	March	490
September	382	March 24	1178	Sept. 26	1762	1793.		May	438
December	352	June 30	1220	Dec. 24	1756	March 30	580	July	414
1783.		Sept. 30	1256	1790.		June 29	728	Sept.	418
March	208	Dec. 30	1190	March 26	1712	Sept. 28	1128	Dec.	414
June	136	1787.		June 25	1652	Dec. 30	1274	1797.	
October	78	March 21	1096	Sept. 24	1684	1794.		January	338
December	116	June 30	1140	Dec. 31	1616	March 29	1420	February 4	340
1784.		Sept. 28	1270	1791.		June 28	1354	—	11
June	224	Dec. 29	1186	March 26	1516	Sept. 27	1336	—	18
Sept. 25	326	1788.		June 25	1552	Dec. 24	1282	—	21
Dec. 31	445	March 29	1124	Sept. 24	1582	1795.		—	22
1785.		June 28	1240	Dec. 31	1420	March	1310	—	23
March 19	582	Sept. 27	1404	1792.		June	1314	—	24
June 25	884	Dec. 24	1438	March 31	1236	Sept.	956	—	25
Sept. 24	1174			June 30	1132	Dec.	* 660		

* This number has been stated to represent *fair cash*.

TABLE II. *Showing the state of the Finance of the Bank, on the 26th of Feb. 1797.*

DEBTOR.	£.	CREDITOR.	£.
Bank Notes in Circulation	8,640,250	Advances on Government Securities	10,672,490
Drawing Account—Audit Roll, Exchequer Bills deposited, and other Debts	* 5,130,140	By all other Credits, including Cash, Bullion, Bills discounted, &c.	6,924,790
	13,770,390		
Balance	3,826,890		* 17,597,280
	17,597,280		

* *Particulars of Debit Account.*

	£.
Drawing Account	2,338,600
Exchequer Bills deposited	1,676,000
Audit Roll (or unpaid Dividends)	983,730
Bank-Stock Dividends, unclaimed	45,150
Dividends unclaimed on East-India Annuities	10,210
Sundry small Articles unclaimed	1,330
Due from chief Cashier, on the Loan of 1797	17,060
Unpaid Irish Dividends	1,460
Doubt, on the Imperial Loan	5,600
	5,130,140

* *Particulars of Credit Account.*

	£.
Bills and Notes discounted, Cash and Bullion	4,176,080
Exchequer Bills	8,228,000
Lands and Tenements	65,000
Money lent on Mortgage, on Annuities of 1,200,000. to the East-India Company	700,000
Stamps	1,510
Navy and Victualling Bills	15,890
American Debentures, 1790	54,150
Petty Cash in the House	5,520
Sundry Articles	24,150
Five per Cents. Ann. from Navy	795,800
Five per Cents. 1797	1,000,000
Treasury Bills paid for Government	1,512,270
Loan to Government without Interest	376,000
Bills discounted, unpaid	88,120
Treasury and Exchequer Fees	740
Interest due on different Sums advanced to Government	554,250
	17,597,280

TABLE III. *Being a Scale of Discounts from 1782 to 1797, in which unit is the Medium.*

YEAR.	SCALE.	YEAR.	SCALE.
1782	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1787	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1788	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1789	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1790	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
1786	about 1	1791	

YEAR.	SCALE.	YEAR.	SCALE.
1792	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1795	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
1793	1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1796	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
1794	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1797	2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *.

* This is brought down to the 16th of March, or thereabouts.

TABLE IV. Being a Monthly Scale of Discounts for the Years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796.

1793.	No.	1794.	No.	1795.	No.	1796.	No.
January 5	214	January 4	101	January 4	104	January 2	179
February 1	209	February 1	110	February 7	107	February 6	152
March 2	217	March 1	131	March 7	103	March 5	127
April 6	320	April 5	137	April 11	187	April 2	131
May 4	283	May 3	139	May 2	176	May 7	129
June 1	231	June 13	147	June 6	157	June 3	168
July 6	178	July 5	149	July 4	220	July 2	165
August 3	123	August 2	120	August 1	151	August 6	163
September 7	93	September 6	90	September 5	85	September 3	151
October 5	102	October 4	92	October 3	79	October 1	189
November 8	91	November 8	85	November 7	96	November 3	178
December 7	89	December 1	85	December 5	140	December 3	171

By comparing these tables with each other, and also with some parts of the evidence delivered before the committees, it will appear, that the truth which they were intended to conceal, is in a great degree capable of being unravelled. I have very good reason for believing (although the circumstance is not inserted in either of the reports) that one of the Directors acknowledged, that the Bank, in the course of six days before it stopped payment, had been drained of its cash after the rate of 100,000*l.* each day. From the 18th to the 25th of February, therefore, the sum of 600,000*l.* was paid, and the fictitious number was, in consequence, reduced from 314 to 210.—Hence it follows, that the mean number 660, denotes the sum of *four millions*, and that the sum of 1,272,000, represented by the number 210, was very nearly the cash remaining in the Bank, on the day in which the Directors were prohibited, by an order of Council, from the farther payment of their notes in money.

In Table II, it appears, that the amount of cash and bullion, and bills discounted, on the 26th of February, was 4,176,080*l.* Deducting 1,272,000*l.* from this sum, the remainder, or 2,904,080*l.* will be the whole amount of the discounts on that day.

In Table III, the scale of discounts

Date.	Cash and Bullion.	Average of Bank Notes Circulated.	Bills Discounted.	Average Advances to Government.
1793. March	3,508,000	11,963,820	4,817,000	8,735,200
June	4,412,000	12,100,650	5,128,000	9,434,000
September	6,836,000	10,938,620	2,065,000	9,455,700
December	7,720,000	10,967,310	1,976,000	8,387,500

Date.	Cash and Bullion.	Average of Bank Notes Circulated.	Bills Discounted.	Average Advances to Government.
1794. March	8,608,000	11,159,720	2,908,000	8,494,100
June	8,208,000	10,366,450	3,263,000	7,735,800
September	8,096,000	10,343,540	2,000,000	6,779,800
December	7,768,000	10,927,970	1,887,000	7,545,100
1795. March	7,940,000	12,432,240	2,287,000	9,773,700
June	7,356,000	10,912,680	3,485,000	10,879,700
September	5,792,000	11,034,790	1,887,000	10,197,600
December	4,000,000	11,608,670	3,109,000	10,863,100
1796. March	2,972,000	10,824,150	2,820,000	11,351,000
June	2,582,000	10,770,200	3,730,000	11,269,700
September	2,532,000	9,720,440	3,352,000	9,901,100
December	2,508,000	9,645,710	3,796,000	9,511,400
1797. Feb. 26	1,272,000	8,640,250	2,905,000	10,672,490

It is curious to observe from this table, what little service the Bank of England has rendered to the commercial interest of this kingdom, and of how much less importance its concerns are to the real welfare of the state, than the pride and credulity of the nation had always imagined them to be. Accustomed to foote our vanity with an idea of the immensity of the Bank, both as to its credit, and the extent of its transactions, what surprise must we feel, in finding that this credit, before the last year, had seldom exceeded three or four millions, and that the concerns, which we had represented to ourselves as of so much consequence to our trade and manufactures, were limited to discounts still more trifling and inconsiderable? How must our lofty sentiments of the wisdom and greatness of this company be depressed by learning that their notes, to which we hardly dared to assign any limits, have seldom amounted to 12,000,000, and that often this circulating paper has been very nearly equalled by the hoards of cash and bullion in the coffers of the bank! We had hitherto been led to believe that the tottering foundations of private credit, had, on many occasions, been upheld by the support of this company, and particularly that the assistance which they had given to our commercial difficulties in the year 1793, was an exertion almost too bold even for their stupendous resources. But if the amount of our exports and imports be accurately stated by the officers of the Customs, how inconsiderable does this assistance appear to have been!—I think the preceding statements incontestibly prove that neither our foreign trade nor our commercial intercourse at home have derived much advantage from the operations of this bank. Its chief energies have been unequivocally directed to another quarter. The

advances to government have generally been four or five times greater than the private discounts; and it is evident that in proportion as the former are extended, the ability to increase the latter must be diminished.—I shall not enter into the propriety of affixing trade by such an institution. I only mean in this paper to show, that if our merchants and manufacturers wanted such support, they have been very scantily supplied with it by the bank.—To those who are ignorant of the nature of this establishment, and who look over the foregoing statements with the least attention, it must appear as if its principal purpose had been to enable a minister to lavish the public revenue much faster than it could ever be collected; and to furnish him with the means of engaging in the most extravagant and ruinous expence, before his prodigality could be submitted to the deliberation of Parliament.

London, Oct. 16, 1797.

M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. HORNECK asks, in your last Magazine, what season of the year is most proper for the purpose of laying down land to grass, without taking, at the same time, a crop of corn, upon a thin soil, with a cold clay bottom? Being the occupier of a considerable tract of land, corresponding with his description, it has been my constant practice, when wishing to convert arable into pasture, to make first a good summer fallow, and the following spring, to sow it with rye-grass, Dutch clover, and trefoil; this management has generally provided me with good feed for the succeeding Autumn.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

Hide-Hall, Oct. 4, 1797.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

TABLE

OF THE PRINCIPAL PARTS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE ART OF PAINTING.

IN THE ART OF PAINTING, IT IS REQUISITE TO CONSIDER
ITS ORIGIN.

NATURAL.

THE natural origin of Painting has its foundation in a want, and universal disposition of the human mind to express its sensations to design, and to imitate. This want and disposition, which are engrafted in the very nature of man, render the liberal arts indispensably necessary; and these arts, of which painting is one, form a kind of intellectual language, attaching to the most noble of all institutions established in society, to wit, the systems of Religion, of Heroism, and Patriotism.

HISTORICAL.

The historical origin of Painting has its foundation in the monuments of antiquity: these monuments, however, present us with but few authentic facts, and can only be traced back to certain epochs. In the most ancient authors, who have treated of the history of the arts, we meet with some circumstances and some details which possess sufficient interest to excite curiosity. At present, the major part are neither essentially necessary, nor extensively useful, to the progress of artists.

ITS USE.

USEFUL.

To the *Sciences* and Institutions in general, by the representation of the various objects of which they treat, and of the means which they employ.

To *History*, by the representation of facts, by the faithful conservation of objects, of monuments, of resemblances, and of particular customs.

To *Ethics*, by the representation of praise-worthy actions. And lastly,

To *Institutions*, because Painting renders them the object of the senses, by laying before our eyes the facts which belong to these institutions, and the allegories which are appropriate to them.

USEFUL AND AGREEABLE

To the *Liberal Arts*, by the affinity which Painting, one of the number, has with the rest.

To the *Mechanical Arts*, by facilitating the intelligence, execution, and imitation of whatever human industry has invented; the art of Painting supplying, in this respect, the desideratum of an universal language.

AGREEABLE.

As the object of relaxation and pleasure, whether by means of the particular satisfaction which results from the productions of the art of Painting, in the imitations which it produces;

Or, with a view to monuments and patriotic works;

Or, lastly, on the ground of propriety, and personal enjoyment.

ITS PERFECTIBILITY.

BY THEORY.

By means of the concatenation of the principles essential to the art.

By the help which it receives from branches of the different sciences; such, for instance, anatomy, which renders the painter acquainted with *physiology*, and *myology*.

By means of the *mathematics* which alone can establish the precise laws of *perspective* and *ponderation*.

By means of *history* and *mythology*, to which the preserva-

tion of interesting facts is consigned, and the *custom* of the different periods of time, and different people, together with their allegories.

By means of observations on the *forms of bodies*.

Their *colours*.

The effects of *light*.

The effects of the *passions*.

The apparent motions of *animated bodies*.

The accidents of every possible denomination, to which the visible, material part of nature is liable.

BY PRACTICE.

Which comprises

The *habitual exercise* of the art, whence result a freedom and facility of execution.

The *choice* of the best methods, and of all the succours, which can be employed in the art.

The *perfection* of instruments and materials, of the proportion of those materials, and a consummate knowledge of the practical use, which can, and ought, to be made of all these several things.

To be Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

[Concluded from our last.]

SIR,

OUR day in Lancashire gave us an opportunity of seeing most of the processes in the cotton manufacture; of which, as they in many places are very imperfectly known, and are scarcely at all noticed in Dr. Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester, it may not be unacceptable to many of your readers to take a general view.

Cotton, it is well known, is the produce of a shrub, in the warmer climates of the East and West-Indies, and even in the more temperate countries which border the Levant. It comes to us without any farther preparation than having been tolerably carefully picked out of the pod in which it grows; but still much dirt, husk, and other impurities, remain in it. This is first separated by women, who beat the cotton with sticks upon hurdles, and pick out the more gross impurities with their fingers. It is then taken to the carding engine, already described under the woollen manufacture; where it is first scribbled, as the wool-carder would say, and afterwards, by some contrivance which I did not observe, divided into perpetual cardings, which are caught by, and coiled round the sides of long tin cylinders. These coils are taken to the *mules*, first to be *rovéd*, which answers to *slubbing*, and afterwards to be *spun* into threads of any requisite fineness. The invention of the *mules* forms quite an epoch in the history of the cotton trade. A vast improvement had been made, about thirty years ago, by the introduction of the spinning jennies, by which from twenty to forty spindles were turned at a time. Still, however, the *rovings*, or coarse half-twisted threads, partaking somewhat of the nature of cardings, though approaching in some degree to spun twist, were obliged to be prepared by the hand-wheel. The invention of *mules* entirely supplied this defect; and, while it enabled the spinner to prepare her rovings as fast as she before could spin, at the same time it put her in a way of performing her farther work much more expeditiously and completely. The machine is called a *mule*, either because it is a kind of machine, which might easily be turned by a mule, or, more probably, because it is a sort of mongrel, partaking of the nature both of carding and spinning, or uniting together the action both

of the roller and spindle. It consists of three sets of fluted brass rollers, the flutes of which turn into each other: the first set goes faster than the second, and the second faster than the third, between which, when the roll of carded cotton enters, it is a little lengthened out, still more by the second, and farther still by the first, after passing which, it is slightly twisted by the rapid circular motion on its axis, communicated by a leather band to a perpendicular tin cylinder, into which it falls. If the roving be not made thin enough by the first operation, it is made to undergo a repetition of it, and it is then carried to the *spinning mules*; which differ from the former only in this, that when the threads have passed the rollers, they are drawn out and twisted by a course of spindles, which are set in motion after a sufficient quantity of the roving has passed the rollers, which are themselves, at this time, stopped. The advantage of this mode of preparing the threads I understand to be, that the fibres of the cotton are all laid longitudinally, and in a small as number as is wanted, before they are begun to be much twisted; by which means, threads of any required fineness are made much stronger than they were from rovings prepared upon the spindle, which twisted them too much in the first instance; and in the subsequent processes for rendering them finer, many of the fibres were necessarily broken. On one of these *mules* 240 threads are often spun at once, and two of them may be managed by one woman, with a child to each, to tie the threads which may occasionally break. A large factory for these operations usually consists of a vast cellar to hold the raw material, of a ground floor for the pickers and beaters; and, in the upper floors, first teasing and carding engines, then roving machines, afterwards *mules*, and lastly, machines for winding the thread or twist; the whole occupying a building of six or seven stories, and all moved, either by a large water-wheel, or by a small fire-engine, which, if of Boulton and Watt's construction, occasions very little inconvenience to the neighbourhood, as it consumes nearly all its smoke.—For winding the thread regularly off the spindles upon bobbins, various contrivances are in use: none, however, appears more simple than a heart-shaped axis, which moves the bobbin to the right or left, according to the position of the apex or the base of the heart. Other

Portions of the thread are wound in quills for the shuttle; and others, again, are formed into hanks, some of which are tightly bound round at certain intervals, previous to their being dyed, in order to prevent the parts so tied from taking the colour. This is done, that the threads may be disposed in the warp, so as to produce the clouds which are seen in various species of the cotton goods, particularly *gingams*.—The only colours which the cotton manufacturer has hitherto been able to render so permanent as to withstand the effect of bleaching, are, the Turkey-red, the dark blue, and the buff. A durable green would certainly make the fortune of any chemist who should discover it.

The warp being fixed in the loom, or, in the language of the country, *gaited*, is divided to give passage to the weft in the shuttle, either by two, three, or more treddles; or, if the pattern, or course of changes in the order of raising and depressing the threads of the warp, be various, so that the weaver could not manage the requisite number of treddles, by a great number of strings which pass over pulleys above the loom, and are drawn, one after another, by a little boy, above whose head they are orderly disposed in two rows, by the side of the looms. These looms are therefore called *drawboys*. These boys, however, will shortly be set aside for machinery, which is rapidly introducing as a substitute.—For the formation of sprigs, &c. of various colours, there are often as many shuttles as colours; or a number of little swivel-looms, such as they use for the weaving of tapes, are introduced occasionally, as many as there are sprigs in the breadth of the piece. Quiltings appear to be two distinct cloths, tied, as it were, together, by stitches which go through both cloths; and in some cases, as in bed-quilts, there is a third shuttle, which throws in a quantity of coarsely spun cotton, to serve as a kind of wadding.—The counterpanes are woven with two shuttles, one containing a much coarser weft than the other; the coarser weft is thrown over at certain intervals, and the thread is picked up with an iron pin, rather hooked at the point, so as to form knobs disposed in a sort of pattern.

When the goods are come from the loom, most of the sorts of them, previously to their being bleached, are dressed or fired, by being drawn, and that not very quickly, over very red-hot cylin-

ders of iron, by which the superfluous nap is burnt off. To see such an operation performed upon so combustible a substance, naturally fills a stranger with the utmost astonishment. They are then washed in a wheel with soap and water, and, having been well scoured with an alkaline lixivium, are dipped in the oxygenated muriatic acid diluted to its proper strength. These operations are repeated alternately, till the goods have attained the requisite degree of whiteness; and between each dipping, they are laid out upon the ground, exposed to the action of the sun and air. When completely bleached, they are either smoothed upon long tables, with smoothing-irons, or calendered, that is, stretched and pressed between a course of rollers, by which they acquire a fine gloss. Calicoes are printed exactly in the same way as the kerseymeres in Yorkshire; but the works are usually upon a much larger scale.—Thicksets, corduroys, velveteens, &c. are cut upon long tables, with a knife, of a construction somewhat like the sting of a wasp, terminating in a very sharp point defended on each side by a sort of sheath. This point is introduced under the upper course of threads, which are intended to be cut, and with great ease carried forward the whole length of the table.

The rapid increase of the cotton trade appears to have been owing, in a great measure, to the more liberal introduction of machinery into every branch of it, than into any other of our staple manufactures. The utility and policy of employing machines, to shorten labour, has been a subject which has exercised the pens of several ingenious writers; while their introduction into almost every branch of manufacture has been attended, in the outset, with much riot and disorder. They are, undoubtedly, most wonderful productions of human genius, the progressive exertions of which, neither can nor ought to be stopped: they enable the manufacturer to produce a better article than can be made by the hand, in consequence of the uniformity and certainty of their operations; and at a much lower price, in consequence of the vast quantities of goods they are capable of performing. They thus support the credit of our manufactures abroad; and enable us, under the vast load of taxes, and consequent increase in the price of every necessary of life, to meet our foreign competitors with advantage at market. They can even allow

low the goods to furnish, in their passage, a considerable revenue to the government. And although they do, undoubtedly, on their first introduction, throw some persons out of employ, by changing the nature and course of business, they almost immediately make up for the inconvenience by astonishingly multiplying the absolute quantity of employment. If they take away their work from carders and spinners, they return it them back tenfold as winders, warpers, weavers, dressers, dyers, bleachers, printers, &c. &c.

On the other hand, may it not be a subject of reasonable apprehension, whether our manufacturers may not be much more easily and speedily removed into foreign countries, by the transplantation of our machines, than of our workmen? They have no prejudices to conquer, no relations or friends to leave, no old habits to break, no new language to learn, no rooted attachment to their native soil. They are at once naturalized in any country, and will enable the inhabitants of any country, that can procure them, immediately to rival those in which they were originally produced. But this is a consideration for the inhabitant of a particular country: the moralist, and the friend of mankind, will be more affected by such considerations as the following:

It is greatly to be feared, that whoever, unbiassed by interest or prejudice, and under the influence of no motives but a regard to the welfare of his fellow-creatures, examines these establishments, will be strongly inclined to doubt whether they are, upon the whole, of real advantage to the bulk of the persons employed in them, and, of course, to society at large. It has been commonly, and I fear, too justly, remarked, that wherever the labouring part of mankind have been collected in large bodies, they have always, more or less, corrupted each other; and, I am sure, it will not require any very acute talent for observation, to discover a sensible change in the manners of the people in the neighbourhood of these great factories. But, it is not this circumstance merely, connected with these establishments, of which the friends to the improvement of their species have just cause to complain. An ingenious division has sometimes been made of the day, into three parts, one for labour, one for meals and recreation, and one for rest; and also of the life, into one for learning, one for working, and one for enjoyment and repose. Nothing like either of these

propositions is at all attended to here. I know, it has usually been boasted of, as a great advantage to these machines, that they encourage population, by rendering children valuable to their parents at an early period of their lives. I confess, that I am of a different opinion. Childhood and youth are the proper season for encouraging both the body and the mind to unfold themselves; the one by air and active exercise; the other, by allowing it leisure for observation, and by assisting it with such instruction as is suited to the particular capacity and station in life. But when children are set to work almost as soon as they can walk; when, from six years of age, they are confined in close rooms ten hours in the day, to give notice of the breaking of a thread; what must become of those bodily powers, which, at this important period of life, ought to be kept in full play? how should those intelligent faculties expand which are confined to such minute objects? or what moral structure can we expect should be built on such foundations; where nothing is heard in conversation between those of the same sex, but profaneness, and between those of a different, but obscenity?—So that the real state of the case appears rather to be this; that parents are tempted to defraud their children of the exercise necessary to their health, of the education necessary to their usefulness, and of their morals by evil company, in order to secure for themselves, as the price of these sacrifices, some paltry fourpence or sixpence a day; which is, besides, too frequently perverted into the means of their own increased intemperance. If this be true, population is discouraged by these machines, both among the old and the young.

But this is not all: where parents are employed along with their children, it is possible, may we not say probable, that natural affection, and a regard to their own interest, will induce them still to pay some attention to the behaviour of their children; and that the hope of their improvement, or the dread of being chargeable with having contributed to corrupt them, will also have some effect as a check upon their own conduct. But what shall we say of those establishments which hire, by wholesale, for a term of years, the pauper-children of a distant parish, and thus break all the ties of parental and filial affections, and destroy all the motives to a virtuous conduct, which they may be expected to suggest? When the owners of a great factory take three

hundred children from the overseers of St. Giles's, and bring them down in covered waggons, never to see, or hear of, or care for their parents more, what can we call such vehicles, but slave-vessels upon wheels, or what such factories, but what I heard one of them emphatically called, a receptacle for *white negroes*?

In many cases, indeed, the children are well lodged and fed, and, in some cases, taught; but then, the school-hours are robbed from the hours of recreation, and not from those of labour; and, when children have been worked from six to six, with the only necessary intermission of meals, few persons, I suppose, will question, whether the interval between, and bed-time, would be better employed in the school or in the play-field.

Further, the object of their engagement is to attend to the business of the factory; that is, to superintend the regular progress of a series of operations, produced by machinery, such as the tying of broken threads, the serving of cardings, rovings, and twist, to the different parts of the machine. Not one of these things fit them for afterwards supporting themselves; so that when the time of their emancipation is arrived, and they are turned adrift, to have their places supplied by another succession of children, who can be paid and fed at a smaller charge, the only resource for the men, is the army; for the women, the wretched and pitiable trade of prostitution.

There is still another evil consequence of these establishments, which, though perhaps of less importance, has made more noise, because people are too commonly most affected by what may affect themselves. It has been found, that the work is better performed the less air is admitted into the factory; the circulation of fresh air is, therefore, too much discouraged, and of course the seeds of contagion are accumulated. In some instances, too, the works have been kept going day and night; and the two sets have succeeded each other in the unventilated rooms of the one, and the yet warm beds of the other, till something very like plague has been repeatedly generated. Those who wish to see this matter set in its true light, may consult Sir William Clerke's *Thoughts on Contagion*, the Reports of the Manchester Physicians, and Regulations and Orders of the Magistrates at the Manchester Quarter-sessions.

I trust I shall not be suspected of any

thing so absurd, as the wish to check the progress of mechanical improvements, or to say to the inventive powers of the mind, "hitherto shall ye go, but no farther." Whenever any state has acted on so wild a principle, the only effect has been to drive restrained genius to take refuge in another, which has received the benefit with open arms, and laughed at the folly of its rival.—Nor do I, by any means, wish to be understood, as applying the above observations to every establishment of this nature. If all their owners paid such attention to the comfort, health, and improvement, of those whom they employ, as the benevolent Mr. DALE, of Lanerk, there would be less occasion for either public or private animadversion; but as this, it is to be feared, is not soon likely to be the case, it appears to me, that these large factories are very fair objects of legislative regulation. For every state is bound to take care, that even genius itself shall not so use its own, as to injure that of another; and that it is in an especial manner bound to protect the poor from being abused or corrupted by the rich leaders either of the landed or commercial aristocracy: to the introduction of which latter class, I look upon these establishments to have been eminently instrumental.

To proceed to more agreeable subjects. The inhabitants of the county of Lancaster seem to act very much upon the principle, "that nothing be lost." I was struck with some curious applications of the hot water arising from the steam condensed in the cylinders of fire-engines. In one place, I saw it applied to the washing of pieces, after coming from the bleaching-ground; in another, it was made to supply a large common wash-house, in which, however, it would have been much more effectual by the use of a proportion of Lord DUNDONALD's soda, to decompose the earthy salts, which give a degree of hardness to the water. In another place, an ingenious fellow had contrived a long winding conduit, covered with open flag stones, like a common drain, and running once or twice under each bed of his little garden, by which means the warm vapour was applied to the forcing of his garden produce, the luxuriance of which was prodigious.

At BOLTON, I heard a curious fact in natural history, from a worthy person, upon whose veracity I can absolutely rely. Taking an evening walk in the country,

country, he heard the cry of some small animal; and, following the noise, he found a field-mouse, still alive, with a large black snail on its back, where he had fixed himself, and fairly eaten his way into the flesh. How he had contrived to secure the mouse, and to fix himself so as not to be got rid of, may be a matter of speculation for the naturalist, who will probably admit, that the reciter of this anecdote has made a new addition to his catalogue of beasts of prey.

On mentioning this fact to an ingenious friend at Knutsford, he informed me, that in a pond near the earl of STAMFORD's house at DUNHAM, where gold fishes are kept, a fish of this species was observed in a state of extreme debility, and that, on being taken out of the water, an insect was found to have fixed itself upon the back of the fish, and to have eaten a hole into the hinder part of its head. The fish died in a few minutes. The insect was kept in a glass a few days without food; after which, a small perch was put to it, which the insect immediately attacked in the most violent manner. It proved to be the larva of the *ditiscus semistriatus*, or large water beetle.

The whole county of Chester, and the southern part of Lancashire, nearly up to the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills, exhibit a striking appearance when viewed from an eminence; especially from the high ground above Disley, on the road from Buxton to Manchester; where they forcibly impress the observer, as they all at once present themselves to his view, with the idea of their having once been the bed of a vast æstuary. The beds of fine sand, of marles of different kind, and particularly of salt, which are found within this district, appear strongly to corroborate this hypothesis. But this is a subject which I am happy to be permitted to know is pre-occupied; and I have no doubt, considering the hands it is in, that complete justice will be done to it.

Being upon subjects connected with geology, to adopt a new word, I cannot help taking notice of a circumstance which occurred to me on passing the vast ridge of Cam Fell, between Ingleton and Askrig. While upon the very summit, which by comparison with the neighbouring mountains of Ingleborough and Pen-y-gent, whose heights have been ascertained, can hardly be less than 3000 feet

above the level of the sea, I observed that all the rocks were formed of *entrecbi*, and other marine substances. I recollected the shells mentioned in a former part of this sketch, which were found near 500 feet below the present sea-level. But what conclusions any one may draw from such facts as these, respecting the age or history of the world, I pretend not to say. That the matter of which this earth is composed has been subject to many revolutions, even under its present form, we are warranted from history to conclude; that it may have constituted the basis of former worlds, appears by no means improbable; but, considering the vastness of the subject, and our very limited powers, any positive conclusions are surely highly presumptuous. Mineralogy is doubtless a very rational and important study, when applied to the purposes of life; to the discovery of things which may be turned to use, and meliorate the condition of society; but when distorted with a vain ostentation of science, to furnish matter for dressing out theories of the earth, it appears to be very much out of its place. To this subject I am apt sometimes to apply an allusion of a late venerable friend. Observing a fly, one day, upon an orange, "The deepest mine," said he, "in the world, bears nothing like the proportion to the diameter of the earth, that the yellow part of the rind of this orange does to its diameter. Now if this fly should have driven his proboscis half through the bitter oil contained in these cells, or even if he should have penetrated into the insipid fungous substance beneath them, how imperfect an idea would he still have acquired of the real formation and structure of an orange! As little, I believe, do our theorists know of the formation and structure of the earth."

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have ventured to throw together a few observations, which have occurred to me in the course of a late excursion; in which, though there may be little deserving of much attention, yet some of the hints, reflections, or queries, which have been proposed in this desultory, occasional manner, may perhaps excite some better-informed correspondent, to give a more accurate and detailed account of facts, or a better explanation of facts which are given; to examine the hypotheses occasionally started; or to discuss more at large, the important question of the effects of the introduction of machines,

to shorten labour. If this imperfect sketch should have any of these effects, its author will be very content with the character of Horace's whetstone :

Acutum

Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exors ipsa secandi.

Aug. 1797.

V. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE TIME OF DANIEL.

THE author of the book concerning Daniel, whether he wrote before, under, or after Antiochus Epiphanes, whether he wrote originally in Greek, Chaldean, or Hebrew, was evidently a Jew, acquainted with Babylon, and with the historical opinions current there; and endeavours to make his narrative correspond with the real circumstances of his hero. The natural events described in this book, may, therefore, be used in proof of the true history of those times. With the supernatural occurrences, not the historian, but the theologian, is concerned.

Now this writer asserts (i. 1.) that in the third (read the eighth) year of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar besieged and took Jerusalem, and consigned some children of the leading families (i. 3) to Melzar, (i. 11) and other masters, to be instructed in the learning and tongue of the Chaldees. Of these children, Daniel, named at Babylon Belshazzar, and Ezra, named at Babylon Abednego, afterwards distinguished* themselves greatly. We are next told, that Daniel (i. 21) continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus; and immediately after, that, in the second year of Nebuchadnezzar (as if Cyrus was himself this prince, Nebuchadnezzar being a title common to many sovereigns) Daniel applied to Arioch, the archimage, to be employed in the interpretation of some unusual dream for the sovereign. It is next said (iv. 29) that at the end of twelve months, or in the third year of Nebuchadnezzar, this monarch went from among men, and had his dwelling

with the wild beasts, an orientalism, no doubt, descriptive of some military expedition against savages.

At the end of the fourth chapter, there is an apparent chasm.

In the fifth, Belshazzar is not only become sovereign, but is besieged in his metropolis; notwithstanding which, he proclaims a festival, and calls Daniel to it. (v. 13) We learn incidentally, that this Belshazzar is son to the prince who brought Daniel out of Jewry. The city is taken on the night of the festival: Belshazzar is killed: and (v. 31) Darius the Median, becomes master of the kingdom. The new monarch still shows favour to Daniel, who is said (vi. 28) to have prospered in the reign of Darius, as in that of Cyrus. Belshazzar appears to have reigned more than two years; since the seventh and eighth chapters (which should apparently precede the fifth) mention (vii. 1) the first and (viii. 1) the third year of the reign of Belshazzar, during which, Daniel visited Shushan, on the banks of the Ulai, a residence of many Persian kings.

The tenth chapter also is out of its place, and forms probably a fragment of what once occupied the chasm at the end of the fourth chapter. The eleventh resumes the natural chronological order, and informs us, (xi. 2) that there were yet to be three kings of Persia (Xerxes, Artabanus, and Artaxerxes); but that the fourth (Darius) should stir up against him all the realm of Grecia: and that a mighty king (Alexander) would stand up, and rule with great dominion; but that his kingdom should be divided, and not descend to his posterity.

This passage renders it indisputable, that the Darius of our Daniel is Darius the son of Hytaspes: and consequently, that the siege of Babylon, alluded to in the fifth chapter, is that siege to which he was necessitated in the second year of his reign, by the Magian party, who had elevated Smerdis to the empire.—This is farther corroborated by the account of the new division of the provinces (vi. 1), which Herodotus also ascribes to Darius (Thalia, lxxxix) the usurper.

Daniel then, who must have been nearly fifteen years of age, in the third year of Jehoiakim, continued to flourish under Darius, the son of Hytaspes: another proof that the commencement of the captivity of the Jews must be placed during the campaigns of Cambyzes in Syria.

* Josephus (Ant. x. 6) places Ezechiel in his first batch of captives; and (xi. 5) says, that Nehemiah was one of those taken prisoner in Judea. The second temple was undertaken in the 25th, and finished in the 28th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus (xi. 5, 6); now of this temple Ezechiel had seen the design, and Nehemiah superintended the execution: the captivity, therefore, cannot have begun much above seventy years before this period.

Syria. But it will be asked, if the title Nebuchadnezzar be applied in Daniel to the great Cyrus?—if by Belshazzar be meant the pretender to the Persian throne, brought forward by the Magi—why does no mention occur of Cambyfes, who is commonly supposed to reign seven years and a half, between these two sovereigns? To these it may be answered, that Cambyfes probably did not survive Cyrus many weeks, and that the seven years and a half, allowed him by chronologers, are so many years of delegated sovereignty, of viceroyalty, by which no Babylonian dated. Herodotus (Clio, ccvii) says, that when Cyrus marched against the Massagetæ, he formally made over his power to his son Cambyfes. Xenophon (whose authority, indeed, amounts to little) also describes him, long before his death, as investing Cambyfes with the kingdom, and assigning to Tanoaxares the satrapy of the Medes. Herodotus again (Clio, ccx) explains a vision of Cyrus, to signify, that Darius was to succeed to the empire of that conqueror: which is no weak proof that Darius dated the commencement of his reign from the death of Cyrus. The homeward haste, and violent death of Cambyfes, at Ecbatana, (Thalia, lxiv.) so like an assassination, and the cotemporary but previous proclamation of Smerdis, both indicate the recent decease of the true sovereign, to the commencement of that convulsive struggle for the succession, which terminated in favour of Darius.

The book of Baruch, which is probably the faithful translation of a genuine epistle, records (i. 2) that in the fifth year of the taking of Jerusalem, a collection of money was made at Babylon, for the sufferers by that siege; and at the same time, Baruch received (i. 8) the vessels of the house of the Lord, which had been brought to Babylon by Nabuchodonosor, for whom he recommends the Jews to pray, now that his intentions were become gracious to them. But we know from Ezra (i. 7), that these vessels were restored by Cyrus: he is, therefore, the Nebuchadnezzar of these writers. Josephus, it is true, infers, from his study of the Septuagint, a very different system of chronology, which the modern theologians have adopted: the tenth book of the Antiquities is the fountain-head of their wild suppositions. Eusebius, and others, who still possessed all the sources of Josephus, may be thought to have held the opinion

here defended: he says, in *Chronicles*,
*Καμβύσην πασι παρ' Ἑβραίοις δευτέρῳ Ναβου-
 χονόσορ κληθεῖσθαι.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is probable, that the labours of several ingenious men, who are at present occupied on the physiology of plants, may throw light on the mode by which vegetation is aided by the atmosphere: I meddle not with nice disquisitions, but I consider it as a fact, established by experience, that land is improved in fertility by the application of its own produce, in the shape of manure, without any foreign aid; of course, that something of a fertilizing nature is derived from the atmosphere: now, had the cultivator any means of ascertaining the quantity (brought to the standard quality of some manure, dung for instance) he would then know precisely how much of the produce of his farm, reduced to the same standard, might be carried off, without impoverishment. There are, I apprehend, very many farms, which have long depended solely on the atmosphere for amends for the grain and cattle disposed of: amongst these, it is certain, many are impoverished, others probably continue at about an equal degree of fertility, and others are in a state of improvement. Were agriculture subjected to the correct management which is requisite in mercantile concerns, or manufactures, it would be as indispensable to keep a register of vegetable matter, acquired or expended, as of cash with our banker, or of the raw material delivered to the workmen. But we have no gauge for ascertaining the state of the soil, no scale of degrees, from absolute sterility to intemperate richness, by which the relative condition of land can be determined. However, as there is a course of cropping, which, under the present improved state of husbandry, has obtained general approbation; a calculation, grounded on the facts which that system exhibits, may furnish a rough outline, to be filled up, as we arrive at greater precision in our observations.—From a farm, containing 700 acres, under the plough, the grain produced on about 230 acres, deducting seed, is annually carried off, amounting to about 126 tons; this, with about 14 tons of animal matter (sheep and hogs) makes an annual expenditure of 140 tons, just 4 cwt. per acre, on the whole farm. I am not prepared to say, whether the land

land in question is improved or improved by the course of cropping which occasions this result ; but supposing it requires a supply of 35 tons of matter, (equal in value, as manure, with the produce carried off), to keep it at par, the quantity derived from the atmosphere will be equal to 3 cwt. per acre of the above produce. N. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been a reproach against court ecclesiastics of every age and sect of Christianity, that they have rarely ventured to bring home to their royal auditors or penitents the enormity of their conduct in involving mankind in war for the purposes of their glory and ambition, and the absolute incompatibility of such schemes with the precepts of the religion they professed. I will not determine how far this charge is just ; though it is certain that a great number of the most pious monarchs in the world have been the most warlike, and that compunction for the mischiefs they have occasioned never seems to have disturbed their last moments, when spent in the arms of priests and confessors. There are some instances, however, in which the teachers of religion have more faithfully performed their duty in this respect, and I mean to make one of these the subject of the present letter. That most amiable and virtuous prelate, Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, is well known to have testified his disapprobation of the unjust and ruinous wars of Louis XIV. in so marked a manner, as durably to offend that vain-glorious prince. His *Telemachus* is generally supposed to have been the work in which he principally insinuated the unwelcome censure ; and on that account, Louis could never endure it. From the academical *éloges* of d'Alembert, however, it appears, that Fenelon, when yet only an abbé, took a much more direct method of giving the king a salutary lesson ; and a letter to his majesty on this subject was found among the prelate's papers after his death, in his own hand-writing, and corrected in various places by himself. It would be difficult to produce a bolder and more impressive admonition to an absolute monarch than this eloquent epistle, from which I shall extract some of the more striking passages.

After an introduction, by which it would seem that the letter was intended to be secret and anonymous, the writer thus begins his address :

"You were born, Sire, with a heart

disposed to rectitude and equity ; but your instructors have given you no other principle of the art of government, than distrust, jealousy, repugnance to virtue, fear of all distinguished merit, a taste for men of supple and servile manners, haughtiness, and exclusive regard to your own interest. For about 30 years your chief ministers have shaken and overturned all the ancient maxims of the state, with a view to the exaltation of your authority, which has become their own, as being administered by their hands. No mention has been made of the state and its laws, all has been sunk in the king and his *good pleasure*. Your revenues and your expences have been augmented without limit. You have been extolled to the skies for having effaced, as they say, the grandeur of all your predecessors together ; that is, for having impoverished all France, in order to introduce into your court a monstrous and incurable luxury. They have desired to raise you on the ruins of all orders in the state, as if you could be truly great by depressing your subjects, on whom your greatness is founded. It is true that you have been jealous of your authority, perhaps too much so in externals ; but fundamentally every minister has been the master in the circuit of his administration. You have imagined yourself to govern, because you have fixed the bounds between those who governed. The public has but too well felt their authority. They have been unfeeling, haughty, unjust, violent, void of faith. They have known no other rule, either in the internal administration of the state, or in foreign negotiations, than to menace, to crush, to annihilate all that opposed them. They have used their influence with you only to remove out of their way all merit that might give them umbrage. They have accustomed you incessantly to receive exaggerated praises, carried even to idolatry, which, for your own honour, you ought to have rejected with indignation. They have rendered your name odious, and the whole French nation intolerable to all your neighbours. They have preserved no ally, because they would have none but slaves ; and they have caused above twenty years of bloody wars."

The letter-writer goes on to a particular censure of the *Dutch war* of 1672, which was the foundation of all the rest. He shows the injustice of its origin, and the consequent injustice of retaining any of the conquests which have resulted from

from it. He proves the impolicy of thus exciting the enmity and suspicion of all Europe, and foretells that the alliance against France must be perpetual, till her conduct becomes just and moderate. He then draws a picture of the state to which the kingdom was reduced by all this military success.

"Meantime your people, whom you ought to love like your children, and who have hitherto been so affectionate towards you, are dying of hunger. The culture of the land is almost abandoned; the towns and villages are depopulated; all manufactures languish, and no longer maintain the workmen. Commerce is no more; consequently you have destroyed half the real strength within your state, in order to make and defend vain conquests abroad. Instead of drawing more money from this poor people, they should be fed and supported. All France is become one great hospital, desolated and unprovided. The magistrates are degraded and exhausted. The nobility, all whose property is under abeyance, live only upon state-letters of credit. You are importuned by the crowd of people, who ask and murmur. It is yourself, Sire, who have drawn upon yourself these embarrassments; for the whole kingdom being ruined, you have all in your own hands, and no one can subsist but on your donations."

He then plainly tells the king that he has lost, in a great measure, the attachment of his people, whose patience is at length worn out; and that there is the greatest difficulty in preventing actual sedition. He next, with great force, displays before his eyes his actual situation, and draws his character. The following sentences are *home strokes*.

"You willingly lend your ears, Sire, only to those who flatter you with vain hopes. They whom you believe the most wise and respectable, are the persons you most fear and shun. But God will, at length, remove the veil from before your eyes, and show you what you desire not to see. His arm has been long raised over you; but he is slow to strike, because he has pity upon a prince who has all his life been beset by flatterers, and because your enemies are also his. But he will know how to separate his own just cause from your's, which is unjust, and humble you to convert you; for you will only become a Christian through humiliation. You do not love God: you even fear him only with the fear of a slave. It is hell, and not God, which you fear. Your religion consists only in superstition, in

little superficial practices. You are like the Jews, of whom God says, "While they honour me with their lips, their heart is far from me." You are scrupulous in trifles, and hardened to the most terrible evils. You love nothing but your own glory and convenience. You refer every thing to yourself, as if you were the god of the earth, and all the rest had been created only to be sacrificed to you. You, on the contrary, have been sent into the world only for the sake of your people; but, alas! you do not comprehend these truths."

He next expresses himself with great freedom to the king, on the characters of his archbishop (*De Hurlay*) and his confessor (*La Chaise*); the first, profligate; the second, artificial. He censures the king's council for their timidity in speaking the truth. "Woe, woe to them (says he) if they do not tell it you; and woe to you if you are not worthy to hear it. It is scandalous that they have so long enjoyed your confidence without advantage. If you are still apt to take umbrage, and will have none but flatterers about you, it is their business to retire."

In conclusion, the writer strongly and repeatedly urges him to purchase peace by *restoring his unjust conquests*.

I must not conceal that there is reason to doubt whether this letter was ever sent; though it is asserted to have been delivered by the duke of Beauvilliers, and that the king, far from being offended at it, appointed the writer to be preceptor to his grandchildren. But this appointment took place some years before the letter (from internal evidence) could have been written. Besides, we know that Louis was really much offended with Telemachus. Could he then have forgiven Fenelon for writing such a letter as the present? If he really received it, and discovered the writer, it will sufficiently account for the disgrace of that excellent man. I presume it will be long before another Fenelon appears at any court; though, if he does, it may not be long before he is forced to quit it.

Your's, &c.

MISOPOLEMUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND possesses about twelve hundred SCHOOLS, at which more than fifty thousand children continually attend, as *scholars*. It has four UNIVER-

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SITIES,

SITIFS, the ordinary number of the *students* at which may be accounted to exceed two thousand. There are, besides, five or six *ACADEMIES*, destined to combine in their plan of instruction, a few of the higher parts of what is commonly taught in the *schools*, with some of the more popular and practical branches of the learning and science of the *universities*. At these *academies*, perhaps between three and four hundred young men usually attend for education. Weekly instruction in the truths of religion and morality is communicated from, perhaps, about twelve hundred pulpits, of the established Presbyterian Church, and of Dissenters of various denominations. Many of the children and youth are educated under the domestic tuition of their mothers, and of private preceptors. For the acquisition of the mechanical arts, young persons are obliged to engage in apprenticeships, of which the duration varies from three to seven years.

The greater part of these provisions for the instruction of the youth in literature and science, in the duties and the arts of life, have subsisted, as permanent national institutions, for, at least, more than a hundred and fifty years. In the course of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when many different causes concurred to make the sciences of learning and civility shoot up with an extraordinary energy of growth; and especially, when those who, without personal labour, enjoyed the surplus produce of the bounty of nature, and of the toils of industry, consumed it at home, at the court of the Scottish sovereign, in the castles of the nobles, in the palaces and convents of the clergy; various works of literature were then composed, both in the vernacular idiom, and in the classical language of ancient Rome, which distinguishes Scottish genius as having been in that period not less polished and vigorous than was the genius of any other nation of Europe.

The *Chronicle* of JOHN of FORDUN, the most antient authentic record of the Scottish History, was a production of the fifteenth century. It is evidently a compilation formed from those registers of the ecclesiastical and civil transactions of the times, of which there was usually one kept in every considerable monastery. It is a very entertaining medley of historical narrative, legends, hostilities, and copies of written deeds of historical importance. WINTON'S *Chronicle* is, in

truth, but a jejune chronicle, of a far less value than *Fordun's*. The history of Scotland by JOHN MAJOR, a professor of ethics and theology, is written in an impure and uncouth Latin style, but is highly remarkable for the bold and acutely perspicuous moral discrimination with which its author judges of the merits or demerits of every transaction he relates, and censures or approves the conduct of nations, popes, and kings. In various instances, the difference is wonderfully small, between the morality of MAJOR and that of GODWIN, BARBOUR, and BLIND HARRY, the author of the Metrical Histories of *Robert Bruce* and *William Wallace*, have displayed the Scottish language of the age in which they wrote, in a perfection and regularity of analogy, which the contemporary language of England did not possess. In the English language, the Saxon and the Norman-French were, about that time, struggling hard for the mastery: and a chaotic confusion of the whole mass of speech, was necessarily produced by the strife. In Scotland, the words, the analogy, the genius of the Saxon predominated so exceedingly over whatever else was introduced to contaminate or enrich it, as to prevent the Scottish tongue from becoming an equally unanalogical and incoherent jargon. Of the two rhymers, BARBOUR was the more faithful chronicler; BLIND HARRY, the better poet. DUNBAR, HENRISON, and many others, chiefly of the order of the clergy, afterwards distinguished themselves by various poetical compositions of great elegance; allegorical, pastoral, tales, ballads, and satires. At least, one of the five JAMESSES, kings of Scotland, wrote some comic narrative poems of extraordinary merit. But the dramas, the satires, the tales, and the historical poems of Sir DAVID LINDSAY; the allegorical pieces, and the noble translation of Virgil, by GAWIN DOUGLAS, are monuments of poetry, such as only the Italians, Portuguese, and Spaniards, are known to have equalled in the same age, and in their respective vernacular languages. The *Acts* of the *Scottish Parliaments* of this period, are expressed with a clearness, precision, simplicity, and force of language, which have long since ceased to shine in the British statute-book. Few of the European nations can, even at this day, boast two general histories of the whole series of their national fortunes and

and transactions, in a Latin style, so classically elegant, and in a tone and flow of composition so dignified, so rich, so eloquent, as are the style and the general tenor of thought in the admirable Histories of Scotland, by HECTOR BOECE and GEORGE BUCHANAN. In the powers of Latin composition, of every style and character, BUCHANAN was, perhaps, without a rival among his contemporaries; yet, I am inclined to think, that, in tenderness and in fancy, even the best of BUCHANAN's poetical compositions are excelled by several Latin pieces of the Italians, FRACASTORIO and SANAZZARO, FLAMINIO the friend of Cardinal POLE, and, above all, GIOVANNE PONTANO of Naples. The historical and controversial writings of LESLEY, bishop of Ross, are certainly no disgrace to the Scottish literature of this period. That edition of the *Scottish Statutes*, which is vulgarly known by the *Black Acts*, was printed at Edinburgh, under LESLEY's inspection, and partly at his expence. It is no despicable specimen of Scottish typography. It should seem, that the alphabet, vulgarly known by the appellation of the *black Saxon*, happened to be the first adopted in British printing, merely because this art had chanced to be invented in Germany, and because the implements of printing, the punches, matrices, and types, first used in Britain, were imported from Germany, or, at least, made by German artists.

The reformation of religion, and the accession of JAMES the Sixth to the English throne, seem to have been fatally inauspicious to the progress of science and elegant literature in Scotland. The Scottish reformers, and the earlier successions of their disciples, were a Gothic race, for the greater part hostile, as the anchorites of Egypt, as Pope GREGORY the Seventh, as the meanest and most absurd of the monkish adversaries of the great ERASMUS,—to all learning but that of orthodox theology,—to almost all science, save that which proceeded from the inspiration of divine grace. Besides, they had divested the church of all that splendour, wealth, and magnificence, which alone could have encouraged and rewarded science, polite literature, and the fine arts,—by which alone the refined luxuries these furnish, could be earnestly demanded.

In consequence of the accession of the Scottish sovereign to the English throne, the greater part of what could be spared

out of the annual produce of the country, for the uses of luxury and refinement, was carried away to be consumed in another kingdom, whence it could not, as yet, readily return through the channels of traffic. The fierce enthusiasm of Presbyterianism, and the struggle maintained between it and Episcopacy, during a great part of the seventeenth century, were, indeed, not unfavourable to the instruction of the common people in the arts of reading and writing, and in the first principles of religion; yet were, in the highest degree, adverse to every advancement of true science, and to the culture either of polite literature, or of the other fine arts. After the revolution, the ferment, political and religious, which pervaded the minds of the whole Scottish nation, was still too great, the country was still, for a while, too destitute of accumulated wealth, its annual produce was still too entirely drained away, to permit the arts of taste and knowledge to revive, or to foster them with that kindly warmth, and those genial gales, without which they can never flourish.

Yet, even during this period, were various works produced by *Scotsmen*, which deserve not to be overlooked nor forgotten. In consequence of the recent institution of the *Court of Session*, and of the gradual separation of the profession of lawyers from the military and the ecclesiastical professions, the *municipal law* of Scotland first began about the end of the sixteenth century, to be embodied into a regular and distinct system, to be illustrated by commentaries, and taught in synthetic *Institutes*. SKENE, CRAIG, and HOPE, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, MACKENZIE and others, towards its close, enriched the juridical literature of Scotland with works of high erudition and usefulness. From the school of BUCHANAN too proceeded a number of writers of Latin poetry, whose verses need not shun comparison with those of the contemporary Latin poets of any other country. JOHNSTONE, PITCAIRNE, and the writers whose pieces are collected in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotiæ*, are the most eminent among these followers of the steps of BUCHANAN. The vernacular poetry of DRUMMOND, of *Hawthornden*, and of ALEXANDER, Earl of *Stirling*, is not without its merits, but has been perhaps too highly praised by injudicious admirers. BURNET and SPOTTISWOOD are the pride

of the Scottish episcopal church. The former, whether considered as a divine, as a historian, or simply as an *elegant writer*, is indisputably one of the most illustrious ornaments of the British literature of the seventeenth century. SPOTTISWOOD's Church History is likewise a very valuable work. There is more of pedantry than of research or good writing, in DRUMMOND's History of the Five Jameses. The *presbyterian* clergy composed, during the same period, nothing of any lasting value, save some practical treatises of *Calvinistic* theology, with some *memoirs* and *historical collections*. The works of GUTHRIE, MARSHAL, and SCOUGAL, are excellent manuals of piety, which will long continue to be usefully read. The political tracts of DRUMMOND, whether grave or humorous, and those of FLETCHER, have not been since remarkably excelled. NAPIER's noble mathematical inventions are universally known. SAUNDERS, at St. Andrew's, GREGORY, at Aberdeen, and others, taught, during this century, the mathematics of the ancients, and the natural philosophy of COPERNICUS, GALILÆO, and DES CARTES, with no contemptible intelligence and success. About the close of the century, the celebrated LAW, a native of the county of Mid Lothian, published at Edinburgh one or two pamphlets, in which were, for the first time, unfolded some hints which have been since gradually corrected, and expanded into those theories of *banking* and *commerce* which are, at present, universally received. In the *debates* which arose in the Scottish parliament, between the æra of the *revolution* and that of the *union*, there was often displayed an eloquence highly argumentative, vigorous, and impassioned. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, the profession of *medicine* began to rise to considerable distinction among the Scots. SIBBALD, PITCAIRNE, and some other physicians who flourished in this period, at Edinburgh, were men of honourable descent, gained large emoluments from their professional practice, and cultivated, with zeal and success, both that *medicine*, which they professed, and those other physical sciences, which were the most intimately connected with it. The works of SIBBALD, illustrative of the *Natural History* and the *Antiquities* of Scotland, are still esteemed as the most valuable we possess upon their re-

spective subjects. Besides his eminence in Latin poetry, PITCAIRNE distinguished himself as an illustrious improver of medical theory; and his merits were alike admired at home and abroad. In the course of this period, the vernacular dialect of Scotland seems to have been gradually impregnated with the peculiarities of that of England, till, at last, almost every Scottish writer became willing to dismiss, as much as possible, from his compositions whatever might appear, either in phraseology or construction, to be peculiarly Scottish. Their endeavours after pure Anglicism were, indeed, scarcely in any instance completely successful; even the best of them wrote a style which was neither Scottish nor English. During all this time, the *lectures* in the universities, and the exercise required from the students, were usually in Latin.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with your correspondent BENEVOLUS, p. 39, in the high opinion he entertains respecting the utility of "Subscription Reading Societies," and more especially, in wishing that the best plans for such institutions should be published in your extensively useful Magazine. A plan which shall render these societies as useful as possible, suppress the effects of party spirit, and secure to each member the gratification of his favourite studies, without infringing upon those of others, is very much wanted. In the various journeys which business has caused me to take into most parts of the kingdom, I have enquired occasionally among the members of these book-clubs, how their affairs are conducted? and have often been told, that the committees are too apt to forget the nature of the trust reposed in them, and select the books so as to please their own taste or party humour, without a due regard to the wishes and sentiments of their constituents. This is particularly the case where the clergy have most influence, or are put upon the committees. All books upon theological or political subjects, differing from their own sentiments upon these topics, are then admitted with great reluctance, or, indeed, generally rejected; whilst the writings of those who are in favour with our civil or ecclesiastical leaders, are voted in as a matter of course. If such partial, pitiful conduct only affected the parties themselves,

selves, it would be too trifling and contemptible to notice; but when it deprives the rest of the society of their rights, and prevents free discussion upon all interesting topics, it becomes a serious injury. Dr. PRIESTLEY, in his pathetic "Appeal to the Public," concerning the riots at Birmingham, has given several curious instances of sacerdotal interference and party spirit. Many similar instances might be collected from other places, where book-clubs are founded; and the *evil is increasing*. If then any of your readers, of liberal sentiments, and above the influence of party spirit, would furnish you with a plan, calculated to promote the general wishes and views of subscribers to book-societies, it would be a great advantage towards forming new ones, clear from the defects complained of. In hopes, of exciting the attention of your readers, I am, your's,

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of the Enquirer, in your Magazine for last month, asserts, that the opinion that the producing cause of the universe is both one and many, is paradoxical, apparently confounds all our numerical ideas, and is, after all, impossible to be understood.

If he considers this hypothesis as implying that deity contains in himself a multitude of principles equal to himself, in dignity and power, his assertion is undoubtedly right; but, if he means to pass this censure on the doctrine, that paradigmatic, or, exemplary and producing causes of things, subsist concentrated and rooted in one first producing cause, but with due subordination to their comprehending principle, he opposes one of the most sublime conceptions of the human mind, endeavours to subvert the heaven-built fabric of intellectual philosophy, and, in mythological language, wars on the Olympian gods.

To such, indeed, as have not *regularly* studied the scientific writings of Plato, it will, doubtless, in the first place, seem absurd to introduce a multitude of principles in order to the production of the universe. To these, one principle appears sufficient for the purpose; and the hypothesis of a multitude subsisting in conjunction and co-operating with him, is considered as useless, and as tending to diminish the power, and sully the dignity of the Parent of Things. In the next place, they will deem it im-

possible to conceive how a multitude of principles can have a distinct energy of their own, at the same time that they are comprehended in, and energize together with, a higher cause.

The first of these objections may be easily removed, by considering that the most perfect mode of production is the *essential*, or, in other words, when a being produces by its very nature or essence. Instances of this *essential* mode of production are seen in fire and snow, the former *essentially* imparting heat, and the latter cold. This mode is more perfect than that which is attended with *deliberation*, because more extended. Thus all such beings as produce *deliberatively*, as is the case with rational souls like our's, are at the same time connected with the *essential operation*; such as is the energy of nature in generation, nutrition, and increase. But the energy of nature is present with beings to whom the power of deliberation is unknown. And hence the *essential* is more extended than the *deliberative* energy. The *essential* energy, therefore, must be the prerogative of the highest producing cause, because more powerful than the *deliberative*: for, superiority of power is always the characteristic of a superior cause.

Hence, since the Artificer of the Universe, in producing all things, operated *essentially*, if he is an intellectual nature, and if he fabricated the world without the conjunction of subordinate causes, the world would have been profoundly intellectual in all its parts. For, in *essential* productions, the effect is always of the same kind, *secondarily*, which the cause is according to a *primary* mode of subsistence. The existence of body, therefore, in the universe, necessarily proves the existence of lesser producing causes, co-operating with the *one* intellectual Father of all in the production of things. And it is likewise evident that this is not through any defect or imbecility in the Great Artificer, but, on the contrary, through transcendency of generating power.

The second objection, respecting the distinct energy of subordinate causes, or principles, may be removed, by diligently attending to the different powers of the human soul. For, in these powers, as images, we shall conspicuously see, how a multitude of divine natures may possess a distinct energy of their own, at the same time that they are comprehended in, and energize together with, a superior essence. If we survey then

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the Gnostic powers of the soul, we shall find that they are accurately five in number, viz. *intellect*, *cogitation* (*διανοία*) *opinion*, *phantasy*, and *sense*.

INTELLECT is that power by which we understand simple self-evident truths, called axioms, and are able to pass into contact with intellectual forms separated from all connection with matter.

COGITATION is that power by which we reason scientifically.

OPINION is that which knows the universal in sensible particulars, as, that every man is a biped; and the conclusion of cogitation, as that every rational soul is immortal; but it only knows the *en* or *that* a thing is, but is perfectly ignorant of the *doct*, or *why* it is.

The PHANTASY is that power which apprehends things clothed with figure, and may be called a *figured intelligence*, (*μαθηματικὴ νοῦσις*).

Lastly, SENSE is that power which is distributed about the organs of sensation, which is mingled with passion in its judgment of things, and alone apprehends that by which it is externally agitated.

Now it is evident, since the energies of these powers are perfectly distinct from each other, that the powers themselves, which are the sources of these energies, must also be distinct.

Again, it is evident that *desire*, which tends to one thing, *anger*, which aspires after another thing, and that *deliberative tendency to things in our power*, which the Greeks call *proairesis* (*προαίρεσις*) are so many distinct vital powers of the soul. But above both the gnostic and vital powers is the *one*, or the summit or vertex of the soul, by means of which we are enabled to say, I perceive—I opine—I reason—I desire—I deliberate—which summit follows all these energies, and energizes together with them; for we should not be able to know all these, and to apprehend in what they differ from each other, unless we contained a certain indivisible nature, which subsists above the common sense, and which, prior to opinion, desire, and will, knows all that these know and desire, according to an *indivisible* mode of apprehension.

In a similar manner, therefore, a multitude of mighty powers subsist in the intellect of the Father of the Universe, distinct from each other, and from their comprehending cause. But they are not only transcendently more distinct in the

divine mind, than in the human soul, on account of their unmingled purity, and proceeding into different orders; but they are fabricative, as well as vital and gnostic.

No objections of any weight, no arguments but such as are sophistical, can be urged against this sublime Platonic mode of conceiving multitude and unity as subsisting together in the intellect of divinity. It is this theory which those who declaim against the theology of the ancients, should first *endeavour* to understand, before they attempt to subvert. At the same time, unfortunately, it is a theory so entirely neglected, that it is not to be discovered, in any writing, since the time of the emperor Justinian. Indolence and priestcraft have hitherto conspired to defame those inestimable works* in which this, and many other equally sublime and important theories can alone be found; and the theology of the Greeks has been attacked with all the fury of ecclesiastical zeal, and all the imbecil flashes of mistaken wit, by men whose conceptions on the subject, like those of a man between sleeping and waking, have been TURBID and WILD, PHANTASTIC and CONFUSED, PREPOSTEROUS and VAIN!

The modern Trinity, I shall leave the Right Reverend Clergy to defend. My province extends no farther than to show that neither Plato, nor any of his genuine disciples, had any conception of a trinity such as that which is now established by law! To prove this, it is necessary, in the first place, to observe, that the highest God is every where celebrated by Plato under the epithets of *the one* and *the good*; and is considered by him as a nature so transcendently excellent, as to be superior to being itself. Thus towards the conclusion of the first hypothesis in the Parmenides, he expressly asserts that *the one* in no respect participates of essence. And in the sixth book of his Republic, he says that "*the good* is superior to essence, transcending it both in dignity and power." In the Sophists too, he shows that *being* participates of, and is therefore posterior to *the one*. In short the first god is considered by Plato as exempt from all habitude, proximity, or alliance with being, or any of its attributes or powers. Hence, he

* Those of the latter Platonists, viz. Plotinus, Porphyry, Jamblichus, Proclus, &c. &c. &c.

justly observes in the *Parmenides*, "Neither therefore does any name belong to *the one*, nor discourse, nor any science, nor sense, nor opinion." In consequence of which, he adds, "It can neither be named, nor spoken of, nor conceived by opinion, nor be known, nor perceived by any being."

Hence it follows that the highest god is not, according to Plato, the immediate cause of the universe. For as he is the same with *the one*, an unifying or uniting energy must be the prerogative of his nature; and as he is likewise superessential, if the world were his immediate progeny, it must, from the preceding theory, be in a *secondary* degree superessential, and profoundly one. As this, however, is not the case, other subordinate principles are necessary to its production. The two great primary causes by which this is immediately effected, are particularly celebrated by Plato in the *Timæus*; and are intellect and soul; by the first of which the universe is formed, and by the second moved. That these two principles are subordinate to *the one*, and likewise are essentially different from each other, is evident from the *Sophista*, *Laws*, and *Timæus*. For in the *Sophista*, Plato asserts that *being* neither abides, nor is moved; and in the twelfth book of his *Laws*, that *intellect* is moved similarly to a sphere round its abiding centre. *Intellect* therefore, according to Plato, is essentially posterior to *being*, and, consequently, is far inferior to *the one*, which is superessential. Lastly, in the *Timæus*, he asserts that *soul* is a medium between an indivisible nature, *i. e.* intellect, and a nature divisible about bodies, *i. e.* the whole of that corporeal life which the world participates. *The one*, *intellect*, and *soul*, therefore, which are the three primary principles of things, so far from forming a consubstantial or co-equal triad, are essentially different from each other, according to Plato, and have no more similitude to the Christian trinity, than scientific evidence to the dreams of fancy.

Reserving a farther discussion of this matter to another opportunity, I shall only add at present that in the *Enquirer* το ον, or *being*, is erroneously confounded with το αγαθον, or *the good*, and that λογος, *reason*, is the same with Plato as *rational soul*.

Your's, &c.

THO. TAYLOR.

Manor Place, Watworth,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM what has appeared, once or twice lately, in the *Monthly Magazine*, respecting the POEMS OF OSSIAN, I am in hopes that some particulars will be brought forward, which may enable the executors of Mr. Macpherson, in their intended publication of the Originals, to give a satisfactory account respecting the disputed fact of their authenticity. The truth will probably turn out to be, that both sides were wrong in the altercation on the subject; at least this opinion seems now to prevail, with impartial judges and the learned, in North Britain.

There must, certainly, be many traditions and songs amongst the *Gaelic* people, like others under similar circumstances, concerning their warriors and chieftains, however destitute they may be of connected history; especially concerning those who were their leaders, when the most remarkable events took place; and no period of their history could have been more interesting than that wherein the colonies from *Ireland* settled themselves in the west of *Scotland*, an occurrence satisfactorily established, and which is also the great epoch they most generally commemorate.

Those traditions, whether in song or otherwise, Mr. Macpherson has carefully collected, and, by an artful combination of such materials, and the exertion of his own genius afterwards in supplying their defects, he produced the celebrated poems in question.

That they are genuine, so far as is above represented, I believe; and a proof of it may be brought, perhaps, however unexpectedly, even from *Wales*; at least the following composition seems to have a claim to be admitted as such. It is an elegy upon some noted sea captain, a native of *Ireland*, if we may judge from his name, who is described fighting with another, called *Cocbolyn*; and the last mentioned person, most probably, must have been *Cuchullin*, the hero who bears so conspicuous a part with *Ossian*. The poem in the original Welch runs thus:

Marwnad Corroi mab Daiir.

Dy fynnon lydan dyleinw aces,
Dyzaw, dyhebgyr dybris, dybrys:
Marwnad Corroi a'm cyfroes!
Oer geni gwr garw ei anwydau,
A oez mwy ei zrwg nis mawr gyglau.
Mab Daiir dalai lwy ar vôr dehau,
Dathyl oez ei glôd cyn noi adnau.
Dy fynnon lydan dyleinw nonau,

Dyzaw,

Dyzaw, dyhebgyr, dybrys dybrau :
 Marwnad Corroi a'm cyfroes !
 Dy fynnon lydan dyleinw dyllyr,
 Dy saeth dycyrc traeth, drwg dybyr,
 Gwr a worelgyn mawr ei varanes,
 A wedy Myllaw, myned tervyz,
 Aethant * fies fraw lonyz,
 Tra vu vuzygre vore zugrawr.
 Cwedlau a'm gwyzir o wir hyd lawr,
 Cyvianc Corroi a Cŷgodyn.
 Lliaws eu tervysg am eu tervyn,
 Tarzai pen amwrn gwerin gozvwyn,
 Caer y sez gulwyz, ni gwyx, ni gryn :
 Gwyn ei vyd yr enaid a'i harobryn !

THE TRANSLATION.

Elegy upon Corroi, the son of Dairi.

Thy ample fountain replenishes the stream ! it comes, it dispenses with a path, it maketh haste : the death-cry of Corroi hath agitated me ! It was dismal that a man of such fierce passions should have been born ; few have heard of one who surpassed him in devastation.—The son of Dairi was wont to hold the helm on the sea of the south ; glorious was his fame ere he was laid in earth.

Thy ample fountain replenishes the springs ! it comes, it passes onward, it hastens onwards : the death-cry of Corroi hath agitated me !

Thy ample fountain replenishes the torrent ! thy arrow flies to the shore with sad mischief ; a man it overcomes, the leader of a mighty host.

After passing Mynaw†, resorting to the towns they traversed, the fresh and rippling streams‡, whilst the demon of slaughter ranged on a black lowering morn. Down from the sky, there came to me dire warnings of the conflict of Corroi and Cŷgodyn. Many their tumults for their boundaries, the agonizing multitude bursting through the limits of the dark vale||, that surrounds the city prosperous in love, which shall not fall, which shall not be shaken : happy the soul that shall be received there !

It is not certain who was the author of the above piece ; yet it has been ascribed to *Taliesin*, on account of its having been found with his works in one old manuscript, but that is judging from too slight a foundation. Mr. *Edward Llwyd* saw another copy of it, or else he has committed an error in transcribing the name of Corroi mab Dairi, for in his *Archæologia* it is put *Corre ab Dairn*.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

OE. 6.

MEIRION.

* It is *A. . . ant*, in the MS.

† The Isle of Man.

‡ Or towns which surround fresh and agitated streams. This difficulty is owing to some letters being obliterated in a word of the original.

|| I take the meaning of this to be figurative, and to imply the same as the *valley of the shadow of death*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

STR,

I SENT you, a short time since, a few hints upon Benefit Societies, or Sick Clubs, and as I think them institutions of great national importance, I beg leave to trouble you with a few farther observations.

About fourteen or fifteen years since, a small pamphlet was published, entitled, "Twenty Minutes' Observations on the better Relief of the Poor." It was written by a Gentleman who practised surgery at Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, but whose name I do not recollect ; it contained many hints well worthy of attention, and several of the remarks I shall now make, I must confess myself indebted to that a sensible writer for.—If I remember right, his plan went to a total abolition of the poor's laws in their present form, and that an act of parliament should be passed, obliging every person as soon as they came to their own hands to pay a certain sum weekly, the same as is paid to the Sick Clubs, and when sick to receive the same relief.—The old adage—"Give a man his bread and cheese when he has earned it"—still holds good in many cases, and there certainly can be no reason assigned, why those, who through indolence, improvidence, or extravagance, will not lay up when they can against a time of sickness should have a legal claim upon the property of his more industrious or frugal neighbour, who has been careful to lay up something, to support him in sickness or old age.—How far the scheme proposed by the above-quoted sensible writer, could, with propriety, be hastily adopted, I cannot judge ; but his observations on the good effects of Benefit Societies in Wellingborough deserve attention by all who wish to establish and promote such societies.—I beg leave to offer a few hints which I think would tend to increase the number of these societies and thereby greatly promote the public welfare.

1. That gentlemen who keep men servants, either as domestics or labourers, should make it a condition that they become subscribers to some one of these clubs.

2. That master artificers and manufacturers, who employ a number of journeymen, should encourage their joining these societies, and employ none but those who will join them.

3. That the gentlemen, master-tradesmen, and manufacturers should themselves become subscribers to some of these clubs, and their sons, as soon as they are grown up, although they might not stand in need of relief in case of sickness ; as the subscription of three-pence per week

week would be no great object to them, and it would give a degree of respectability to the societies.

4. That other respectable persons joining these societies, would greatly encourage them and their assistants in settling and auditing the accounts; and seeing that the money was put out on good security and to the best advantage, would greatly assist them.

5. That the parish officers, or principal persons in towns and villages, should provide some private room for these societies to meet in, that they need not be under the necessity of meeting at inns and public houses, which occasions their spending a great deal of money, which, if put into the Club-Box, would prevent their shutting it up on extraordinary occasions, or enable them to give larger allowances to their sick members.

In many parts of the country there are clubs held weekly or monthly, where the subscriptions are applied to particular purposes, such as purchasing clothes, watches, boots, hats, household furniture, &c. these are generally set up by drapers, tailors, shoe-makers, hatters, &c. who are to find the articles, and as soon as a sufficient sum is subscribed to buy what is allotted for one person, they cast lots who shall have it first: but I never heard of any of these that answered a good purpose, as those who are first served frequently run away before they are all served, and the last gets nothing.

That Benefit Clubs might be established for women as well as men, is, I think clear, and would, I have no doubt, be useful; the only difficulty would be in case they married, whether they should still continue to subscribe; however there might be a proviso, that in case any subscriber married, and had received no relief, or very little from the club, one half or more of her subscription might be paid her back again on her marriage.

I am fully of opinion that were other benefit societies established, they would, if properly managed, be very advantageous. I was about two years since asked to give my assistance in drawing up some rules for a benefit society for widows; it was to be composed of respectable tradesmen, and, in case of their leaving widows, they were to have annuities from 10l. to 40l. per annum: should any be inclined to establish such a society, and will communicate their intentions through the channel of your useful magazine, the plan, which was drawn up, shall be at their service.

But there is one plan further, which, if it could be put upon a sure footing, would, in my opinion, be very useful, and

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that is a kind of bank where journey-men, or servants, or artificers, whose business does not require a capital, could put their money out and be making interest in small sums. Suppose five shillings, or even two shillings and six-pence per week, could be saved weekly by any artificer, and he could pay this into some bank, and it was making him interest, it would prevent many a small sum being spent; would be increasing a small capital, and would cause a circulation of money which now lies useless in small sums. Suppose one hundred persons paid into one person's hand weekly 25l. this might be put into some larger bank and be making interest, which might be divided amongst the parties at the end of every year.—These few hints, will, I hope, put some of your correspondents upon considering the plan; and should they be the means of one useful society being established, or any of those already established receiving any improvement, my labours will be amply rewarded. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am fond of music, and of anything that appertains to it, I feel myself interested in the controversial pieces which have lately appeared in your fashionable Magazine. A point has been agitated between two correspondents, signing X and Y, on the originality of Dr. ARNE's productions:—the discussion has brought into the field a third critic of less gravity, under the signature Z, who, with a kind of *Jack-o'-lantern* flourish, has danced round X and Y, cut a few capers, and vanished. Had this been all, I should not have troubled you with this paper; but as Z, in his *zig-zag* movements, has glanced a stroke at the Great HAYDN, I am called upon to correct his wanton sport, and maintain the decency which is due to so great a composer as HAYDN.

It excites my surprise, that Z, in his zeal for ARNE's music*, compares that of HAYDN, and of others (which Y

* Without entering into the dispute, it is my opinion, from what I have seen of Arne's works, that they are destitute of that style which generally characterises works of genius; and though Y is willing to give to the Dr. credit for producing "*Rule Britannia*," yet I am persuaded, he is much indebted to Handel's song "*Cedo Alto*," for the most striking passages.

has elegantly selected) "*to last year's clouds*;" that they are merely the productions of the day, possessing nothing which can give them "*musical immortality*." Can such an insinuation, aimed at such a genius as HAYDN, pass without incurring the disapprobation of every musical connoisseur?

I have remarked, that the musicians of the old school—those who talk of the year 47, as Z does—that these antiquated gentlemen, Mr. Editor, are the persons who so much load with invective the music of the present day. The cause is obvious: from their age, and deficiency in execution, they are unable to perform it; and having been bred in common chord and common-place modulation, they cannot understand it. The passionate touches, and bold transitions, of the modern music, are too quick for their perceptions. On the contrary, the young and growing musician, free from the prejudices of education, feels, and at once acknowledges, its superiority over the music of the early masters.

If the modern music has a just claim to our attention, ought not its founder and inventor to receive our applause?—"It is the sublime HAYDN that has *struck the lyre*."—It is in his works that we meet with effects so new, and yet so scientific; that had HANDEL been still living, he must have felt, and acknowledged, his powers and his genius.

I shall conclude with an observation of one of your ingenious contributors, who, in his valuable paper on Ancient and Modern Music, remarks, "that the reason why the grand chorusses of HANDEL are apt to please less at first than after a few hearings, arises from their complexity; and that they constantly improve in their effects on repetition, as the ear then frequently discovers new beauties or excellencies, which had before escaped it."

Your's, &c. OMICRON.

Tork, October 10, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a remarkable trait of the absence of morals, which long habits of money speculations induce among commercial people, that it is now become common in England to hear men, who profess to be guided by the laws of the decalogue, openly propose *the annihilation of the National Debt*!

That breaking tradesmen, experienced

bankrupts, or rogues by occupation, should coolly contemplate a scheme of national robbery, is not surprising; but that men of large landed property, professional lawyers, clergy, maintained by a religion, that inculcates honesty, and some British senators, should be found among the unblushing approvers of a plan, that is fit only to issue from the mouths of Arabian pirates, is truly astonishing.

It is equally true, that we have never yet heard of one real man of honour, that could support the thought, or would even condescend to discuss a question so inimical to morals and good policy; for that sound policy lies in the very lap of probity, and, that honesty is the best, the ablest sophists have failed in attempting to disprove. Whence then comes the temptation, that induces the thoughtless and the base to contemplate such a scheme of villany? Whence is it, that there are many who would scruple privately to take your watch from your fob, who will, deliberately, and with the greedy smile of gain on their countenances, accede to a plan of national bankruptcy, without ever reflecting on its consequences, or considering, that in this, as in all other failures, the creditor will have a *right* to the last shilling of the insolvent?

For although revenue is raised by taxes, to pay the interest of our debt, no one, I presume, will be so absurd to suppose, that the public creditor looks to the public revenues for any thing beyond the interest of his capital?—for the capital itself, he looks to the whole capital of the whole nation (his own stock and interest included), its lands, its shipping, its foreign territories, its buildings, its trade, its manufacture, in a word, whatever constitutes its wealth; on the strength of which security, and not on the strength or weakness of any incidental administration, both the native and the foreigner lend.

This is so self-evident a proposition, so decided a truism, that no Parliament would dare to vote against it, to whatever lengths, in other respects, they may be brought by corruption; and none but an inflamed and devoted despot could be found mad enough to cut up this source of credit, which daily lays such *golden eggs*.

Perhaps, for this reason, has this dan-

* See Plato's Republic.

gerous heresy in politics been suffered to exist a moment uncontradicted by men, who profess themselves the admirers of order and good government, feeling it too absurd to deserve an answer, to suppose, that what neither the deep distress of the Americans, or the times of anarchy in France, during the reign of Robespierre, could bring them, as a nation, to adopt, will, by the wealthy, reflecting, and virtuous part of our countrymen, be ever countenanced.—I mean, the *open robbery of the public creditor*.

Yet he, who, for a moment, by his silence, encourages the discussion of such a subject, in such a country as this, is nearly as guilty of the projected wrong, as the profligate who first started the dishonest idea; but since such an idea has evidently gone forth, it becomes the bounden duty of the first minister to come forward in the House of Commons, for the honour of the country, and disclaim all connection with so impolitic, so unjust a suggestion.

That we have been drawn into a shameful mass of debt, and many times to accomplish the most shameful purposes, no man can disprove; but since every man in the kingdom, by paying taxes, has guaranteed these ministerial loans, we are all become partakers of the consequences, and partners in the acts—to let them go no farther is alone in our own power; but to annihilate the past engagements, is out of the reach of men guided by moral rectitude.

I would willingly here conclude this short appeal, by recommending to my countrymen, for all our sakes, to lose no time in discountenancing such unjust discussions as those I allude to; and to the ministers and parliament, by an open vote of recognition of rights, to put the idea out of the question; but I cannot take my leave of the subject, without advancing one, out of an hundred arguments, to dissuade the weak and fordid landholder, from falling in this snare, so deeply laid to catch his cupidity, by desiring him to reflect, what might be the consequence of a civil war (which such a step would certainly produce) if attended with success for the monied party, who, in foreclosing for ever such a grand mortgage, would undoubtedly find themselves in possession of nearly all the property in the kingdom.

I am, &c.

G. C.

Oct. 10, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

OBJECTIONS have been lately made to a parliamentary reform, by a certain class of persons, of a very singular nature; and it is curious to notice the shifts that men have recourse to, to get rid of embarrassments, where their prejudices or their interests are affected.

Since the revolution in France, it has been noticed, and not without cause, that it is a dangerous thing to admit the people at large to a participation of power; as there is no knowing to what extent the exercise or abuse of that power may be carried.

We have seen in France an entire overthrow of the royal authority, the destruction of the nobility, the demolition of the church, and, far as it existed in the Romish church, of Christianity itself. To what cause or causes shall we attribute these extraordinary events? In part, no doubt to oppression, and, in part, to the depravity of human nature. Let us explain this:—It is notorious, that the king was insincere in the concessions which he made respecting the constitution of 1789; that he refused to take the necessary steps to support it by putting his veto on the vote of the national assembly for the defence of the capital—and, by forming a league with the combined power, who were, at that period (in consequence of the treaty of Pilnitz) invading France. This perfidy wrought so strongly on the national assembly, that they formed the horrid resolution to destroy him. Had he been suspended on account of it, from the exercise of the royal authority, so far, perhaps, was necessary to their personal safety; but they proceeded much farther. The subsequent destruction of the monarchy, the entire annihilation of the nobility, and of the church, alarmed this country and the governments of Europe. Apprehension seized the higher orders here, and particularly the church, lest the infection should spread, and reach us. A war was commenced to stop it; and, among other proceedings, a novel idea has been started, respecting the principles of the constitution; how far it will stand the test of truth, I am about to examine.

It has always been understood, I believe, that representation was a leading principle in the English constitution. This fact is now combated, and for reasons which are obvious. During the

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American war, it was asserted by the advocates of that war, that the states of America were virtually represented in the Parliament of Great Britain, and that therefore this country possessed the right to tax them. It was never contended at that period, that the right of taxation existed without some kind of representation.—A different doctrine is now set up and maintained.

The executive authority, which is vested in the king, and which is regulated and controlled by law, is the result of the creative powers by which the laws which govern the empire are framed, of course, that authority is secondary, and inferior to the legislature. The power of framing and establishing laws for the protection of persons and property, for the punishment of vice, for the administration of justice, and for the defence of the empire, and which lay the foundation of the executive authority, vests with the king, lords, and commons, who jointly possess the powers of legislation. The king, it is true, possesses, by his prerogative, the power of making war; but he is effectually controlled, in carrying into effect the exercise of that power by the commons, as they possess the means of supporting it.

Has the king, in his legislative capacity, put his single veto on any law that has been presented to him for the royal assent, within the last century? Have the lords ever interfered for the like period with effect, in the exclusive right of the commons, to frame and introduce bills for the support of the exigencies of the state, which includes provision for the regal authority, for the army and navy, the funded debt, subsidies to foreign princes, and the whole system of taxation? On what principle have the commons claimed and exercised this privilege or right for many ages, and which is the main spring of all government? Can human invention assign any other reason than that of *representation*?

The people elect the commons to parliament as their representatives, and they sit in parliament to transact the business of government, in behalf of the nation. If this does not prove to a demonstration that representation is a vital principle in the English constitution, surely it is impossible to prove the existence of any self-evident truth, or axiom.

The supporters of a contrary opinion have asserted, that, at an early period subsequent to the conquest, the knights

of the shire were elected by those persons only who held their lands under the crown *in capite*—whence it is inferred, I suppose, that, at that period, they were virtually the representatives of the crown, and not of the people: the fallacy of this reasoning, as applied to the principles of the constitution, is easily proved.

England, at the conquest, became, in a measure, a conquered country; many of the estates of the nobility, who, at that time possessed nearly the whole of the landed property, were, in consequence of their opposition to the existing government, forfeited. These lands were afterwards granted by the crown to different persons, and under different tenures; and as the feudal system prevailed throughout Europe, it became necessary, in this country, to establish a military government for the common defence, which explains the nature and origin of the tenures which then prevailed in respect to the landed property—and, in consequence of the disputes which prevailed between the houses of York and Lancaster respecting the crown, it will be found that nearly the whole of the nobility were, at different periods, under attainders. In proof of which it appears, by the parliamentary records, that frequently not more than fifteen or twenty peers were summoned to parliament.

The estates so forfeited and granted to others, were afterwards held under the crown *in feodo in capite*, by knight's service, and subject to the feudal services. And, in proof of this, it will, I believe, be found, on examining the title deeds, to be nearly the whole of the landed property. That it is held mediately or immediately of the king, as of the manors of Hampton-court, or East Grunwick.—To assert, that because the laws of the country invested forfeited estates in the crown, with a power of granting them to others under different tenures, therefore, the future proprietors of such estates are to be considered as its vassals, is an outrage on the principles of the constitution.

These feudal tenures were afterward abolished by act of parliament, and the rights of the people, which were in a great measure lost by the conquest, were gradually restored, and the exorbitant power of the nobility, under whom the lands were held by military service, was restrained and curtailed. As the kingdom

dom afterwards advanced in population, the representation increased. I have seen a statement, which I believe is just, that in the reign of Edward the IVth, the electors of the kingdom amounted to upwards of a million; they were afterwards diminished; and, at the present period, notwithstanding the great increase of population, it is understood that they do not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand.

The unhappy disputes that long subsisted in this country subjected the landed property to frequent changes, and, as the crown became possessed of it, ignorant and prejudiced persons might, from the transferring of it at that period, infer that the future possessors of it were in a state of vassalage and dependant on the crown; what other probable reason can be assigned for the insinuations referred to, I am at a loss to conjecture.

It appears that, at an early period, nearly as remote as the records of parliament exist, that the commons declared that they "dare not to agree to any new devised tax or subsidy without conference with their counties about it, though they tender the king's estate, and are ready to aid him; 13 Edw. III." That "they durst grant no tax, considering the subjects' discontents and evil will; 5 Rich. II." That "the knight's fees in coming to parliament be levied of the whole county, except the cities and towns; 51 Edw. III." And that "all persons whatsoever, having lay fee, contribute to the charges of the knights; 1 Richard II *." From this extract it should seem, that the knights of the shire, at a very early period, considered themselves as the representatives of the people of their respective counties, and were paid by them for their services in parliament, and not as the vassals of the crown.

To suggest, that because, at an early period after the conquest, a part of the representation was more immediately under the influence of the crown; and this probably owing to the conquest itself, and to the change of property arising from the influence of the governing powers over a conquered country, and to the struggles that were made to restore liberty and property, is a mode of reasoning that will have, I trust, but little weight in diminishing the nature and importance of the representation of the commons, or to prevent the restoration of

this essential part of the constitution by a temporary reform.

If it can be proved that representation is not a vital principle in the English constitution, then the abuses which have crept into it afford no just ground of alarm or complaint, and will effectually preclude the necessity of a reform. To insinuate that the house of commons was not intended to represent the people in parliament, and of course to carry into effect their will, is reducing it to an engine in the hands of the executive authority, to carry into effect its will, and to register its edicts. Surely every Englishman, who is a friend to the constitution, must shudder at such an idea.

Province of Wiccia.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last month, the name of Dr. HEY is, I perceive, used twice, and, in a manner which may lead incautious persons to form very unjust suspicions of a truly orthodox member of the church of England. On the one hand, the Enquirer quotes a passage from his lectures, which seems to impugn most violently the doctrine and discipline of the church. On the other hand, *Philo-Cosa* throws out an insinuation against his lectures, as if replete with mystery. If the latter insinuation were true, the university of Cambridge is no longer liable to any inconvenience from this quarter, for Dr. HEY has ceased for some time to give lectures upon the Thirty-nine Articles; and as the public is in possession of the substance of them, they may easily decide, whether there was any ground for suspecting the doctor to be guilty of too much, or too little, faith. A curious circumstance attended the publication of these lectures, which requires clearing up. They were published under the auspices of the syndics of the press, or printing committee, at Cambridge. During the progress of the work, some of the syndics smelt, or thought they smelt, a rat, in some pages. The publication was in consequence delayed; and at this moment, there are persons, who think the church in danger from that very work, which was intended to be its chief buttress and ornament. The doctor stood to his stuff: he would not cancel the offending pages. They remain in the body of the work; and it cannot be doubted, that he is willing to defend them. It would not be right

* See Cotton's Parliamentary Records.

right, however, to call out an emeritus professor to this task; but if any one of his hearers would be kind enough to point out the suspicious doctrines, with a slight sketch of the arguments, in favour of the professor and the syndics, he would much oblige many young tyroes in divinity, as well as a great admirer of Dr. HEY's perspicuity and orthodoxy, and your constant reader,

FOENICULUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH in a free country it may be thought a slavish maxim, that men in private life should pay no regard to public affairs, but leave them to those who are appointed to conduct them; yet I am persuaded that this maxim, or rather advice, properly understood, would produce the happiest effects. In order, therefore, that it may not be misunderstood, I would make this small amendment: "Mind your own affairs first, and what time you find can be spared from them, bestow it on the public concerns, and bring your private virtues and your private experience into the public stock."

Now, sir, if the advice thus qualified, be taken, I am certain, that in a very short time men might become both good citizens and skilful politicians, instead of figuring away only in the latter character, as successfully as a man would build houses who had no material. Politics surely require some school for instruction, and I know not any school so excellent as a man's own family.

If we consider what is in a family, we shall find, that it contains every branch of government, of executive and legislative power in miniature; small, indeed, *parva magnis composita*, yet enough for the life and talents of any one man to conduct with wisdom, and to sustain with firmness. It is the more necessary, sir, that a man who aims at being a statesman, should begin with domestic politics, because he may, at home, have a great deal of practice upon those important questions which agitate the great world; some of which I shall beg leave to notice.

And, first, sir, it seems to be a disputed point, whether *monarchy* or *republicanism* be the best form of government. That dispute, upon the great scale, we leave to kings and people; but, upon the domestic scale, we find that it is a continual dispute wherein the balance of power resides. Some have been of opi-

nion that the husband is king, president, or stadtholder, or principal governor: some have put on the state of emperors, while others have ruled like Balhaws. In general, however, most contend for absolute power, and, while a few have used that power wisely, others have employed it only to the destruction of the happiness of their subjects. But, sir, if we allow that the monarchical branch is confided in the husband, by what denomination shall we mark the duties and station of the consort? Is she queen, and second personage in the kingdom, entitled to nearly the same honours and respect, and from whom a progeny only is expected, as the price of her high station, or, is there not, in many cases, such a perpetual struggle for supreme power between those great personages, that it has never yet been determined in whom the executive privileges reside?

I presume, that if a man will try his skill in resolving this question, he may come forwards into public life with a much better notion of what belongs to the power of the crown, than he can get merely by reading newspapers and pamphlets. If, for example, he is a friend to the monarchical form of government, he will see the many mischiefs that arise from the monarch being overpersuaded by his consort, or by the favourites she may recommend to him; and he may learn how wise and prudent a thing it is to make use of his own eyes and ears, and not put these valuable organs into the hands of commissioners. This is no contemptible branch of experience, especially at a time when very frequent rebellions take place in domestic governments, and when the struggle for power is kept up at no little expence to the parties, and often ends in a partition of the dominions that completely disturb the succession, and renders the title of the heirs-apparent very doubtful.

In whatever manner this question may be finally settled, whether domestic monarchy, or domestic republicanism, shall prevail, there is much reason to dread that the contest will be long and obstinate, because the *subjects* of the reigning sovereign are divided in their opinions, and what is very remarkable, have sided so long with the weaker party as to make it the strongest. By subjects, I mean children and servants, in the government of whom so much skill is required, that he who has attained it, may come forward, upon the great political stage, a

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better performer than hundreds who have written voluminous speculations upon the subject. The art of government, therefore, is the second lesson that may be learned in a man's family; and, I humbly conceive that its rules are few and simple.

It is only necessary that the laws should be so few as to be easily remembered, and so simple as to be easily understood; that punishments are necessary only where advice is neglected, and, even then, to be proportioned to the crime; that all tyrannical conduct is abhorrible and destructive; that our subjects are to be considered as our equals, in all questions of right and justice, and that we are not to allow them to be oppressed or robbed by those in authority over us. Such are the out-lines of domestic government, which prevails in all civilized families, and which would likewise be often practised upon the *great scale*, if it were *there* accompanied with the same proviso, namely, that he who violates it has a good chance to be hanged by the neck.

A third political lesson that a man may learn, without going very far from home, is, how to regulate his finances. I know not any subject upon which men in general think themselves better capable of deciding than the public finances, nor any, respecting which they make a greater number of mistakes. This would not be the case if every man was precisely such a Chancellor of the Exchequer at home as he expects to find abroad, or, as he thinks he would make, were his majesty to call him to that high office.

The rules to be observed here are, as in the former case, very few and simple. The only duty is to raise money honestly and fairly, and to use it economically and discretely; and, while he is benefiting himself, to remember that he ought not to impoverish others. He ought also to embark in no speculation that is not, upon the very face of it, probable, nor to borrow money which he has no prospect of repaying.

A man who has practised these rules for a series of years would, in my humble opinion, be better qualified to speak upon matters of public finance, than many who talk upon nothing else, and would be able to detect error and imposture at a glance of the eye. And, why? For this plain reason, that, being subject to proper laws, he would know that a man who borrowed money without the

prospect of repaying, is the most unpardonable of all rogues, while he who engages in speculations that are unintelligible, is the vilest of all fools; and, that a man who pretends to manage the finances of another, with both these defects, would, in justice, be sent to Newgate, if he were not, in mercy, sent to Bedlam.

Were I to pursue this train of reasoning, by applying it to all the subordinate branches of good government, I might probably carry on this letter too far. I hope I have, however, said enough to prove, that all the virtues of political, may be learned in private, life, where *only* it is much to be regretted, its vices are punished as they deserve. I know not by what fatality it happens, that the possession of power should be a license to do wrong, and that to be in office and in security are synonymous.

We have lately got into a kind of jargon about a distinction between private virtues and public virtues. Thus, while one set of philosophers are endeavouring to prove, that man has not a soul, another set are taking equal pains to prove that he has *two souls*, one of which he employs at home, and the other abroad, in schemes which are diametrically opposite. Of what use this doctrine may be we cannot yet be certain, as it has not been pushed as far as it can go; but, in the mean time, it may not be amiss to consider, that the qualities of a highwayman are no great recommendations to public favour, and that he who has not been "faithful over a few things," will require to be carefully watched when he is "ruler over many."

I am, sir, your's,

OR. 10.

C. C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Si le grand nombre gouverné étoit composé de bœufs (dit Voltaire). & le petit nombre gouvernant de bouviers, le petit nombre seroit très bien de tenir le grand nombre dans l'ignorance. Mais il n'en est pas ainsi, plusieurs nations qui, long-tems n'ont eu que des cornes, & qui ont ruminé, commencent à parler. Quand une fois le tems de parler est venu, il est impossible d'ôter aux esprits la force qu'ils ont acquise; ils faut traiter en êtres pensans ceux qui pensent, comme on traite en brutes les brutes."

ABOUT ten months ago I addressed a letter to the Editor of an Edinburgh newspaper (the Scots' Chronicle), giving

an account of four reading societies, established among the labouring people of the west of Scotland, and, from the happy influence of those societies, evident in the conduct of their members, recommended such institutions to be generally extended over the country. Some time after, information I received of other similar societies also long established, and of new societies then in the act of establishing themselves, induced me, through the same medium, farther to call the public attention to the progress of institutions so beneficial, and also, to make generally known the simple and cheap plan upon which they were conducted. I am happy to say, that, during the very short period in which those letters were publishing, the increase of reading societies in Scotland, was great beyond any thing that could have been looked for; and, at this time, they continue to make rapid progress in every part of the country.

Your excellent Miscellany, which attends to every improvement going forward, has not over-looked the Scots' Reading Societies, and one of your correspondents (Benevolus), in the view of still more generally extending a knowledge of them, has, in your publication for July, expressed a wish, that through your means, a collection of facts might be made, relating to them, and to any other similar institutions in England *.

The object of the present letter, then, is in compliance with the wish of Benevolus, to lay before your readers what information I have been able to procure, relative to the reading societies of this part of the island.

I have, at this time, information of fifty-one societies (a particular list of which I have subjoined to this letter) all of them made up of working people. Many of these societies of longer standing, have acquired valuable libraries, in some instances, approaching to a thousand volumes; and, in so far as I have seen of their catalogues, the selection of books judiciously and usefully made. I have found a course of history particularly attended to in them all; few or no novels in any of them, but a very general collection of Voyages and Travels, marking throughout the whole the prevailing taste of the readers. In some few of the catalogues a spark of literary vanity may be perceived, and has led to the selection

of books, upon subjects requiring a previous education, not generally within the reach of the persons of which those societies are composed.

The following is the substance of the leading regulations of the greater part of the societies, but varied occasionally according to local circumstances.

Rule 1. the society is declared *perpetual*, and the whole books inalienably the property of all the members, collectively, and their successors:

2. At the commencement of a society, six-pence per month for the two first years from each member, be they many or few, is sufficient to lay the foundation of an useful course of reading. And, as it will be unnecessary to add books faster than the Members can read, a subscription, after the two first years, of two-pence per month from each member, if carefully and judiciously laid out, will be found equal to every demand.

3. New members to be admitted upon paying an advance of five shillings down, or six-pence per month for the first year after admission, over and above the regular annual subscription. The children of members, or of those who have died members, and the husbands of such children, may claim admission, upon paying one year's extra subscription.

4. A librarian, who shall also be cashier, to be elected annually; also a committee of four members, one fourth to be renewed quarterly, and whose business will be to inspect the books previous to each quarterly meeting, and, if any of them have been injured, to report to the society *by whom*, that reasonable compensation may be obtained.

5. Books to be delivered out and received back once a week only, viz. Saturday's afternoon. A reasonable time to be allowed for reading each book, and a specific fine if it shall be kept beyond that time.

6. The whole members of the society to meet every three months, when the cashier will lay before them a state of books then *actually in hand*, beyond the amount of which no orders for new books should ever be given. Any member may then propose a book, specifying the price; and the purchasing of this book shall depend upon a majority of ballots from the members present. If more books are proposed to any meeting than the funds of the society are at the time equal to, the titles of all the books proposed shall be thrown into a hat, and drawn out one by one, and balloted for, till

* The Editor will be glad to receive, from any of his intelligent correspondents, farther information on this very important subject.

till the amount of the funds shall appear to have been exhausted.

7. New members to be admitted by ballot.

The foregoing plan is calculated for any scale of numbers. Two people clubbing their means will double the stock of literature to each, and many of those societies, now the most flourishing, had not more than half a dozen of members at the outset. You will observe, that those societies are, in general, established in the most populous and industrious parts of this country; and my information bears, that they have had a very salutary influence upon the conduct of those who have become members of them; that, in place of spending their evenings at an alehouse, they are now generally to be found at home, reading with their families some book of amusement or instruction, and that their orderly conduct forms a marked contrast to that of the general run of tradesmen.

In the management of these societies, every member feels himself equally interested. In no instance I have heard of have the upper ranks interfered farther than as subscribing as individuals, or occasionally making donations of books; and, in any new district, into which the societies have been introduced, nothing more, I believe, has been done than generally making known the plan, and that similar societies had been successfully established in other parts.

Although I am satisfied that the progress of the plan of instruction depends upon its continuing altogether the work of the people, yet I can see much benefit to arise from a few secondary societies of the more opulent, taking upon themselves the trouble and expence of publishing, from time to time, reports of the progress made in different parts of the country, and also occasionally using other means to rouse the public mind to the pursuit of knowledge.

It may not be necessary to trouble your readers with any longer dissertation upon the happiness to be immediately produced to individuals, or the general advantages to be derived by mankind from a diffusion of knowledge. I may, however, with propriety, briefly remind them, that the individual, advancing daily in the scale of rational beings, will become every day more sensible of an independent and inexhaustible store of happiness resting within himself; and that the combined efforts of such individuals, in their natural progress, cannot fail to lead, day after day, to

improvements beneficial and important to the species at large. In concluding, may not I ask, what a step towards such a state of society, should not we of this island have made, were but every person a member of one of those reading clubs, the simple and easy construction of which we have just been contemplating?

I am, sir, your's,

A CITIZEN OF GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Oct. 2.

List of Societies referred to above.

County of Lanark.	Suburbs of Glasgow.	Glasgow	—	—	4
		Anderstown	—	—	1
		Brownfield	—	—	1
		Mr. Gillespie's Cotton Mills	—	—	1
		Bridgetown	—	—	3
		Gorvals	—	—	2
		Tradestown	—	—	2
		Tollcross	—	—	1
		Pollockshaws	—	—	1
		Langloan	—	—	1
County of Dumbarton.		Minkland	—	—	1
		Aidrie	—	—	1
		Miners at Leadhills	—	—	1
		Kirkintilloch	—	—	1
		Campsie	—	—	1
		Alexandria upon Leven	—	—	1
		Cordale, Printfield of W. Stir- ling and fons	—	—	1
		Dumbarton	—	—	1
		Paisley	—	—	10
		Bridge of Johnston	—	—	1
County of Renfrew.		Barhead	—	—	1
		Falkirk	—	—	1
		Kilmarnock	—	—	1
		Finnick	—	—	1
		Galtown	—	—	1
		Irvine	—	—	1
		Kilwinning	—	—	1
		Largs	—	—	1
		Catrine	—	—	1
		Muirkirk	—	—	1
County of Ayr.		Campbelltown Argyleshire	—	—	1
		Rothsay Cotton Mills, Bute	—	—	2
		Perth	—	—	1
		Dundee	—	—	1

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An excellent communication from Liverpool was given in the Scots' Chronicle, for a reading society, instituted then among the labouring people.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VERY valuable periodical work, published at Lima, in Peru, has lately fallen into my hands. It is entitled *Mercurio Peruano* (Peruvian Mercury) and has appeared in numbers, published

lished twice a week, since the commencement of January, 1791, when it was set on foot by a society of literary men, calling themselves the "Academical Society of the Lovers of Lima;" among whom Don Jacinto Calero y Moreira is particularly noticed, as being highly distinguished in the Republic of Letters.

The Peruvian Mercury comprehends history, literature, travels, general intelligence, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles, which, at the same time that they are replete with useful information relative to the modern state of Peru and Mexico, convey, in a variety of forms, precise ideas relative to the customs, habits, and pursuits of the inhabitants of those provinces of South America. I have no doubt but that it will be highly gratifying to the readers of your excellent Magazine, to learn that in a part of the globe, which, in consequence of all intercourse being shut out between it and ourselves, we have been led to consider as plunged in the grossest ignorance; the sciences are successfully cultivated, and the minds of its inhabitants no longer fettered by superstition and priestcraft.

With a view to afford them this information, I shall, with your permission, transmit you, from time to time, under the general head of *Modern Peru and Mexico*, the most interesting articles the Peruvian Mercury contains. From these it will appear, that there are other mines in South America besides those in the search of which its innocent inhabitants were butchered by the merciless Spaniards—rich mines of science and knowledge, which will add to the stock Europe already possesses.

Besides the Peruvian Mercury, another periodical work has appeared at Santé Fe, relative to which you shall have some information.

London, Oct. 1797.

J. S.

Will you now permit the authors of the Peruvian Mercury to introduce themselves to the notice of your readers by the following;

Details relative to the Academical Society of the Lovers of Lima, and the periodical work published by them under the title of the Mercurio Peruano (Peruvian Mercury).

"The opinions entertained by the public, relative to the establishment of this society, and the origin of our periodical paper, are so various, that we feel ourselves called on to explain the principles of both; we shall, however, preserve a mysterious silence, both as to the number of persons of whom the society is composed, and their real names: it may, indeed, happen that

in a little time we may give some information on these heads.

"In the year 1787, HESPERIOFILO, after having sustained some heavy losses in commerce, took up his residence in this capital (Lima). His vivacious, ardent, and unquiet spirit could not find sufficient food, either in the private duties and obligations of life, or in public diversions. Riding and hunting afforded him an agreeable exercise abroad, while reading and meditation alternately occupied the time he spent in his cabinet. In an excursion to Lurin*, he became acquainted with Hermagoras, Homotimo, and Mindirido, all of them very amiable men. A society of men of letters had for several years met at the house of the former; and to this society Agelasto and Aristio belonged, in conjunction with the persons mentioned above. HESPERIOFILO requested to have the honour to be united to this little society, which assembled regularly every evening at eight o'clock, and broke up at eleven. It confined itself entirely to the discussion of literary subjects, and the investigation of public occurrences: detraction, gaming, and whatever regarded the tender passion, or was otherwise light and trivial, were proscribed in this congress of philosophers.

The first advantage which man derives from his establishment in society, is that of enlarging his ideas, and thinking with greater uniformity: we experienced this truth from the commencement. Proud of our union, and resolved to preserve it, we endeavoured to give to it all the consistency of which any human establishment is susceptible. We took the name of the *Phil-harmonic Academy*; we drew up a code of regulations for the better government of our meetings; and appointed HERMAGORAS our president, and ARISTIO our secretary. We bestowed the title of Honorary Associates on three females, Doralice, Florida, and Egeria; with the last of whom we had a violent dispute: she refused the name of Egeria, on account of certain allusions which she deemed improper; while we, on our side, maintained that it was extremely analogous to her condition, seeing that etymologically it signified *poor*. ARISTIO proposed every evening the subjects which were to be treated. When any diversity of opinion arose, the parties drew up their allegations in writing, and in this way the disputed point was decided. The academy was not without its anonymous correspondents.

"In these pursuits our hours glided away as if on a theatre of delights. Each of us absorbed in the ineffable pleasures of friendship and philosophy, we were equally strangers to discord and to ennui. Transported by the contemplation of our happiness, we oftentimes addressed our country, exclaiming, "Ah! Lima, if thou wert sensible of the satisfaction which results from

* A small district inhabited by Indians, situated at the distance of five leagues from Lima. On account of the salubrity of its climate, it is much frequented by valetudinarians.

the union of a well-combined assembly, thou wouldst banish far from thee all division and tumult—thou country of so many fages, thy population would be happy if a few of the many learned men, by whom thou art enlightened, would unite themselves to the academical society of the Phil-harmonics.”

The uncertainty of human affairs was strongly illustrated by our society, which a cruel series of accidents and calamities dispersed. HOMOTIMO passed over to Madrid, whither he was called by the career of his political life. HESPERIOFILO, having lost what he considered as most precious and amiable in this world, went to Sierra, with a view to mitigate his grief by absence. HERMAGORAS felt the loss of these two companions. ARISTIO fell sick; and MINDRIDO took to himself a wife. Thus did the members of the Phil-harmonic Academy separate in an instant.

After a lapse of two and twenty months, the society, which appeared to have been dissolved for ever, again united, as if by an effect of magnetism. HOMOTIMO returned from Madrid, after having received from his sovereign the distinguished favours to which his merits entitled him. HESPERIOFILO left behind him, in Sierra, the misanthropy he had carried thither. HERMAGORAS and ARISTIO, full of health and benevolence, celebrated the return of their two companions, and became the bonds of the new union which took place. MINDRIDO, engaged in the duties of the husband and the father, could not as yet become an associate of this new society, which was abandoned by AGELASTO, in consequence of the whole of his time being engaged in commerce. Our meetings were held in the house of HERMAGORAS, as was the case before the dispersion of the Phil-harmonics.

Behold then a society of four men, retired from all that constitutes the pleasure of the greater part of mortals, and delighting in such scientific objects as they could illustrate by the employment of their talents. ARISTIO resumed the task of distributing the subjects which were to be investigated; and it was agreed that all our dissertations should be in writing. These pieces, combined with the fragments which we had still preserved from among others of the same kind written at the time of the Phil-harmonical meetings, became so many monuments of our attachment to, and love for, our country. Our humility and want of confidence constantly denied these works the honour of being printed; and we confined ourselves to bestowing on our new society the flattering title of *the Lovers of the Country*.

In this way we went on for the space of a few months, when, at length, the analysis with which Don Jayme Bausate introduced the publication of his *Diario Curioso* (curious diary) pointed out to us a convenient mode by which we could render our labours of public utility. We perceived that that work would afford a fair opening for the subjects which were discussed in our academical conversations; and it

struck us, that this idea might be successfully followed up. As we were, however, four only in number, we did not think ourselves altogether competent to the task we were thus to assign to ourselves, and we were desirous to call in the aid of a fifth associate who should make up for our deficiency, and, in a manner, unite in his functions the representation of the whole society. This new associate we found in the person of Chrispico. Each of us animated by the same spirit and the same zeal, we came to a resolution to set on foot a periodical publication, to be intitled *Mercurio Peruano* (Peruvian Mercury) which we hoped the public favour and patronage would enable us to continue. A city like our's, in which so much science, as well as patriotism, is to be found, could not, we thought, fail to support such an undertaking, entered into from the purest motives. We proceeded to confer the title of honorary associates on Teagnos, Hypparco, and Thimeo, at the same time that Basilides and Paladio declared themselves protecting associates. Among those who pay us the most marked attentions, while they assist us with great assiduity, are Archidamo and Cefalio, to whose solicitude and fostering encouragement it is owing, that our work now meets the public eye. This will not be a little flattering to us, when we shall be enabled to draw aside the veil, and announce their real names.

If this paper, which is altogether the fruit of our meditations and efforts, should prove useful to the country, and to the nation, it behoves us to acknowledge, that our thanks and gratitude will be due to the editor of the Diary; but for him, the productions of the society of the Lovers of the Country would have been buried in oblivion, like those of the Phil-harmonic Society.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who will explain the article of faith in our creed—“*the Communion of Saints*.”

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any one of your correspondents learned in the law, who will give himself the trouble to inform, by means of your Magazine, my neighbours, country justices, what punishment, if any, may be inflicted on a poor woman, for gleanings, or leasing, that is, taking up the refuse part of the wheat, in a field or land reaped and shocked?—the quantity gleaned being worth one penny.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LATE QUARTERLY SITTING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Held on the 15th of Messidor; or the 5th of July, 1797.

MEMOIRS IN THE CLASS OF PHYSICS.

(Concluded from page 201, of the Magazine for September.)

VAUQUELIN has examined, under new relations, a substance, necessary in almost every art. He has shewn the true nature of allum. He has proved that pot-ash, as an ingredient, not only determines the crystallization of that salt, but that this alkali enters into its very composition. He has made it appear, that the *sulfate* of pot-ash, which is procured with so much facility, may be advantageously substituted in the fabrication of allum to pot-ash itself, which is always dear, and often impure. He teaches simple means to correct the bad effects of employing certain materials in the crystallization of the salt of which he is treating. He instructs manufacturers to calculate with more precision, the effects of that composition on the bodies with which they mix it; and he arrives at this important conclusion; that all the minerals, from which allum, crystallized and solid, is extracted through the sulfuric acid, contain pot-ash, or alkali, till now denominated vegetable.

KLAPROTH had announced, that *leucite*, or white grenat of volcanos, contained this pot-ash, in the proportion of a fifth part. **LELEAVRE** has explained to the class, the ideas of this learned German chemist; and Vauquelin has farther confirmed his discovery: he has found this same pot-ash in the lavas which contain the white granite; and the various labours of Vauquelin having ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the alkali, hitherto called vegetable, is found in a very considerable proportion, in several alluminous minerals in the white granite, and in the lavas that contain this granite; he has thrown a new light, not only on the causes of those phenomena which the interior of the globe displays, but also on the nature of fixed alkalis, and even on that of the vegetables, which probably receive, in the bosom of the earth, that pot-ash of which the origin was only sought after in their organs.

Leucite having conducted to such important researches, deserved to be the object of particular curiosity. Accordingly, on the very day that **LELIEVRE**

and **VAUQUELIN** laid down its chemical principles before the class, it fortunately happened, that **HAUV** unfolded the structure of this substance, and **DOLOMIEU** gave its history.

HAUV, by an able application of his theory has shewn, that though the crystals of *leucite* present twenty-four surfaces, and their natural joints are parallel, some to the sides of a primary solid, and the others to those of a second; this structure, however complicated, terminated in a molecular form very simple, and required but one regular law of decrease.

DOLOMIEU spoke of the origin of *leucite*, of its nature, its relations, its varieties, its situation in the midst of volcanic productions, its resistance to subterraneous fires, and its lying amidst substances not volcanized.

Applying, in another memoir, the knowledge of the mineralogists to processes too little known, he has described the art of cutting gun-flints, the nature of the flint, or flint-stone, whence these flints are extracted, its properties and principles, those places in France where it is found, the manner of its locality among other minerals, the instruments used in separating it from them, and the operations that reduce it to form.

But before we close this notice, let us inform the friends of literature, who will doubtless learn it with pleasure, what a happy concurrence of persons of science, distributed over those countries the most enlightened by learning, has rendered these latter times memorable and precious to the Institute. Among those men, who, in foreign nations, cultivate the field of human knowledge, with the greatest success, whether they dwell in the southern climates of Europe, or inhabit those nearest to the Pole—whether they contribute to the glory of Spain, or of Denmark, or Sweden—whether they add to the literary splendor of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, or Holland, or to that country which produced a Franklin, they have almost all expressed a readiness to testify their esteem and affection for the Institute: and to its researches, uniting their own, have transmitted to it their recent publications, and even their very manuscripts. The list of those learned individuals is too long for insertion here; but the gratitude

itude of the Institute will, doubtless, not forget their names in the future collection of its labours. Let those, in the mean time, who cherish letters and humanity, know, that not only private individuals—not only numerous coalitions of enlightened men, but even foreign governments, particularly that of Spain, have given fresh proofs of esteem to the French nation, by applying to the Institute for its decision upon several subjects relating to Arts and Sciences.—Let them know, that war itself has not proved an impediment to those men, in whom Europe prides itself; that country which gave birth to a Newton, still sees several members of its Royal Society, especially its celebrated president, endeavouring, by his truly fraternal communications, to diminish the horrors of that scourge which has fallen so long, and so heavily, on two great and illustrious nations.—Thanks to the Genius of science, which is also that of nature, peace, and virtue! May this sentimental alliance—this sacred union of all those who have dedicated themselves to literature, become daily closer, and contribute to restore peace to unhappy Europe! May France become the centre of this pacific, useful, and glorious intercourse! After having received so many laurels from the hands of victory, let her only hold out the olive to the surrounding nations—let her be ambitious of no other triumphs, than those of labour over time—of intelligence over space—and of art over nature.

NOTICE OF MATHEMATICAL MEMOIRS BY PRONY, ONE OF THE SECRETARIES.

LAPLACE read a memoir on the secular equations of the motion of the nodes of the apogee of the lunar orbit, and on the aberration of the stars.—This learned member had, in a preceding memoir, published in 1786, observed, that the motions of the nodes, and of the apogee, were subject to inequalities similar to those of the mean motion of the moon—inequalities that are very exactly determined for this latter motion, regard being had only to the terms depending on the first power of the perturbing force; but in respect to the motion of the apogee, a half of it only is obtained through the means of this first power, and the other half is principally due to the terms depending on the second power. LAPLACE has accordingly found, that the results proceeding

from each of these powers, do not differ from each other $\frac{1}{2}$, and that their total produces nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ the motion observed.

It follows, from his researches, that while the motion of the moon is accelerated, that of its apogee is lessened, a delay, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon; and that the secular equation of the anomaly is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the equation of the mean motion; which must have a very sensible influence on the calculation of ancient observations.

By introducing the square of the perturbing force into the calculation of the motions of the nodes, Laplace finds their secular equation to be $\frac{1}{12}$ of that of the mean motion, and to coincide with the observation within nearly $\frac{1}{1500}$. The motion of the nodes, and that of the apogee, are lessened, when the mean motion is accelerated; and these three motions are to each other in the constant proportion of 11, 36, and 16.

These great inequalities must one day produce variations, equal at least to the 40th of the circumference in the secular motion of the moon, to the 18th in the secular motion of its apogee, and the primitive order, or situation, will not return for millions of years.

Past observations have made known the secular equation of the mean motion, such as it is concluded to be from universal gravity; but notice has not been taken of the secular equation of its anomaly, of which the existence is ascertained by the calculations that Bouvard has made of all the eclipses, transitted by Ptolemy and the Arabians, and of which, the introduction evinces the necessity of an alteration in calculating the motion of the moon's anomaly. LAPLACE, applying to former observations the considerations resulting from his researches, finds that these observations prove incontestibly the existence of the secular equations of the moon's motion and of its anomaly, the necessity of attending to it, and of accelerating the motion of the anomaly given by the tables. He does not hesitate to propose to astronomers, to increase this motion about $5' 49''$ every hundred years, and to apply it to an additional secular equation, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$, which is that of the mean motion. These corrections will infallibly conduce to augment the exactness of the lunar tables, which are of such importance to navigation and geography.

LAPLACE,

LAPLACE, in that part of his memoir which relates to the aberration of the stars, goes no farther than to indicate a very simple rule, by means of which, one may, in calculating the aberration, take regular notice of the eccentricity of the terrestrial globe.

BOSSUT read the scheme of a new theorem in geometry; the intent of which is to make known the portions of hemispheric arches, the expression of which is algebraic. It is well known, that the problem of the squarable arch, proposed by Viviani, was resolved by Leibnitz, James Bernoulli, and l'Hopital. Euler, in 1769, published in the memoirs of the academy of Petersburg, a new solution of this problem, considered in the most general point of view, and investigated also the problem of the cubable arch. But no geometrician had yet noticed the very simple and curious theorem, of which Bossut read the scheme to the class, and the demonstration of which, he will publish in the collections of the Institute.

FLAUGERGUES, an associated member, residing at Viviers, has there made, and continued uninterruptedly, observations of eclipses, satellites, and stars, compared with the tables of Delambre, and of which he has transmitted the results.

BEAUCHAMP writes from Constantinople, of the date of the 10th of May, old stile; that he was preparing for his departure for the Black Sea. The Grand Vizir has granted to him, after much difficulty, a firman, as an astronomer naturalist. He is to embark on board a merchantman, and go to Trebifond, of which it is of importance to determine the longitude, in order to ascertain its distance from the Caspian sea, which he had already estimated in his preceding voyage. He has transmitted proof sheets of the tables of logarithms, which are printing in Turkish characters, for the use of a mathematical school established at Constantinople, consisting of four professors and fifty students.

DELAMBRE, one of the astronomers of the Institute, commissioned to measure the arch of the meridian, extending from Dunkirk to Barcelona, has written, 22d Prairial, that his signals were erected, and stations fixed upon, as far as Montalsy, from whence he commands the prospect of Rhodéz, which is the southern limit of his labours. He had nine remaining stations to settle, which would require two months to accomplish,

and he hopes in the course of Thermidor to return to Paris, and connect the basis of Melun with the surrounding stations. Thus, thanks to the zeal and indefatigable activity of the French astronomers, the hour is approaching, when the learned world will know the details and the result of the greatest undertaking ever yet carried into execution, in order to determine the figure and dimensions of the earth; and the new metrical system of the French Republic, established on this result, will thereby become united with the most immutable type of greatness, of which nature has permitted man to possess the immediate measure.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST SITTING,

Of which the detail shall be inserted hereafter.

ON the 6th instant, (O&.) the National Institute held a public sitting, which was opened by the secretaries of the three classes, who entered into a detail of the labours of the members of each class during the preceding three months. Villars, secretary of the third class, seemed to yield too implicit an obedience to the pleasure of bestowing on the works of his colleagues the tribute of praise which they merited. It has been somewhere justly observed that accounts given to the public ought to leave the public the sole judges of the merit of the works they point out. What a secretary can and ought to praise, before the public, in his colleagues, is their indefatigable zeal in laborious enterprises, such as those of Delambre and Mechain, in ascertaining the measure of a degree of the meridian. Prony, one of the secretaries of the class of mathematical and physical sciences, did this with a nice judgment; and, on this head, we may add that it was impossible to say too much.

Here we beg leave to observe, that our precept applies to living authors only, since in praising those who are dead nothing is offensive to the public, and among literary societies custom has converted this mode of procedure into a law. The public accordingly heard, with much interest, the eulogy pronounced on Louvet, by Villars, which was coloured with the chastest tints; as they did also that on Pelletier, who belonged to the class of chemistry, by Lassus, secretary of the first class of the philosophical sciences. Pelletier died at the age of 36 years, leaving behind him the regret of every enlightened chemist,

as well as of every honest man to whom he was known.

The auditors smiled when Daunou, secretary of the second class, pointed out a memoir, by Mercier, on this question: *Has a man of genius ever existed?* It would require a considerable share of genius to prove the negative.

Guyton-Morveau read a memoir on the vegetable substances which are employed in dying.

Mongez read a dissertation on the types of coins, compared with those of medals.

Rœderer, secretary of the second class, read observations on the question proposed at the last sitting, as the subject of the first prize of the present year; namely: *What are the institutions the best calculated to lay the foundation of the morals of a nation?*

Molé, secretary of the third class, read a production of Andrieux, belonging to that class, which met with a very flattering reception. It is a dialogue between two journalists on the usage of the words *Monsieur* and *Citizen*. These two journalists,

"Gouvernant l'univers à neuf francs par trois mois,"

"Governing the universe at the rate of nine livres per quarter," but the government of which will cost them somewhat dearer in consequence of the recent stamp on newspapers, afforded no little entertainment to the auditors.

Lebrun closed the sitting by two odes replete with whim and fancy, the one against *anarchy*, (composed during the system of terror), and the other against *royalism*.

The sitting was divided into two parts by the ceremony of crowning the pupils of painting, sculpture, and architecture, who had obtained the prizes offered by their respective schools. The following are the subjects of competition and the names of the pupils crowned.

PAINTING. The subject of com-

petition was the death of Cato, of Utica, at the moment when, recovered from his swoon, he pushes back the physician, opens the wound with his own hands, and expires in the act of tearing out his bowels.

The great prizes were bestowed on Pierre Bouillon, a native of Thiviers, in the department of la Dordogne, pupil of Monfau; Pierre-Narcisse Guerin, of Paris, pupil of Regnault; and Louis-André-Gabriel Bouché, of Paris, pupil of David. The second prizes fell to the lot of Louis Herfent, of Paris, pupil of Regnault; and Mathieu-Ignace Van-Brée, a native of Antwerp, and pupil of Vincent.

SCULPTURE. The subject of competition was Ulysses and Neoptolemus wresting from Philoctetes the bow and arrows of Hercules, to oblige him to follow them to the siege of Troy.

The great prize was bestowed on Charles Antoine Callamard, of Paris, pupil of Pajou. The second prizes were awarded to Aime Milhomme, of Valenciennes, pupil of Allegrain; and Jean-Louis Duval, of Paris, pupil of Boizot.

ARCHITECTURE. The subject of competition was that of public granaries for the use of a great city, situated on the banks of a river.

The great prizes fell to the share of Louis-Ambroise Dabut, of Paris, pupil of Ledoux; and Jean-Antoine Cousin, of Paris, pupil of the deceased Belizard. The second prizes were bestowed on Eloi Labarre, born at Ourcamp, in the department of l'Oise, pupil of Raimond; and Maximilien Hurtault, of Paris, pupil of Percier.

The pupils by whom the great prizes were obtained, are to be sent to Italy, to prosecute their studies there at the expence of the republic.

The abstract of the interesting proceedings of this illustrious body will be regularly continued in the Monthly Magazine.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing your Magazine for last month, I have met with some strictures on a paper, inserted at page 117, relative to imaginary quantities in Algebra, on which I shall beg leave to make a few observations.

How it makes out on the principle of $a \times a$ producing a^2 , and $a - b \times a - b$, $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$, that $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a}$ must produce $+a$, and not $-a$, or what affinity the one bears to the other, I confess I cannot discover. But passing this by: how happens it that $\sqrt{+a^2} (\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a})$ is not as well $= -a$ as $+a$? or, which is the same thing, why may not $-a$, as well as $+a$, be the square root of a^2 , abstractedly considered, as it must be here? It is admitted, on all hands, that $-a \times -a = a^2 = +a \times +a$, and, beyond a doubt, is true.

I wish to see your correspondent bring forward, in support of what he advances, an example wherein we might instance that $\sqrt{-a}$ will really hold for the product whose factors are $\sqrt{-a}$ and $\sqrt{-a}$, as an instance of the kind never occurred to me, nor perhaps to many more of your readers, although I have often had occasion to observe that $\sqrt{-a}$ would.

If it was required to find two numbers, whose sum shall be 10, and product 28, they would appear to be $5+\sqrt{-3}$, and $5-\sqrt{-3}$. And now, if $\sqrt{-3} \times \sqrt{-3} = +3$; $5+\sqrt{-3} \times 5-\sqrt{-3}$ must be $= 22$, whereas their product ought to be $= 28$, and consequently is absurd.

That imaginary quantities have no meaning, and are nothing at all, are new ideas. If $\sqrt{-a} = 0$, how is $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} = 0 \times 0 = a$ to be reconciled?

I shall content myself with these few remarks, until I see what answer they draw from EL O-COSA, and, in the mean time, am, fir, your's, &c.

N. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE RULE FOR FINDING THE SUM OF THE POWERS OF THE ROOTS OF ANY EQUATION.

I. SIR ISAAC NEWTON is generally considered as the first who gave a rule for finding the sum of the powers of the roots of any equation; but the merit of this discovery is certainly due to the great, though neglected mathematician, Albert Girard. Among his new Algebraic Inventions, some formulæ are given for this purpose, from which the Newtonian and others are easily and directly deducible. The subject itself is curious and important, not only because the conclusions are of use in finding the limits of equations, but because they serve to demonstrate a number of simple and general properties of curve lines. Various demonstrations of the common rule have been exhibited by Maclaurin, and the other commentators upon Newton; and to these I shall add the following, which may be thought to possess some peculiar advantages.

II. Let $x^n - px^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} - rx^{n-3} + tx^{n-4} - ix^{n-5} + \dots = 0$ be the given equation, where the coefficients p, q, r, s, t, \dots are known quantities: and, putting $x = \frac{1}{z}$, there results $\frac{1}{z^n} -$

$$p \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} + q \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n-2}} - r \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n-3}} + s \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n-4}} - t \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n-5}} + \dots = 0;$$

$$\text{or, } 1 - pz + qz^2 - rz^3 + sz^4 - tz^5, \dots = 0.$$

Now, supposing $1 - az, 1 - \beta z, 1 - \gamma z, 1 - \delta z, 1 - \epsilon z, \dots$ to be the factors of this equation; so that $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \dots$ may be the roots of the given one, or the different values of x ; we have $1 - pz + qz^2 - rz^3 + sz^4 - tz^5 + \dots = (1 - az)(1 - \beta z)(1 - \gamma z)(1 - \delta z)(1 - \epsilon z), \dots$; and taking the logarithms of both, Log.

$$(1 - pz + qz^2 - rz^3 + sz^4 - tz^5 + \dots) = \text{Log. } (1 - az) + \text{Log. } (1 - \beta z) + \text{Log. } (1 - \gamma z) + \dots$$

$$\text{But it is well known that } \text{Log. } (1 + \lambda) = \lambda - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3} - \frac{\lambda^4}{4} + \frac{\lambda^5}{5} - \dots$$

$$\text{and } \text{Log. } (1 - \lambda) = -\lambda - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} - \frac{\lambda^3}{3} - \frac{\lambda^4}{4} - \frac{\lambda^5}{5} - \dots$$

$$\text{Therefore, } -z(p - qz + rz^2 - sz^3 + tz^4 - \dots)$$

$$- \frac{z^2}{2}(p - qz + rz^2 - sz^3 + tz^4 - \dots)^2$$

$$- \frac{z^3}{3}(p - qz + rz^2 - sz^3 + tz^4 - \dots)^3$$

$$- \frac{z^4}{4}(p - qz + rz^2 - sz^3 + tz^4 - \dots)^4$$

&c.

$$= -az \frac{a^2 z^2}{2} - \beta z \frac{\beta^2 z^2}{2} - \gamma z \frac{\gamma^2 z^2}{2} - \delta z \frac{\delta^2 z^2}{2} - \epsilon z \frac{\epsilon^2 z^2}{2} - \dots$$

$$- \beta z \frac{\beta^3 z^3}{3} - \gamma z \frac{\gamma^3 z^3}{3} - \delta z \frac{\delta^3 z^3}{3} - \epsilon z \frac{\epsilon^3 z^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$- \gamma z \frac{\gamma^4 z^4}{4} - \delta z \frac{\delta^4 z^4}{4} - \epsilon z \frac{\epsilon^4 z^4}{4} - \dots$$

$$- \delta z \frac{\delta^5 z^5}{5} - \epsilon z \frac{\epsilon^5 z^5}{5} - \dots$$

&c.

$$\text{Or, } z(p - qz + rz^2 - sz^3 + tz^4 - \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{x^2}{2} (p - qx + rx^2 - sx^3 + tx^4 - \&c.)^2 \\
& + \frac{x^2}{3} (p - qx + rx^2 - sx^3 + tx^4 - \&c.)^3 \\
& + \frac{x^4}{4} (p - qx + rx^2 - sx^3 + tx^4 - \&c.)^4 \\
& \&c. \\
& x(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon + \&c.) \\
& + \frac{x^2}{2} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \epsilon^2 + \&c.) \\
& + \frac{x^3}{3} (\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3 + \epsilon^3 + \&c.) \\
& + \frac{x^4}{4} (\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 + \delta^4 + \epsilon^4 + \&c.) \\
& \&c.
\end{aligned}$$

III. Now as the square, the cube, &c. of the polynomial $p - qx + rx^2 - sx^3 + tx^4 - \&c. = P$, is likewise a polynomial of the same kind: the first term of P , raised to the m^{th} power multiplied by $\frac{x^m}{m}$, is homologous with the second term of P raised to the $(m-1)^{\text{th}}$ power multiplied by $\frac{x^{m-1}}{m-1}$, or with the third term of P raised to the $(m-2)^{\text{th}}$ power multiplied by $\frac{x^{m-2}}{m-2}$, or with the fourth term of P raised to the $(m-3)^{\text{th}}$ power multiplied by $\frac{x^{m-3}}{m-3}$, and so on. Consequently, by putting the coefficients of the homologous terms of one side of the equation equal to the coefficients of the homologous terms of the other, we will have $\alpha^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m + \delta^m + \epsilon^m + \&c. =$ the first term of P raised to the m^{th} power $+ \frac{m}{m-1} \times$ second term of P raised to the $(m-1)^{\text{th}}$ power $+ \frac{m}{m-2} \times$ third term of P raised to the $(m-2)^{\text{th}}$ term $+ \frac{m}{m-3} \times$ fourth term of P raised to the $(m-3)^{\text{th}}$ term $+ \&c.$

Thus, because $(p - qx + rx^2 - \&c.)^2 = p^2 - 2qpz + (q^2 + 2rp)x^2 - \&c.$

$$(p - qx + rx^2 - \&c.)^3 = p^3 - 3qp^2x + \&c.$$

$$\text{and } (p - qx + rx^2 - \&c.)^4 = p^4 - \&c.$$

We have $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon + \&c. = p.$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \epsilon^2 + \&c. = p^2 - \frac{2}{2-1} \times q = p^2 - 2q$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3 + \epsilon^3 + \&c. = p^3 - \frac{3}{3-1} \times 2qp + \frac{3}{3-2} \times r = p^3 - 3qp + 3r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 + \delta^4 + \epsilon^4 + \&c. &= p^4 - \frac{4}{4-1} \times 3qp^2 + \frac{4}{4-2} \times (q^2 + 2rp) - \frac{4}{4-3} \times \&c. \\
&= p^4 - 4qp^2 + 4rp + 2q^2 - 4\&c.
\end{aligned}$$

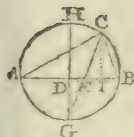
&c.

Aberdeen, Sept. 25, 1797.

B. CYGNI.

[To be continued.]

QUESTION XXX.—Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.



ON the given base AB, describe a segment AHCB, capable of containing the given vertical angle, and complete the circle; draw the diameter HG bisecting the base in D; divide the base in E, so that AE is to EB in the given ratio; then through E, drawing the line GC cutting the circumference in C, and joining CA, and CB; ACB is the triangle required.

Corollary 1. If the difference, instead of the ratio, of the segments, AE and EB, had been given, we had only to take DE = half the given difference, and proceed as above.

Corollary 2. If the difference of the angles at the base had been given (instead of the ratio, or difference of the segments) we had only to draw the line GC, making the angle HGC = half the given difference of the angles.

Corollary 3. If the segments whose ratio is given, had been those made by the perpendicular (instead of the line bisecting the vertical angle), then divide the base in I, in the given ratio, and erect the perpendicular IC. All which are too evident to need formal demonstrations.

Solutions to this Question were also received from Mr. James Aiton, Mr. John Collins, Rev. Mr. L. Evans, Mr. Geo. Hawerth, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. R. Simpson, Mr. Rd. Wood, and from x+y.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE NEGRO,

By MISS HOLCROFT,

(The Lines in Italics excepted.)

TRANSPIERCE'D with many a streaming
wound,

The Negro lay, invoking death :
His blood o'erflow'd the reeking ground—
He, gasping, drew his languid breath.

His sable cheek was ghastly, cold ;
Convulsive groans their prison broke :
His eyes in fearful horror roll'd,
While thus the wretch his anguish spoke :

" Accursed be the Christian race ;
Insatiate is their iron soul :
To hunt our sons—their fav'rite chace—
They goad and lash without control.

" Torn from our frantic mother's breast,
We bear our tyrant's galling chains ;
Deny'd e'en death, that lulls to rest,
The keenest woe, and fiercest pains.

" From sun to sun the Negro toils ;
No smiles approve his trusty care ;
And, when th' indignant mind recoils,
His doom is whips, and black despair.

" Yet, Christians teach faith, hope, and love :
Their God of mercy oft implore ;
But can barbarians mercy prove,
Or a benignant God adore ?

" Hear then my groans, oh, Christian God !
Thy curses hurl—but, no ! forbear.
Let Christians wield Oppression's rod,
Spread hatred, woe, and wild despair.

" *While I a nobler course pursue,
Yes, let me die as I would live !
Yes, let me teach this Christian crew,
The dying Negro can forgive.*

" *And if, indeed, that pow'r be thine,
O Christian God ! in mercy move
Thy people's hearts, by pow'r divine,
To justice, gentleness, and love."*

The sufferer ceas'd, death chill'd his veins ;
His mangl'd limbs grew stiff and cold ;
Yet whips nor racks inflict the pains
Men feel who barter Man for Gold.

GE. II, 1797.

FREDERIC TO CELIA.

CELIA ! my lovely, fascinating maid,
Long hast thou known my fondly partial
mind,
Conscious it cannot have a thought betray'd
To thee unfriendly, faithless, or unkind.

And when I've urg'd, with tenderness, my
zeal,
Though Celia sigh'd, her candid heart ap-
prov'd,
Nor strove the soft impression to conceal,
Her modest whispers have confess'd she lov'd.

I pleasure trace, in retrospect of years,
Only whene'er my Celia has been nigh ;
Too gen'rous to create, or doubts or fears,
She never caus'd, from aught but love a sigh.

Like as the vernal sun dispels the dews,
Swells the young germ, incites the bud to
blow ;
Her merits o'er the tasteful mind diffuse
A warm, congenial, emulative glow.

For Taste herself, from early age, has been
My Celia's tutress, and her constant friend ;
And oft with her is lib'ral science seen ;
The wise and polish'd deign her steps attend.

But Ostentation finds no welcome near,
Nor Vanity, the frequent female guide ;
Nor Envy, with detractive speech severe,
Nor gaudy, vacant, self-conceited Pride.

For she, susceptible of ev'ry grace,
Disdains capricious modes or arts to try,
T' assume dissembled passion on her face,
Where sense and meekness are in harmony.

Live ever he, whom gorgeous pomp may
please,
Encircled with the di'mond's dazzling beams ;
Let him, who ev'ry good in riches sees,
Delighted realize his golden dreams.

The man, whose lofty mind ambition sways,
Let him the regal diadem obtain ;
To me more welcome far is Celia's praise,
Than pomp, or kingly pow'r, or sordid gain.

Were I to drain Peru's prolific mines,
And fully satiate all desire of wealth ;
A higher blessing on my vision shines,
Whene'er I Celia see in roseate health.

More lustre beams from her expressive eyes,
Than brightest gems from India's shores
display ;
Far more than theirs, her mind's pure light I
prize,
Diffusing round an intellectual day.

But look ! those lovely eyes dejected, sad !
My mind deprest, is o'erwhelm'd with care ;
If cheerful, then my joyous heart is glad,
Nor doubt, nor apprehension harbours there.

Had I the pow'r my beauteous maid to bless,
The world's parade I freely could resign ;

For

For no ambition could I e'er possess,
Like that of Celia's love, were Celia mine.

But vain the wish!—Resiftless foes assail:
Too well my Celia knows the stern decree;
O'er our pledg'd vows, what obstacles prevail;
And will she still repose her hope on me?

I've found thee, Celia, amiable as kind,
And my warm heart has ever been sincere;
I never would delude thy yielding mind,
Nor cause, in silence, a repentant tear.

Yet sometimes, Celia, have I heard a sigh,
Too anxious for the gentle breath of love;
I've sometimes mark'd a pensive up-cast eye,
Which seem'd thy fond endearment to re-
prove.

If it be so, I know the source is pure,
I'll draw th' insidious poison from thy breast:
And by my assistance will effect thy cure,
Reclaim thy bosom to its wonted rest.

Or can'st thou still in long suspense confide,
In patience ev'ry wish to change desir'd;
I'll hold thee as my blessing and my pride,
Nor cease to love thee, Celia, till I die.

FREDERIC.

HANNAH,

A PLAINTIVE TALE,

By ROBERT SOUTHEY.

THE coffin, as I cross'd the common lane,
Came sudden on my view; it was not here
A sight of every day, as in the streets
Of the great city; and we paus'd and ask'd,
Who to the grave was going? it was one,
A village girl; they told us she had borne
An eighteen months strange illness; pined away
With such slow wasting as had made the hour
Of Death most welcome.—To the house of
mirth

We held our way, and, with that idle talk
That passes o'er the mind and is forgot,
We wore away the hour. But it was eve
When homewardly I went, and in the air
Was that cool freshness, that discolouring shade
That makes the eye turn inward. Then I
heard,

Over the vale, the heavy toll of death
Sound slow, and question'd of the dead again.
It was a very plain and simple tale:
She bore, unmarried, a mother's name,
And he who should have cherish'd her, far off
Sail'd on the seas, self-exil'd from his home;
For he was poor. Left thus, a wretched one,
Scorn made a mock of her, and evil tongues
Were busy with her name. She had one ill
Heavier, neglect, forgetfulness from him
Whom she had lov'd so dearly. Once he wrote,
But only once that drop of comfort came,
To mingle with her cup of wretchedness;
And when his parents had some tidings from
him,

There was no mention of poor HANNAH there;
Or 'twas the cold inquiry, bitterer
Than silence. So she pin'd, and pin'd away,
And for herself and baby toil'd and toil'd;

Till she sunk with very weakness. Her old
mother

Omitted no kind office, and she work'd
Most hard, and with hard working, barely
earn'd

Enough to make life struggle. Thus she lay
On the sick bed of poverty, so worn
That she could make no effort to express
Affection for her infant; and the child,
Whose lisping love, perhaps, had solac'd her,
With strangest infantine ingratitude,
Shunn'd her as one indifferent. She was past
That anguish—for she felt her hour draw on;
And 'twas her only comfort now to think
Upon the grave. "Poor girl!" her mother
said,

"Thou hast suffer'd much!"—"Aye, mother;
there is none

"Can tell what I have suffer'd!" she reply'd;
"But I shall soon be where the weary rest."
And she did rest her soon; for it pleas'd God
To take her to his mercy.

TO THE FADED VIOLET.

AH! me, how soon thy little reign is o'er!
That sickly paleness speaks the season
nigh,

When, pensive wandering, I must deplore
Thy faded charms, condemn'd so soon to die!

The tear, unconscious, trembles in mine eye,
And slowly down my cheek in silence steals;
But not for thee alone I heave the sigh,—
My care-worn breast more poignant anguish
feels.

Alas! my wayward fancy loves to trace
The sad resemblance to AMANDA's charms;
Like thine they blush'd with unassuming grace,
Like thine, they quickly hasten'd to decay;
And death, whom all are destin'd to obey,
Remorseless, snatch'd her from my circling
arms.

ALBION.

TO OCTOBER.

IN early life, ere yet the streaming tear
Of bitter grief had stain'd my youthful
cheek—

'Ere yet the marks of care my brow had cross'd,
And all my buoyant hopes were wreck'd and
lost;—

Thy woodland walks, OCTOBER, would I
seek,
And hail thy mild approach each passing year.

Now busy mem'ry wakes at thy return,
Presenting scenes of agonizing woe;
Again the tear repress'd begins to flow—
Again the wreck of all my hopes I mourn.

But yet, I hail thy sweetly-soothing powers;
Thy faded beauties still have charms for me;
And still I wander 'midst thy leaf-strewn
bowers,
Well pleas'd with melancholy and with thee.

ALBION.

PARODY OF THE FOURTH SONNET OF MRS. C. SMITH.

"Queen of the Silver Bow," &c.

ADDRESSED TO A FISH-WOMAN.

QUEEN of the silver Thames, on thy squab
form,

And face empurpl'd, I delight to gaze;
And watch th' impetuous, unresisted storm—
The rising clamour of thy tongue betrays.
And while I look, thy fiercely-glancing eye
Sheds fearful bodings on my troubled breast;
And oft I think, if thou alone wast by,
In all thy terrors clad, I could not rest.
The Fishmen of the Thames perhaps delight,
Deep drench'd in beer, to fold thee in their
arms, [night,
And treat with gin, and pass the live-long
In glad forgetfulness of day's alarms.
Oh, fable goddess! may thy threat'ning mien
Ne'er light on me by Thames's crowded scene.

J. Z.

SONNET,

HAUGHMOND *, thy rocky steep of varied
Penfive, I love to climb; here, as I pass hue,
Thy wood-embower'd base, forth from the
fern,

Bounds o'er the rustling leaves the timid hare.
Now, onward, through the briar-entangled path,
Sooth'd by the warbling of the tuneful thrush,
I wind my way: humming o'er the broom—
The busy bee his honied store collects: [flower,
While in the sun-beam frisks the wanton gnat.
From yon full-foliag'd branch, the silken web
Of the dark spider hangs suspended, gemm'd
With dew translucent, glancing on the eye
In many-colour'd radiance—Let me rest;
While the cool breeze, thyme-scented, plays
around.

G.

TO A FRIEND.

A STRANGER and alone I pass'd those scenes
We pass'd so late together; and my heart
Felt something like *desertion*, as I look'd
Around me, and the pleasant voice of Friend
Was absent, and the cordial look was there
No more to smile on me. I thought on —

All he had been to me. And now, I go
Once more to mingle with a world impure—

With men who make a mock of holy things,
Mistaken, and of man's best hope think scorn.
The world does much to warp the heart of man,
And I may sometimes join its idiot laugh.

Of this I now complain not. Deal with me,
Omniscient Father, as thou judgest best,
And in thy season soften thou my heart.
I pray not for myself—I pray for Him
Whose soul is sore perplex'd. Shine thou on him,
Father of Lights, and in the difficult paths
Make plain his way before him: his own
thoughts

May he not think, his own ends not pursue;
So shall he best perform thy will on earth.
Greatest and Best, thy will be ever ours.

CHARLES LAMB

* Haughmond-hill is a romantic eminence
about three miles from Salop.

ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

SAY, mournful Muse! how o'er the weeping
world

Relentless Death hath spread his ebon arm,
With fatal dart, and banner wide unfurl'd,
He heeds nor wealth nor Venus' softer
charms.

Ah! he hath struck the maid in flow'r of youth
Whose matchless beauty gazing crowds
admir'd;

Whose form was mantled in the robe of Truth,
And, whose calm breast divinest virtue fir'd.

As the sweet rose-bud, shooting from its thorn,
Opens, when Summer casts her glowing heat;
Then by the chillness of some Autumn morn,
Drops from its stem beneath the gard'ner's
feet;

Alas! so fell the maid—with grief sincere,
Her weeping friends the virgin's fate bemoan;
The pleasing sad remembrance brings a tear,
And meek-ey'd Pity sighs for Virtue gone.

To her lov'd mem'ry let a stone be rais'd,
To tell the traveller where her relics lie;
And, while on earth her spotless name is
prais'd,

May angels bear her to the blissful sky.

OEt. 26, 1796.

N.

SONNET TO A FRIEND.

FRIEND of my earliest years and childish days,
My joys, my sorrows, thou with me hast
shar'd,

Companion dear, and we alike have far'd
(Poor pilgrims we) thro' life's unequal ways.

It were unwisely done, should we refuse
To cheer our path as featly as we may,

Our lonely path to cheer, as travellers use,
With merry song, quaint tale, or roundelay;

And we will sometimes talk past troubles o'er,
Of mercies shewn, and all our sickness heal'd,

And in his judgments God rememb'ring love;
And we will learn to praise God evermore,

For those glad tidings of great joy reveal'd,
By that sooth Messenger sent from above.

CHARLES LAMB.

SONNET.

WHEN twilight's sombrous tints o'erspread
the scene,

And Cynthia's silv'ry orb, in solemn state,
Rides in the blue expanse, I love to stray,
Where its rich foliage hangs the darksome beach
Over the dusky stream.—The eddy water
Plays round yon moss-grown stone, with trem-
bling light,

While its soft plaintive murmurs meet the ear,
In dying cadence.—From the mould'ring tower,
Whose shadow rests upon the broken wave,
Forth flits the leathern bat—Now while I list
To the soft tinkling of the distant bell,
My soul, attun'd to harmony and peace,
Learns to forget its cares.—'Tis the still hour
Of sweet serenity and tranquil joy.

G.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND PRINCIPAL WORKS OF THE LATE JOSEPH WRIGHT, ESQ. OF DERBY.

IT is with pleasure that we are able to present our readers with authentic memoirs of an artist, who was one of the founders of the British school of painting, and whose works hold a very distinguished rank in various departments of the art.

Mr. Joseph Wright was born at Derby, on the 3d. Sept. 1734, and was the son of a very respectable attorney there; —he received his education at the free grammar school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Almond. During his youth, he shewed a great fondness for all kinds of mechanical employments, spending most of his leisure hours in watching the operations of expert workmen, whose performances he frequently imitated. These occupations soon gave place to his affection for drawing, which shewed itself at a very early period; and, having discovered considerable adroitness in taking likenesses very often of persons whom he had only once seen, his father was induced to comply with his earnest wishes, by looking out for a situation in London where he might have better opportunities of improvement. Hudson was the most eminent portrait painter of that day, and, in 1751, young Wright was placed with him for the term of two years, after which time he returned to Derby, and painted several portraits in that neighbourhood with tolerable success: not being satisfied with his own productions, he returned to London in 1756, and remained fifteen months longer with his old master Hudson for want of a more able preceptor, as he often lamented that it was not in his power to obtain better instructions than Hudson could furnish. It must not, however, be forgotten, that Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mortimer were likewise pupils of the same master, which affords a striking proof of the great abilities of this triumvirate, who could arrive at such eminence in their profession, in spite of the obstacles, which, at that period, they had to combat with. After Mr. Wright's return from his second

abode with Hudson, he painted many portraits in a very superior style; and, soon after the year 1760, he produced a set of historical pictures, which may deservedly rank amongst the earliest valuable productions of the modern school. —Of these the Blacksmith's Forge, Air Pump, Gladiator, and several others which we shall particularize hereafter, are well known by Pether's metzotintos. In 1773, he was married, and indulged his wish of visiting Italy, where he remained fully two years studying the works of the first masters, and more especially the inimitable productions of Michael Angelo, in the Capella Sistina of the Vatican; of many parts of which he made faithful drawings, upon a larger scale than has generally been attempted, as he considered those subjects but ill adapted for pocket book sketches. These treasures of art, have hitherto remained, in a great degree, lost to the world, having scarcely been seen except by Mr. Wright's particular friends, to whom he shewed them, when his imagination was warmed with a description of the divine originals. In 1775, he returned to England, and resided two years at Bath, after which time his residence was entirely at Derby. Being frequently urged by his friends to fix in London, he had it often in contemplation to remove thither, but had never resolution to leave the place where his family had so long resided, and to which he was so much attached, that it daily became more difficult for him to resolve upon a removal, particularly as he dedicated the whole of his time to the study of his profession, so that, for many years past, (with the exception of a few particular friends) he scarcely wished for any society beyond that of his own family. In 1793, he visited the lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, where he was so much pleased with the extraordinary effects he witnessed, that notwithstanding his health was then much impaired, he made studies from which he has produced a few pictures still finer than any he had before painted, not contenting himself with giving mere portraits of the scenery, but imitating, with great success, those brilliant

liant effects of light and shade which characterize our variable atmosphere.* His health continued to decline, until at length, on the 29th of August, 1797, he paid the great debt of nature, which was to him a happy release from a tedious and painful illness. In his person he was rather above the middle size, and, when young, was esteemed a very handsome man; his company was then much courted on account of his pleasing vivacity and convivial habits; his eyes were prominent and very expressive; in his manners he was mild, unassuming, modest to an extreme, generous and full of sensibility, with the perfect carriage of a gentleman; honourable and punctual in all his transactions, he entertained the most utter contempt for every thing like meanness or illiberality; and his good heart felt but too poignantly for the misconduct of others.—It may truly be observed of him that he stedfastly acted on the principle of always continuing to learn; from conversation, from examining pictures, and, above all, from the study of nature, he was constantly endeavouring to advance in the knowledge of his art; and to this habit, as wise as it was modest, of considering himself through life as a learner, no small share of his excellence may be ascribed. This disposition was naturally attended with a candid readiness to adopt, from the practice of other artists, new modes of proceeding, when they appeared to him rational, and to make trial in studies on a small scale, of such as seemed in any tolerable degree promising. To the judgment of his friends, who had directed any share of attention to landscape, or other branches of his art, he was always ready to give, at the very least, the weight which it deserved; and was solicitous to draw forth their objections and doubts, in order to profit by them. He well knew how defective and poor the highest efforts of art are, when compared with the grandeur and beauty of nature, and shewed at once his modesty and judgment, by expressing this sentiment in the strongest language. Landscape painters sometimes learn from ad-

miring pictures, as imitations of nature, to admire nature merely as the imitation of a picture, and proportion their approbation of any particular scene, to the resemblance which they fancy they discover between it and the works of some favourite master; but from this professional prejudice, Mr. Wright was entirely free, considering nature as the best of models. Simplicity and truth were the objects of his researches, and it is much to be lamented that he could not be prevailed upon to commit his observations to writing, to which he was frequently urged by his friends, who knew the rock upon which his theory of the art was established, where nothing occurs to alarm sober judgment, nor to require voluminous explanations, which serve only to bewilder the understanding. He daily followed that excellent advice of du Fresnoy, which we lament is, in general, but too much disregarded. We shall conclude our account of Mr. Wright in his private capacity as a man, with observing that he repeatedly evinced much liberality, by giving valuable pictures to individuals among his private friends, or to persons to whom he thought himself obliged. In various instances these gifts were *manifestly* disinterested; and they were always conferred in a very pleasing manner which declined rather than sought the expression of gratitude.

Amongst the principal of his early historical pictures may be reckoned the Air Pump, Orrery, Academy, Hermit, Chemist, Blacksmith's Forge, and others, which were painted prior to his visiting Italy; and, as the subjects were interesting, they attracted, in a considerable degree, the public attention, and served to establish his reputation as an artist many years before the foundation of the Royal Academy. Immediately upon his return from Italy he exhibited some pictures of Mount Vesuvius, under different effects, attending a memorable eruption which happened during his residence at Naples; and having likewise seen a magnificent display of fireworks from the castle of St. Angelo on the election of the present pope, he produced a surprising picture of that extraordinary spectacle—these works going far beyond what had hitherto been produced, procured him the highest reputation in fire-light subjects, in the painting of which he contrived an apparatus purposely for illuminating the objects with artificial lights, whereby he was enabled to imitate the real tints of nature more accurately, than, perhaps

* A critic, whose eccentricity of thought is more admirable than his candour, has satyriized some of Mr. Wright's water, as giving the idea of vermicelli, on account of some brilliant accidental lights; but, as that gentleman has never seen any of Mr. W's. best landscapes, he cannot (even with the inspiration which his muse may furnish) be acquainted with merits which he could not but admire, if they were submitted to his more sober judgment.

any other painter in that line had hitherto done. In moonlight likewise his pictures are allowed to hold the highest rank, and it cannot be deemed an exaggeration to assert, that they remain unrivalled; neither is it likely they will be exceeded, until some superior artist, possessing a more refined taste and correct judgment, will, like him, pass his evenings in studying the curious and delicate hues of objects under the various circumstances attendant upon scenes of this nature, which have, by many painters, been considered as composed merely of black and white, without attention to the numberless beautiful tints unnoticed by superficial observers, but which constitute a principal excellence in Mr. Wright's works. His judicious combination of fire and moon light has particularly attracted the admiration of connoisseurs; but this excellence was the result of that accuracy of discrimination, which was Mr. Wright's great characteristic, and which led him to treat every circumstance with precision, contending that no part of a picture ought to be left imperfect, neither should a tint be introduced that was incongruous with the general harmony.

If the portraits, which he painted, fall short of the grandeur and brilliance of Sir Joshua's best works, they may justly lay claim to the merit of truth and correctness, and of giving, what he always aimed to arrest, the true character of nature. Had he resided in London there can be little doubt he would have shone in a very conspicuous point of view in this more profitable occupation; but, happily for the admirers of the higher branches of the art, he devoted his attention to other objects, and his portraits are mostly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of Derby; this remark may likewise, in a great degree, extend to the generality of his works, as but few of his late pictures have been publicly exhibited, owing to their being frequently disposed of even before finished, and to a repugnance which he felt at sending his works to an exhibition, where he had too much cause to complain of their being very improperly placed, and sometimes even upon the ground, that, if possible, they might escape the public eye*. This nar-

row jealousy, added to the circumstance of his being rejected as an R. A. at the time Mr. Garvey was a successful candidate, did not tend to increase his opinion of the liberality of his brethren in the profession. The academy, however, being afterwards aware of the impropriety of thus insulting a man of his abilities, deputed their secretary, Newton, to Derby, to solicit his acceptance of a diploma, which he indignantly rejected, knowing how little the institution could serve him, and feeling, perhaps, a satisfaction that his friend Mortimer and himself were both deemed equally *unqualified* to enjoy the honors attached to that royal establishment*. He was at an early period appointed a member of the society of artists, to whose exhibitions he contributed for many years.

The historical pictures which he painted since his return from Italy, have proved how equal he was to compositions of that nature, and that, as a colourist, he may rank with the greatest masters. The carnations in that admirable picture of the Dead Soldier, have scarcely been exceeded in the Venetian school; and the anatomical correctness in the drawing of the figures, evinces how successfully he had studied that fundamental branch of the profession. Two pictures of Hero and Leander, one being a calm and the other a stormy night;—the student in Virgil's Tomb;—Indian Widow and Lady in Coins, rank amongst his greater works; and, in several studies of children, some playing with bladders, and others with lighted charcoal, he had opportunities of indulging his powers of producing extraordinary effects. A fine cavern by moon light, in which he has introduced a large figure of Julia lamenting her banishment, in the possession of D. Daulby, Esq. has, by many connoisseurs, been considered as one of his best performances, and particularly by those who admire the gusto of Michael Angelo which is eminently displayed in that figure.

His style of landscape painting is more varied, and consists of a greater diversity of subjects than that of any other artist whose works we are acquainted

* As a proof of the truth of this remark, the last pictures he exhibited were placed *upon the ground*, in consequence of which they were so much injured by the feet of the company as to render it necessary to have the frames repaired and regilded.

* It being a notorious fact, that Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilson, Barrett, Gainsborough, Mortimer, and Wright, with most respectable artists still living, arrived at their eminence without owing any obligations to the Royal Academy, it is a fair question to inquire how far the arts have advanced in consequence of that institution? with.

with. Sometimes he excites the sublimest ideas by his wonderful representations of stupendous caverns, under the various effects of day, fire, or moon light; at other times we are soothed with the calm and still scenery of Italy, in which he introduces the clear and brilliant skies peculiar to that climate; he again, in his last pictures, exhibits the most playful execution, and charming effects, which constitute the principal beauty of our own mountain scenery in Westmoreland and Cumberland. Upon these subjects his pencil was last employed, and, as a proof that his unremitting application was productive of farther advances towards perfection, his last work (not entirely finished) being a view of the Head of Ulfswater Lake, from Lyulph's Tower, may justly be considered as the finest of all his landscapes, and a work which alone would place his reputation along with that of the most eminent masters.

His principal fire lights are a large Vesuvius, sold to the Empress of Russia for 300 guineas; a girandole, its companion, in the same collection; the destruction of the floating batteries off Gibraltar, in the possession of J. Milnes, Esq. of Wakefield, and other subjects enumerated in the following list, for many of which he received considerable prices; and as the names of the purchasers are frequently mentioned, it will be gratifying to all real amateurs to be informed where his admirable works have been dispersed.

In addition to the character which he merits for the executive part of his art, it is pleasing to record, that in his works the attention is ever directed to the cause of virtue; that his early historical pictures consist of subjects either of rational or moral improvement, and he has succeeded admirably in arresting the gentler feelings of humanity; for what eye or heart ever remained unmoved at the sight of Maria, Sterne's Captive, or the Dead Soldier. In his works "not one immoral, one corrupted thought," occurs to wound the eye of delicacy, or induce a wish that so exquisite a pencil had not found employment on more worthy subjects. His pictures may be considered as the reflexion of his own delicate mind, and will be ranked by posterity as treasures worthy the imitation of succeeding generations.

A List of the principal of Mr. WRIGHT'S Historical Pictures and Landscapes, arranged nearly in the Order in which they were painted, with the Names (in many Instances) of the Persons for whom they were painted.

Historical Pictures from 1760 to 1770.

The Orrery Lord Ferrars
Boys with a Bladder, and its Companion Lord Exeter

The Air Pump
The Gladiator Dr. Bates
The Academy Lord Melbourne
A small Blacksmith's Shop E. Parker, Esq.
Old Woman knitting; her Husband smoking Ditto

Its Companion; a Girl at her Toilet Ditto
The Chemist discovering Phosphorus
Blacksmith's Shop Mr. Alexander
Young Nobleman in his Ancestor's Tomb J. Milnes, Esq.

Four candle-light Subjects Col. Pole
Iron Forge Lord Palmerstone
A captive King
Iron Forge viewed from without Empress of Russia
Belshazzar's Feast, with Hand-writing on the Wall.

The following were painted subsequent to the year 1776.

A Grotto in the Gulph of Salerno, with the figure of Julia J. Cockshutt, Esq.
Its Companion, a Grotto with Banditti Ditto
The Old Man lamenting the Death of his Ass, from Sterne

A full length of Maria, from Sterne

A Girl with Doves

Galea

A Girl reading a Letter by Candle-light

A Boy with a Candle

A Ditto blowing a Bladder

Sterne's Captive

The Mintrell J. Milnes, Esq.

Picture of an Earth Stopper

A large Picture of Hero and Leander

Hero and Leander; Storm Scene

Its Companion; Calm Evening

Hon. T. Fitzmaurice

Margaret and William

Indian Chief's Window watching the Arms of her deceased Husband

The same Idea differently treated Mr. M'Niven

A Moon-light Scene, with the Lady in Comus

J. Wedgwood, Esq.

The Corinthian Maid

Penelope unravelling the Web; Moon-light

J. Wedgwood, Esq.

A large Cavern, the Moon Rising, and Figure of

Julia

D. Daulby, Esq.

Prosper

Prospero shewing a visionary Spectacle to Ferdinand and Miranda

Boy and Girl with a Bladder W. Hardman, Esq.
A Girl blowing a Charcoal Stick

D. Daulby, Esq.

Two Girls with a Charcoal Stick

Boy and Girl with a Bladder, different from to Mr. Hardman's

Romeo and Juliet: large Picture

Storm in the Winter's Tale, with the figure of Antagonus J. Boydell

Ditto differently treated H. Philips, Esq.

A Boy blowing a Bladder

A Girl looking through a Bladder

The dead Soldier, from Langhorne's Country Justice J. L. Philips, Esq.

The Old Man and Death, from Æsop's Fables Lufignan in Prison

The Spinster, with Colin singing; nearly finished.

LANDSCAPES.

Two Views of Matlock

Two Grotto's in the Gulph of Salerno

Hodges, Esq.

Cromford Bridge, and its Companion; Arkwright's Works D. P. Coke, Esq.

A large Vefuvius

Virgil's Tomb J. Cockshutt, Esq.

Matlock High Tor by Moonlight

Sir B. Boothby

Its Companion

Ditto

Parts of the Colosseum; Sun-shine

Its Companion; Moon-light

Grotto in the Gulph of Salernum, Moon-light; its Companion, Sun-set W. Hardman, Esq.

Caernarvon Castle; Night

A large Grotto in the Gulph of Salernum

D. Daulby, Esq.

Lake of Nemi; Sun-set, and its Companion; Moon-light H. Bateman, Esq.

Lake of Nemi, and its Companion; Dr. Berridge

A small Picture of the Girandolo at Rome

D. Daulby, Esq.

A large Picture of Mount Vefuvius

Empress of Russia

Two Views of Matlock

Mr. Emes

A large Picture of the Girandolo, as Companion to the Vefuvius Empress of Russia

Neptune's Grotto

J. Milnes, Esq.

Sun-set of the Lake of Nemi, and Companion Moon-light R. Holden, Esq.

Virgil's Tomb by Moon-light

Mr. Tate

Cascade of Terni

Ditto

A large Picture of Virgil's Tomb

A Ditto of the Cascade of Terni

A Land Storm and its Companion; Moon-light

Neptune's Grotto, with the Sybils' Temple

Mr. Tate

A Moon-light, with an Eruption of Vefuvius, from the Shore of Posilippo J. Bacon, Esq.

N.B. This favourite subject was so much admired as to have been ordered many times—None of the copies are exactly similar, but vary considerably in the effect and composition

Sun-set in the Bay of Salerno

Mr. Holland

A Sun-set from Cozens

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Two Pictures of Views in the Island of Caprea

A large Picture of the Destruction of the floating Batteries at Gibraltar J. Milnes, Esq.

A Wood Scene of Moon-light Mr. Thompson

A Sun-set, a bold Sea Shore Sir B. Boothby

Two Ovals of Dove Dale Ditto

A Close Scene, Morning, from Cozens Ditto

Dove Dale, Morning and Moon-light

Ed. Mundy, Esq.

An Oval of Dove Dale Mr. Parsons

View of Vefuvius E. Wilmot, Esq.

A close Scene Sir R. Wilmot

A Sea Shore; Moon-light Mr. Harvey

A Moon-light without the Moon appearing

Sir B. Boothby

A View in Dove Dale, and its Companion the Convent of Cosimato Rev. T. Gilborne

View of the Ponte Mola Sir B. Boothby

Virgil's Tomb; Sun breaking through a Cloud

A View of Burrowdale; Sun-set

Neptune's Grotto near Tivoli J. L. Philips, Esq.

Sepulchral Monument at old Capua; Moon-light

Lake of Albano, with Monte Jove, seen through an Aqueduct

Mr. W. Tate

Convent of St. Cosimato

Mæneas Villa

Cicero's Villa

J. Milnes, Esq.

A Cottage on Fire

Mr. Cutler

Inside of a Stable near Tivoli J. Henderson, Esq.

A Prison Scene S. B. Boothby

A View in Italy Hon. Baron Thompson

A Cottage on Fire W. Hardman, Esq.

A View of the Alps in the Dutchy of Milan

P. Birch, Esq.

A View of Warwick Castle; Moon-light

Mr. Cutler

A View at Cromford

An internal View of a Prison

A View of Vefuvius Rev. T. Gilborne

Cicero's Villa in the Bay of Naples Mr. Smith

The same Subject large; Sun-setting after a Shower E. Mundy, Esq.

Cromford Bridge, by Moon-light

Rev. T. Gilborne

Part of the Ruins of the Colosseum; Sun-shine. Vefuvius from the Shore of Posilippo

Mr. Macklin

Large Moon-light on the Coast of Tuscany

J. Milnes, Esq.

A Sea Shore through an Arch in a Rock

J. L. Philips, Esq.

Lake of Geneva; Moon-light Col Greville

A View at the Boat-house near Matlock

Mr. Deaby

A View in Wales; Land Storm

T. M. Tate, Esq.

Lake of Albano; Sun-set J. Milne, Esq.

Cascade of Terni

A Bridge seen through a Cavern on the Coast of Soreto J. L. Philips

A View in the Dutchy of Milan; Noon.

J. Milnes, Esq.

The Companion; Morning Ditto

A Cottage Scene in Newwood Forest

View on the Lake of Como; warm Sun-set

Q9

A View

- A View at Dunkeld in Scotland ; Moon-light
James Tate, Esq.
Lakes of Albano and Nemi (sketches) Mr. McNiven
Lake of Albano ; Sun-set J. L. Phillips, Esq.
A Light House on Fire in the Mediterranean Ditto
A Cottage on Fire Mr. Court, Bristol
Ditto different Miss Linwood of Leicester
A Small Sorm (sketch) Mr. N. Phillips
A warm View of Dunkeld T. Wakefield, Esq.
A Rocky Scene with a Waterfall
A Picture of a Fire seen through a Wood Rev. H. Shuttleworth
A View of the City of Florence ; Sun-rising Mr. Phillips of Nottingham
Cottage on Fire, seen through a Group of Trees Mr. Holland
A Ferry on the River Tay in Scotland
Village on Fire T. M. Tate
Borrowdale in Cumberland Mrs. Hayley
Convent of St. Cosmato Mr. Cunningham
Cottage on Fire Mr. N. Phillips
Ditto W. Hardman, Esq.
Lake of Ulleswater ; Sun-set T. M. Tate, Esq.
Head of Winandemere Lake
- A large Picture of Ulleswater, from Lyulph's Tower ; the Cascade at Rydal, Sr. M. le Fleming J. L. Phillips, Esq.
The Lava from Mount Veluvius setting fire to the Vineyards Ditto
A Bridge with the effect of a Rainbow N. Phillips, Esq.
A Ditto somewhat different, nearly finished
Kewick Lake with Skiddaw
A View upon Ulleswater ; Morning
Ditto upon Kewick Lake ; Sun-set T. Norris, Esq.
Ditto upon Ulleswater ; Morning Effect Do.
A Cottage on Fire Ditto
A View by the Sea Side ; Sun-rising T. M. Tate, Esq.
View of the Outlet of Wyburn Lake Ditto

The above constitute a considerable part of his works, but by no means the whole, as the list is confessedly imperfect, and the transcriber has omitted many where the subjects appeared to be repeated ; small pictures are in general likewise omitted.

THE NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Months of September and October.

Patentees are requested to favour the Editor with Copies of their Specifications, or with a concise Account of their Inventions, as early as convenient after the Time of Enrolment.

LORD DUNDONALD'S METHOD OF MAKING CERUSE, OR WHITE LEAD.

ON the 18th of August, letters patent were granted to the Right Hon. ARCHIBALD LORD DUNDONALD, for a method of making Ceruse, or White Lead.

Numerous are the modes employed in the preparation of lead for the ordinary ceruse ; and in proportion to the improvement of the colour, and the manner in which it is effected, approaches to moderation of price, the more valuable will the discovery be to the patentee, and ultimately to the public. White lead was formerly obtained by means of the fuming of vinegar, on common lead, placed for a certain time in earthen pots. Lord Dundonald has, however, discovered a more expeditious and facile method, which becomes the more useful, as the substance with which it is effected, has been hitherto rejected by the chemical world as a *caput mortuum*.

His lordship directs common lead to be reduced to a calx—but not too fine—and

to have a proportion of five-sixth parts thereof, "intimately mixed with muriat, or solution of pot-ash. In this state, he directs it to be frequently stirred, in order to have the new surfaces of the mixture exposed to the carbonic acid of atmospheric air ; as his lordship observes, that the effect of the carbonic acid on the alkali existing in the present state of the mixture, is essentially necessary, in order to effect the intended purpose. In this state, it is to be frequently sprinkled with water, and after the calx has been long enough immersed with the muriat, to be sufficiently operated upon, the muriat, is to be levigated by common water from the calx, and to be concentrated by evaporation, in order to be made use of at a future period with other calx. The patentee directs the calx to be afterwards ground, levigated, and dried for use.

The success which has attended the former patents of this intelligent nobleman leads us to conclude, that the present one is entitled to the attention of the public.

MR. DIX'S WINNOWER-MACHINE.

A short time since, letters patent were granted to Mr. W. S. DIX, of Exeter, Devon, for a machine for clearing grain from the straw, instead of threshing.

This winnowing machine consists of an upright square frame, provided with a hopper to receive the corn, *in ear*; and it is to be cleared from chaff, by means of the friction of a large circular rubber. The machine receives its action from a pair of ribbed rollers, which are connected with a strap or band to the main axle, and the axle itself is revolved by means of an ordinary hand-wheel.

The advantages to the agriculturalists which are likely to result from this invention, we shall present to our readers in the words of the patentee:

1st. "By preventing any of the grain from being shed.

2d. "By enabling the farmer to carry ten times more grain in the ears in sacks, without the straw, in one waggon, at one load, than can possibly be carried with all the straw.

3d. "By carrying as much corn in one day, as is now carried in ten days; by which the farmer will save nine days labour of men and horses, and as many days chances of bad weather, which very often interrupts the harvest, increases the expence of getting it in, and injures the corn.

4th. "The corn being in the ears without the straw, and the ears being rough, will lay light, and not so close together, but will admit the air to pass freely through them, as through so many faws, which must effectually prevent the corn from sweating and shrinking, as it now too often does in the straw, and not being stacked, we shall have no more *mow-burnt corn*; the corn is to be shot from the sacks into the barns or granaries, and not left in them.

5th. "By keeping the corn in the ears in less room, the farmers will be the better enabled to guard it from being devoured and spoiled by rats, mice, and other vermin, which it now is to a most incredible amount, even beyond all possible calculation.

6th. "By preserving the reed unhurt, it is rendered of much more value for thatching, collar-making, Dunstable manufactories, &c.

7th. "Preserving all the natural chaff, instead of cutting the prime straw or reed for horses and cows.

8th. "By clearing every grain from the ears, which, as I have observed before, I believe no farmer has ever yet been so fortunate as to have been able to do, which he now may, by using the machine I now recommend; and, by adopting all the methods I herein propose, he will find an increase of produce very far exceeding his most sanguine expectations."

MR. CHAPMAN'S ROPE-MACHINE.

On the 13th of September, letters patent were granted to Mr. W. CHAPMAN, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for an apparatus for laying, twisting, and making of ropes and cordage, of any number of yarns or strands, tarred or untarred, from a cable to a thread.

To do justice to a description of the apparatus itself, would require numerous drawings—but it will be sufficient to point out *its principle*. This consists in a method of twisting ropes by small spindles, well supplied with ordinary twist, and in proportion as the strands and twists increase in circumference by conjunction, other wheels in like manner, again give them the necessary action, until all the strands are wove into small ropes, and thence into larger, till the cable is at length produced; and the same power which works the twist contrarywise also acts upon numerous well-contrived reels, which receive the small rope as it is twisted, and retains until it is again wove off as a twist of a larger rope.

The entire method, when contrasted with the manner of making cables in rope-walks, is exceedingly compact, and when it receives action from the ordinary powers of steam, horses, &c. all the spindles may be supplied by the workmen at one time, with tarred or untarred twist, so that each rope is seen to make part of the cable, without going through many gradations of perfection, and a long and tedious process of preparation.

The utility of this invention is such, that if applied with any determinate number of twists, in a given length, either of the rope, or the strand, it will also be strictly uniform throughout the whole extent, which cannot be effected in the mode of making by hand. This method of making cordage, likewise possesses the peculiar advantage, that it gives to every yarn its full stress. By the old method, the yarns are all of the same original length, although they form diminishing spirals within each other; and consequently are gathered up in the middle, when the strand consists of a considerable number of yarns. It is from the latter defect, that there is now obtained, from the middle of the strands of large ropes, *condemned from their outside yarns breaking*, a large portion of good yarns that have borne no stress, from which are made what is called *twice-laid rope*. It results, therefore, that cables,

and standing rigging, of much less size than those used at present, will answer the same purpose, and consequently be a great saving to the public.

MR. STANFIELD'S IMPROVEMENT IN ROVING AND SPINNING.

On the 13th of September, letters patent were granted to Mr. SAMUEL STANFIELD, of Staley-Bridge, Lancashire, clock-maker, for an improvement in roving and spinning cotton, flax, hemp, silk, mohair, thread, &c.

This improvement of Mr. STANFIELD, in spinning cotton, &c. though small, is of much importance. One of the imperfections much complained of in spinning cotton is, that the bobbins are subject to rove, some faster than others, which occasions the line to strain, and much inconvenience and loss of time are thereby sustained. By the introduction of a pulley, affixed on a tube of brass, which is placed upon the spindle, and turned by a cylinder, with washers of a conic form, all working loosely together, and bearing on the trever, the obstacle is surmounted. This is the fourth patent method for the same purpose which has been invented within a few months.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE REPRESENTING THE CHINESE COMPASS AND THE IRRIGATING PUMP.

Extracted from the VOYAGE TO CHINA, of LORD MACARTNEY, and copied into this Work, by Permission of SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.

[THE CHINESE COMPASS.]

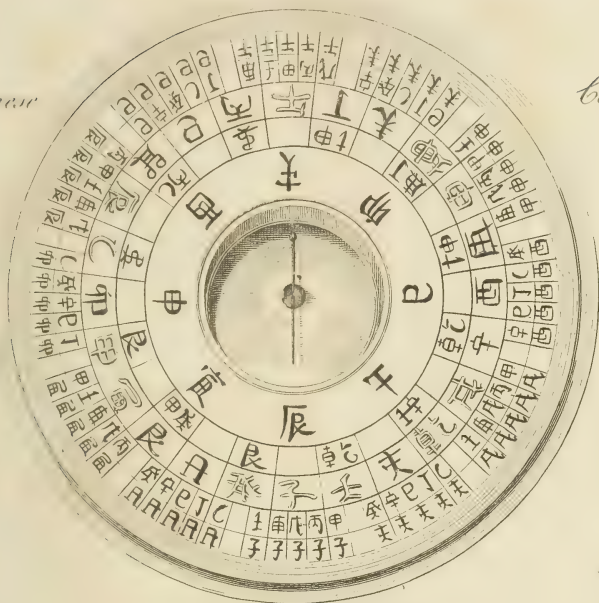
THE compass is, among the Chinese, in universal use. With them the magnetic needle is seldom made to exceed an inch in length, and is less than a line in thickness. It is poised with great nicety, and is remarkably sensible; by which is meant, that it appears to move at the least change of position, towards the east or west of the box in which it is suspended; though, in fact, the nature of the magnet, and the perfection of the machine containing it, consist in the needle's privation of all motion, or its continuing to point always steadily towards the same portion of the heavens, however rapidly may be whirled the compass-box, or other objects surrounding it. This steadiness, in the Chinese compass, is accomplished by a particular contrivance, as observed by Mr. Barrow. "A piece of

thin copper is strapped round the centre of the needle. This copper is riveted by its edges to the upper part of a small hemispherical cup, of the same metal, turned downwards. The cup so inverted, serves as a socket to receive a steel pivot rising from a cavity made into a round piece of light wood, or cork, which thus forms the compass-box. The surfaces of the socket and pivot, intended to meet each other, are perfectly polished, to avoid, as much as possible, all friction. The cup has a proportionably broad margin, which, beside adding to its weight, tends from its horizontal position to keep the centre of gravity, in all situations of the compass, nearly in coincidence with the centre of suspension. The cavity, in which the needle is thus suspended, is in form circular, and is little more than sufficient to receive the needle, cup, and pivot. Over this cavity is placed a thin piece of transparent tale, which prevents the needle from being affected by any motion of the external air; but permits the apparent motion of the former to be easily observed. The small and short needle of the Chinese has a material advantage over those of the usual size in Europe, with regard to the inclination or dip towards the horizon; which, in the latter, requires that one extremity of the needle should be made so much heavier than the other, as will counteract the magnetic attraction. This being different in different parts of the world, the needle can only be accurately true at the place for which it had been constructed. But in short and light needles, suspended after the Chinese manner, the weight below the point of suspension is more than sufficient to overcome the magnetic power of the dip or inclination, in all situations of the globe; and therefore such needles will never deviate from their horizontal position."

Upon the upper surface of the box are drawn several concentric lines or circles, according to the various sizes of the compass-box. This is seldom less than four inches in diameter. The circles are distinguished by different Chinese characters. Eight are marked on the first or innermost circle; four of which denote the cardinal points of east, west, north, and south, and four the bisecting intermediate points. The same eight characters also signify eight equal divisions of the natural day, or space during which the earth revolves upon its own axis in pursuing

The Chinese

Compass



Chinese Irrigating Machine

ing its course round the sun, every such division being of three hours. The characters denoting those divisions are so placed as to point out nearly the position of the sun at those different portions of the day, beginning at sunrise, of which the character means also the eastern portion of the heavens. With this first circle of eight divisions agrees the first compass, which is said to have appeared in Europe in the beginning of the fourteenth century; and which, by subsequent subdivisions, was improved into thirty-two points, as seamen became more expert and accurate in observation.

In another circle of the Chinese compasses are twenty-four divisions, in each of which a character is inserted, which marks at the same time, a twenty-fourth portion of the heavens, and a twenty-fourth part of the natural day. According to this division, each point, or twenty-fourth portion of the compass, comprehends an integral number of fifteen degrees out of three hundred and sixty, into which all circles of the celestial sphere have been agreed to be divided, probably since that early period when the number of days, in which the sun performed his apparent course, was supposed to be three hundred and sixty.

The remaining circles round the Chinese compass contain the characters of the cycle of sixty years, by which this nation regulates its chronology, and other characters expressive of their philosophical and mythological doctrines, to which they are so attached as to render this instrument as familiar to the people ashore, as it is at sea.

The nature and the cause of the qualities of the magnet have, at all times, been subjects of contemplation among the Chinese. Their theory, in this instance, as in many others, is the reverse of that of European philosophers. It is obvious that while the magnetic needle, suspended by its centre, points at one extremity to the north, it necessarily looks, at the other, to the south; but each retains its own polarity; and if turned round by force, will resume, when left at liberty, its original station opposite its respective pole. Thus the power, which principally attracts the needle, may be supposed to reside toward either or both portions of the earth. In Europe it has been thought that the needle has its chief tendency to the north pole; but in China the south alone is considered as containing the attractive power. The Chinese name of the compass is *ting-nan-ting*, or

needle pointing to the south; and a distinguished mark is fixed on the magnet's southern pole, as in European compasses upon the northern one.

The Emperor Caung-shee was well aware, however, that the needle does not always point directly, either to the south or north; and that this declination is not the same in all countries, nor invariable in the same place; but the scope of Chinese navigation is too limited to have afforded experience or observation for forming any system of laws supposed to govern the variation of the needle. Their knowledge of the general polarity of the magnet answers every purpose, in practice, to that nation; and their researches upon most subjects seem to have been directed chiefly, and to be too often circumscribed, by the immediate prospect of utility resulting from the continuance of every particular pursuit.

[THE IRRIGATING PUMP.]

THE Chinese pump consists of a hollow wooden trunk, divided in the inside along the middle by a board into two compartments. Flat and square pieces of wood, corresponding exactly to the dimensions of the cavity of the trunk, are fixed to a chain which turns over a roller or small wheel placed at each extremity of the trunk. The square pieces of wood fixed to the chain move with it round the rollers, and lift up a volume of water equal to the dimensions of the hollow trunk, and are therefore called the lifters. The power used in working this machine is applicable in three different ways. If the machine be intended to lift a great quantity of water, several sets of large wooden arms are made to project from various parts of the lengthened axis of the rollers, over which the chain and lifters turn. Those arms are shaped like the letter T, and made round and smooth for the foot to rest upon. The axis turns upon two upright pieces of wood, kept steady by a pole stretched across them. The machine being fixed, men, treading upon the projecting arms of the axis, and supporting themselves upon the beam across the uprights, communicate a rotatory motion to the chain, the lifters attached to which draw up a constant and copious stream of water. The chain pump is applied to the purpose of draining grounds, transferring water from one pond or cistern to another, or raising it to small heights out of rivers or canals.

Another method of working this machine is by yoking a buffalo or other

animal to a large horizontal wheel, connected by cogs with the axis of the rollers, over which the lifters turn. This mode was observed by the present travellers only at Chu-fan.

A small machine of this kind is worked merely by the hand, with the assistance of a trundle and simple crank, such as are applied to a common grindstone, and fixed

to one end of the axis of the chain pump. This last method is general throughout the empire. Every labourer is in possession of such a portable machine; an implement to him not less useful than a spade to an European peasant. The making of those machines gives employment to a great number of artificers.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article are earnestly solicited from all our Friends.*

MR. T. TAYLOR, of Walworth, the indefatigable and learned translator of Plato, and other Greek writers, has it in contemplation, if due encouragement be afforded, to commit to the press, a complete Translation of the whole Works of Plato, with Explanatory Notes, and Introductions. Of PLATO's Works, consisting of Thirty-six Dialogues, and Twelve Epistles, no more than Thirteen Dialogues by Mr. Sydenham, and from the French of Dacier, have yet appeared in the English language. The whole of Mr. TAYLOR's work is expected to extend to about Ten Volumes in octavo. The subscription will be five guineas, to be paid at the pleasure of the subscriber.

MR. NITSCH, who has so industriously exerted himself in endeavouring to introduce the Philosophical System of Professor Kant into England, is preparing for early publication, "An Analysis of the Perceptive and Reasoning Faculties of the Human Mind, according to the Principles of Professor Kant, of Konigsberg." It may be expected, that the labours of Mr. NITSCH will be justly appreciated and rewarded by the Friends of Free Enquiry in England.

The important Proceedings at large of the *National Institute* of France, which unite a body of various Learning, scarcely equalled in the History of Letters, are in a state of forwardness for publication, in the English language. If the Translator meet with the encouragement which the value of the work leads him to expect, he proposes to publish each volume of the Transactions as soon as possible after its appearance at Paris.

MR. HUTCHINSON, of Southwell, is preparing for the press, a work of Medical Biography, comprehending a

ings of the most eminent Characters in every branch of Medical Science, from the earliest accounts of time to the present period.

Dr. STANGER is preparing for the press an account of the late proceedings of the Licentiates, to establish their right of admission into the College of Physicians.

The Wrongs of Woman, and other posthumous works of the late lamented Mrs. GODWIN, are in the press, and will be published in the course of the month.

The Rev. Mr. TOOKE, whose long residence in an official situation at Peterburgh has so well qualified him for the undertaking, is preparing a Life of the Empress of Russia, which will make its appearance in the course of the winter, in two volumes octavo.

There are in the press, and will speedily be published, in two volumes octavo, "*Literary Memoirs of Living Authors of Great-Britain*," arranged according to an alphabetical catalogue of their Names, and including a list of their works, with occasional opinions upon their literary character.

A poetical translation of the EDDA of SÆMUND, is preparing by a gentleman of Bristol. That of SNORRO STURLESTON has been long known in this country, but it is only in the earlier EDDA that we discover all the wild sublimity of the Runic religion.

Mr. R. BEATSON has announced a Practical Treatise on Rural Improvements; illustrated by about 120 Copperplates of Elevations and Plans, &c. &c. —The whole being interspersed with Remarks made during the several extensive Tours through different parts of Great-Britain.—This work is to be com-
piled

prised in two volumes quarto; the price to subscribers, advancing the whole, 5l. —to subscribers, advancing one-half (the other to be paid on the delivery of the work) 5l. 10s.

In the list of Medical Lecturers, inserted in our Magazine for September, we omitted, for want of information, those of Mr. A. CARLISLE, of Soho-Square. We now learn, that for several winters past, that gentleman has delivered a Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, intended for those persons who do not study medicine regularly, but who wish for some acquaintance with the structure of the human body, as an interesting branch of philosophy.

Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH, Surgeons in Bristol, propose to deliver in that city, in the course of the winter, a series of twenty-four lectures on Anatomy and the Preservation of Health. The design is brought forward under the auspices and recommendation of Dr. BEDDOES, who has, very laudably, promised his own personal assistance. The leading object is to furnish individuals with so much knowledge of themselves as shall enable them to guard against habitual sickness, and a variety of serious disorders; to exhibit the structure of the human body; to explain the functions of the parts; to illustrate, by specimens, the principal deviations of those parts, from their healthy conformation, and to intersperse such reflections as may be useful in physical education, and in the whole conduct of life. The great utility of such a popular course of medical information, is so strikingly obvious that this excellent plan will doubtless be adopted by the faculty in all large towns and cities.

At the earnest desire of many artists of Edinburgh, a society has recently been formed in that city, the object of which is National Improvement in the FINE ARTS. It is thought by its founders that such a society may, in due time, conduce to render Scotland no less distinguished for works of genius than for its acknowledged progress in science. Mr. NASMYTH has been appointed the first president, and Mr. A. CAMPBELL, the secretary.

Since the translation of the Old and New Testament into the Scottish dialect of the CELTIC Languages, was ably and zealously recommended in the well known letter by the late Dr. JOHNSON to Mr. Drummond; the policy of civilizing and presbyterianizing the inha-

bitants of the Scottish Highlands and Isles, by the gradual extermination in their ancient language, has been, in a great measure, laid aside. The Psalms of David, Baxter's Call to unconverted Sinners, and some other suitable manuals of piety, have been, for *their* use, translated into the Gaelic tongue. Schools have been instituted for the purpose of teaching children to read and write Gaelic, no less than English.

In the recent establishment of an academy at Inverness, a Gaelic teacher, with handsome appointments, has been very carefully added to the number of the other preceptors. And, in consistency with their general respect for the Gaelic language and literature, a translation of all the books of the Holy Scripture, undertaken many years since under the patronage of the Scottish Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, has been lately prosecuted with a diligence which promises speedily to complete it.

Dr. STUART of Luss, distinguished for his unrivalled skill in the indigenous botany of Scotland; and the learned and ingenious Dr. SMITH, of Campbellton, respected by the public, as the collector and translator of various remains of ancient Gaelic poetry, which had escaped the researches of Mr. MACPHERSON; are the gentlemen to whose erudition and diligence this translation of the Gaelic Bible has been committed. The greater part of their version is now in the press, and will very soon be published. A GAELIC DICTIONARY, much more valuable than the mere Glossary of SHAW, is likewise expected from doctors SMITH and STUART, within a reasonable time after the final publication of their Bible.

A new volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, containing many important articles of Biography and of scientific and erudite research, will be published in the course of the ensuing winter.

An interesting work upon GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by many engravings; the productions of that leisure which Sir JAMES HALL, Bart. of Dunglass, dedicates to pursuits of erudition and science, and to the patriotic improvement of the useful arts, has been for some time in preparation for publication; and will soon, probably, be presented to gratify the general curiosity of antiquarians and artists.

Mr. ANDREW FOULIS, the only learned printer that now remains in Scotland

Scotland, is employed in the completion of an octavo edition of *Eschylus*, which was, several years since, begun by him. This edition will exhibit the notes, emendations, and various readings of PORSON, that *Corydæus* of Greek erudition. It is *different* from the *folio* ESCHYLUS, lately printed by FOULIS. It is the genuine edition of PORSON, and in printing at the expence of Mr. ELSLEY, bookseller in London.

The same Mr. FOULIS is preparing for publication a complete History of the GLASGOW PRESS of his Father and Uncle, the late celebrated ROBERT and ANDREW FOULIS; a work which cannot fail to prove extremely interesting to the lovers of literary anecdote and of typographical history.

Mr. DAVID DALE of Glasgow, the proprietor of the cotton works of LARNERK; who is believed to have formed that vast manufacturing establishment, not more for the purpose of lucrative trade, than in order to provide means of support and education for destitute children; has, by a peculiar sort of subdivision of the labour of instructing children to read;—the invention of some of the persons employed in the works,—contrived to render the *first* branch of literary education, infinitely easier to the children themselves and to their teachers, than it has yet been found in any Scottish school.

Mr. GEORGE MEIKLE, mill-wright, of the county of Clackmannan in Scotland, assisted by the late lamented Sir Francis Kinlock, bart. of Gilmarton, is now certainly known to have been the first inventor of the Threshing-Machine. Perhaps its invention by H—, the famous Prussian mechanic, mentioned by BECKMANN, might be prior to, or contemporary with, that by Meikle. But Meikle, it is certain, did not borrow, but invent, in this instance.

Mr. NELSON, a very ingenious chemist in Edinburgh, has contrived to improve the process of preparing soap of wool, and to render it less expensive, by collecting some aeriform products of this process, which its first authors had suffered to escape.

Dr. A. F. M. WILlich, of Edinburgh, has in the press, a work upon the Philosophical System of Kant, under the title of "Elements of the Critical Philosophy; with a succinct Account of its Origin and Tendency." He is also preparing "A Systematic View of Dietetics," as opposed to the heterogeneous

materials scattered in Family Guides, &c. Detailed accounts of the plans, &c. of these works shall be inserted in a future Number.

Doctors GLEIG of Stirling, ROBISON of Edinburgh, and BARCLAY from Perthshire, have announced their intention of speedily publishing a *Supplement* to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in which they promise to correct all its errors, and to supply all its deficiencies * * *.

The History of Scotland from the earliest Era of its Occupation by human Inhabitants, to the present Time; comprehending, with the deduction of the *national transactions*, the exposition of the *Labours, Knowledge, Enjoyments* of the Scots; the work of Mr. HERON of Edinburgh, will be published about the end of the present year, in London and Edinburgh, complete, in 5 vols. 8vo.

The two most esteemed and intelligent Journals published at this time in France, are LA DECADE, *Philosophique, Littéraire, et Politique*, ably conducted by J. B. SAY,—and the MAGAZIN ENCYCLOPEDIQUE, or *Journal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts*, conducted with equal ability by A. L. MILLIN. The ANNALES DE CHIMIE are revived under the direction of FOURCROY, VAUQUELIN, GUYTON, and other celebrated chemists *.

EULER's Elements of Algebra will make their appearance in English in the course of a few days. The edition will contain the historical and critical Notes of M. Bernoulli, the Additions of M. De la Grange, original Notes by the Translator, Memoirs of EULER, and a Praxis to the whole work, consisting of above two hundred Examples.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD is preparing a Tale for the Press, in a series of Letters, under the title of *Edmund Oliver*.

The two remaining volumes of Mr. DUTTON's Translation of Sebalus Notherker (the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, owing to the unfortunate loss of the manuscript copy by shipwreck) are now in the press, and will appear in a few weeks.

The Syndics of the University of Cambridge have agreed to publish the Church History of Mr. MILNER, of Hull; but for fear of accidents, (not on

* All the interesting and original facts contained in each of these valuable works, have been, and will continue to be, regularly and EXCLUSIVELY presented to the British Public, through the medium of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

the side of hereby) the copy is to be submitted to the inspection of some of the Syndics. Whether the work will gain so much by the inspection, as the Author will in paper and printing, is much doubted by the *Cantabs*. Mr. MILNER is brother to Dr. Milner, a leading man among the Syndics.

Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN (the intelligent author of the Tour through England, published in this Magazine) has in the press a Topographical Description of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and of the Lakes of Cumberland. It will be published by subscription, in large octavo, and be embellished with a considerable number of Views, and with a sheet Map of the Roads, and another of the Canals, Soils, &c. &c.

M. HUTH, Professor of the Mathematics at Berlin, has invented an Acoustic Instrument, capable of collecting Sounds from a very considerable distance; and has added some considerable improvements to the circular speaking trumpet, by which its powers will be highly magnified and extended. The ear, therefore, will, it is probable, be shortly called in to assist the eye, in the determination of transactions at a distance.

The Economical Society of Berne, which, since the death of HALLER, appeared in a manner suspended, has published a new volume of Transactions. This society publishes, every fortnight, a connected Series of Observations devoted to the Instruction of Persons living in the country. The subject of their first prize-dissertation was, the Natural History of Moths, with the most effectual method of destroying those noxious insects.

The German botanist, SLEICHER, has been these two years employed in searching the mountains of Switzerland, in quest of scarce plants.

The Goettingen Museum has experienced a fresh proof of the munificence of Baron ASCH, of Petersburg, consisting of a large number of natural and artificial curiosities, selected during a voyage of discovery undertaken in the Frozen Sea, and the Northern parts of the Pacific Ocean. Professor VOIGT designs to publish a descriptive catalogue of them.

A society of literary characters in Germany have projected the vast design of writing an *Universal History of the Progress of Civilization, to the Close of the Eighteenth Century*. The introduction is by the public counsellor J. G. EICKHORN, and bears the title of *Universal History of*

Culture and Literature, or History of Arts and Sciences, from their Restoration till the Close of the Eighteenth Century, by a Literary Society. The author of the introduction divides the work into three periods; the first commencing from the year 1100 to 1450; the second from 1450 to 1650; the third and last from 1650 to the present time. It is spoken of as a work of great utility and merit.

The ODEON at Paris * was opened, for the first time, on the 19th of last April, by a brilliant concert, under the direction of NAVOIGIL. The company was numerous, and select. The repairs and decorations which this elegant building, late the Hall of the national Company of Comedians, has undergone, are spoken of with much applause, as doing great credit to the taste and talents of the ingenious architect PEYRE.

Men of literary talents, who under the old French government were excluded from eminent employments in the state, unless their claims were supported by noble birth, are now advanced to the first dignities. MARMONTEL, as one instance, has been lately appointed a deputy to the Council of Ancients for the department of Eure.

DIDOT the elder is publishing, by subscription, his beautiful editions of Virgil and Racine, with which he has been occupied during several years. His Virgil is in folio, superfine wove paper; the type expressly cast for the purpose. The engravings, 23 in number, are from designs by GERARD and GERODET. The price 540 livres. The edition of Racine is, if possible, still more magnificent, being embellished with a greater number of prints, and having an engraving to each act. A new edition of Horace will immediately succeed to Virgil and Racine, and these will be followed by *Malherbe and Boileau*.

Among the acquisitions lately made by the French in Rome, is a complete set of types of all the exotic characters belonging to the press of the *Propaganda*, which amount to 5511 matrices. These, added to the magnificent collection of Greek and Oriental characters, already in the possession of the Republic, will form the completest and best executed typographical collection in Europe.

A complete edition of the Works of LEONARD will speedily be published at Paris, under the direction of VINCENT

* For a description of this Institution, see our Magazine for February last, p. 126.

CAMPENON, a relation of LEONARD; and author of a *Journey to Chambéry*. This edition, besides the advantage of a careful revision by LEONARD himself, will be enriched with many pieces which never before appeared in print.

CHENIER has lately published a satirical poem, intitled, *Épître sur la Calomnie*, which has excited a considerable sensation at Paris. Far from sparing his enemies, he gives their names at full length, and lashes them with a poignancy of wit, which those who feel the smart of his satire will not easily forgive. He is equally free and liberal of praise towards several dead and living characters, who are all named in the work, which evinces throughout the genius of its celebrated author.

The society of Natural History meet, annually, on the birth-day of LINNÆUS, to celebrate, by a convivial excursion, the memory of that great man. Their researches extend to the three kingdoms, under the direction of three commissaries. Their excursion this year was to Ville-d'Avre; the meeting was numerous, consisting of 150 persons, among whom was the celebrated naturalist FABRICIUS, professor at Kiel, in Holstein.

M. WILDENOW, of Berlin, is preparing for the press a new edition of the *Species Plantarum* of LINNÆUS, which will be enriched with all the new discoveries of modern botanists.

The university of Pavia, which had been for some time disorganized, has recommenced its usual course of lectures. The celebrated CARMINATI has been recalled, and created perpetual director. The theological faculty has been considerably reduced, whilst the number of professors of philosophy have been increased to thirty.

M. le Comte d'HARRACH, of Vienna, proposes to publish immediately a treatise on the Disorders which originate in Prisons and Charitable Institutions. This work will form a valuable supplement to those immense labours to which the celebrated HOWARD is indebted for his immortality.

Among the prizes which the Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, History and Antiquities of Stockholm, has proposed for this year, there is one for the best Latin inscription to be affixed upon the *Exchange* at Stockholm, and another for the plan of a medal upon any one of the most remarkable events of the age, to be chosen by the author. The essays

are to be sent, under seal, with a device, to the academy before the 20th Jan. 1799.

At Copenhagen, M. le Chevalier de HAUCH has just presented the public with the "Elements of Experimental Physics," in the Danish language. He has established his system on the new discoveries in physics and chemistry. Two German translations of it have already appeared.

BODE, the Berlin astronomer, continues to publish, in German, his Astronomical Calendar, which combines the advantage of a collection of the most recent essays, observations, and reports relative to the science of astronomy, with that of an Ephemeris, calculated for the second year after its publication.

Professor BUSCH has just published an Essay on the History of the Commerce of Hamburg, in the German language, which has been printed in that city, and is considered as a book of great political and mercantile value.

The Society of Health at Paris are at present occupied in an attempt to determine what advantages medicine is likely to derive from the internal use of the muriate of barytes, as recommended by Dr. CRAWFORD, for scrofulous complaints. It is requisite to administer it in very small doses, as it is a very active, and often dangerous remedy. They have also appointed Citizens HUSARD and BIRON to try its effects on horses. To horses afflicted with the *farcy*, they have administered both the muriate and the carbonate of barytes, in the quantity of two drachms a day, which, in a very short time, seemed to operate a complete cure. At the end of fourteen days, however, the horse who had taken the muriate of barytes, died, without any previous complaint; as did, in like manner, in a few days, the one who had taken the carbonate. On being opened, no traces of the action of the medicines could any where be found. Since that period, a third horse, also, who had used the carbonate of barytes, also died suddenly, and without any previous symptoms of illness. We may hence conclude, that both of them are dangerous medicines, not to be administered in any case without the utmost caution.

M. VAN OYEN, of Holland, who has recently travelled into Siberia, where he resided a considerable time, proposes to publish, in the Dutch language, with plates, an account of his very instructive voyage, under the title of "Travel from

from Venice, through Austria, Poland, Russia, and Siberia, to the Frontiers of China; from the year 1791 to 1794."—The object of this work is to destroy the prejudices generally received against Siberia, and to guide the traveller in a country, rendered interesting by its natural productions, as well as its various inhabitants; and which, in a few years, will doubtless become more so from its improving population, commerce, agriculture, &c. One very remarkable observation, among others, is, that he was able, through the whole of his journey, to make himself perfectly understood by the use of the Slavonian language alone.

Professor BADEN, of the University of Kiel, has just published at Leipzig, Letters on the Art of Painting and Engraving, written to and by Christian Louis de Hagedorn.

A very respectable Journal, entitled *Le Nord, Littéraire, Physique, Politique, et Moral*, has just made its appearance at Kiel, in Holstein, under the able direction of Professor OLIVARIUS, of that celebrated University. We are sorry that it is to appear but once in three months; the subscription for the year is two crowns, or about eight shillings ster-

ling. Its chief object is to present the public with an account of the literature &c. of the north of Europe.

Dr. R. WATSON has circulated proposals for publishing, by subscription, a new edition of the Political Works of Fletcher, of Salton; to which he intends to prefix a Sketch of his Life, with Notes, &c.

In the course of last year, a new Literary Journal, in folio, appeared at Leipzig, in the German language, entitled, *The Universal Literary Monitor*. It bears a very high character on the Continent. If we may be permitted to hazard an opinion, the best German political Journal is that of Professor POSSELT, which appears at Tübingen, under the title of *European Annals*: it is the most argumentative, the most solid, and impartial, and, in general, the best written.

A new Humane Society has been formed at Copenhagen, on the plan of those at London and Hamburg.

M. G. BIRKNER, a Danish clergyman, has recently published a work on the Liberty of the Press, and its Laws, which has excited unusual attention in the North of Europe.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Muley Liezit, late Emperor of Morocco, 3s. sewed Ogilvy and Son.

DRAMA.

The Wandering Jew; a Comedy, in Two Acts, by A. Franklin, 1s. Cawthorn.

EDUCATION.

Grammatical Exercises upon the French Language, compared with the English, by Nicholas Hamel. Lee and Hurst.

HISTORY.

Memoirs relating to the French Revolution, 1 vol. 8vo. by the Marquis de Bouillé. Cadell and Davies.

Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent characters who have distinguished themselves in the progress of the French Revolution; the bulk of which are entirely Original, 5s. in boards. Johnston.

MEDICINE.

The Anatomy of the Heart and Arteries, vol. II, with plates, 12s. boards. by J. Bell. Cadell and Davies.

The Art of prolonging Life; translated from the German, 2 vols. 8vo. 1rs. 6ds. Bell.

The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most

important Parts of the Human Body, by M. Baillie, M.D. 1 vol. Nicol.

A third Dissertation on Fever; containing the History and Manner of the Treatment of a regular continued Fever, by G. Fordyce, M.D. Johnson.

An Essay on the Outward Application of Oils on the Human Body, by W. M. Trieder, M.D. 1s. Longman.

A Treatise on Chirurgical Diseases, and on the Operations required in their Treatment; from the French of Messrs. *Chesart and Desault*, by W. Turnbull, A.M. 1st vol. 9s. boards. Richardson.

MISCELLANIES.

A Catalogue of a very valuable Collection of Ancient and Modern Books, 1s. Bayne.

Encyclopædia Perthensis, or a Modern Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; being an Improvement upon all Dictionaries now extant: Vol. IV, Part II. is 3d. Vernor and Hood.

Admiral Duncan's Victory, by G. Bridgman, 6d. Parsons.

An Essay on Naval Tactics, Systematical and Historical; by J. Clerk, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Fragments in the Manner of Sterne, with Engravings, by *Ridley*, 1 vol. 8vo. 6s. boards. (*first published in the Courier*) Debre'tt.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Overture and Songs in the Italian Monk, as performed at the Theatre Royal in the Hay Market, composed and adapted for the Piano-Forte and Harpsichord, by Dr. Arnold. 6s. Longman and Broderip.

The Overture and Songs of the Italian Monk are written in a style characteristic of the ingenious author. The overture, which is in *E flat*, major, is pleasing, and possesses more science than is generally displayed in the introductory music of the English opera. The modulation in the second movement, from the original key, *E flat*, to that of *E natural*, is extremely artful; and, the return to the former key is managed with an address equally scientific.

The first song, "*Nonny Nonny*," sung by Mrs. Bland, is an agreeable trifle, and composed with due attention to the cast of the words. The Chorus of Nuns (which, by the way, is only a duett) is charmingly simple, and conceived in a

style perfectly congenial to its subject; we cannot but, however, regret, that the doctor should open it with a passage which constrained him to put the parts in an unison through the four first bars.

"*Dark was the Night*;" sung by Mrs. Bland, is composed by Mr. Kelly. Why Dr. Arnold, in this song, chose to abandon the exercise of his own talents, we do not know. The air is meagre, and contains no less than three false accents. The other compositions of the Opera certainly did not require a foil!

The Trio, "*Love, no Toil regarding*," sung by Mrs. Bland, Mr. Trueman, and Mr. Suet, is beautiful in its melody, chaste and elegant in the construction of its parts, and concludes the piece with much happiness and effect.

"The Cottage on the Moor," as sung by Mrs. Herbert, in the Pantomime of Niobe, composed by J. Sanderford. 1s. Riley.

"The Cottage on the Moor," is one of

of those airs which pleasingly arrests the attention, and leaves the ear strongly impressed with its character. Besides the Piano-Forte part, which is given with it, it is printed in score, viz. for flutes, oboes, violin, and viola, for the convenience of concerts; and we do not doubt but it will be very generally introduced.

"The Cuckoo," with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, or Pedal Harp, written and compared by *Margaret Coffin*. 1s. Goulding.

Much ingenuity and sweetness of fancy prevail in this little vocal production. The melody is so original and engaging, and the accompaniment and bass so judiciously selected, that we hope Miss Coffin will be encouraged by her present success to the frequent exercise of her talents in compositions of this description.

"Poor Emma's Cot;" a Ballad, written by T. R. Ingram. The music composed by C. Driscoll. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

"Poor Emma's Cot," is one of those common-place productions in which we look in vain for novelty of melody, or distinguished stamp of character.

"To sing of Love's Passion, I'm called by my Fair;" a Ballad, written in Germany, and purposely composed by Dr. Haydn. 1s. Engraved by Riley, and published by Goulding.

In our notice of this beautiful little composition of Dr. Haydn's, in our last Number, we erroneously stated that it was published by Riley instead of Goulding, an error which, in justice to the publisher, we now gladly correct.

Six Songs for the Piano-Forte, composed and dedicated to William Jolliffe, Esq. M.P. by Le Chev. de Colville. 3s. Wornum.

These Songs, by the Chev. de Colville, are of various degrees of merit; we find some of them much beneath, others considerably above, the general rank of vocal productions. The first song, "Love in all his Shapes is Love," is extremely pleasing and expressive; but the author of the words, by giving single rhymes to one verse and double rhymes to another, has committed an error too common with lyric poets, and which always deranges the melody. The second song, "Go, Zephyr, on thy sportive Wing," is one of the set on which we cannot bestow our applause. The melody is barren and inexpressive, and the bass selected without that judgment which prevails in the bass of the first song. "The Nightingale" is, in some respects, cre-

ditable to the composer, in others, a disgrace to his talents. The air is, in itself, happily conceived, and admirably adapted to the subject of the words; but the accent is almost constantly false; and errors occur in the construction of the bass which betray ignorance or negligence. "The fourth song, "Peggy," is simple and agreeable in its style, but is equally false in its accent with the preceding song. "The ancient Mouse" is a puerile production; but the sixth song, or, "Thirsty Earth," though deficient in some material particulars, is distinguished by much spirit of conception, and bespeaks a genius which only wants farther cultivation and experience.

Sixteen Select Military Pieces, for two Clarinets, two French-horns, and two Bassoons; dedicated to Capt. Bennet, the Officers and Company of Cinque-Port Volunteers; Faversham, by Samuel Porter, of his Majesty's Band. 5s. Goulding.

These military pieces consist of slow marches, quick marches, minuets, and quick steps. For the most part they possess much air and meaning. The characters of the instruments for which they are expressly composed, are successfully attended to, and the parts combine judiciously.

Riley's Collection of Duets for two German Flutes, selected from the Works of the most favourite Authors. No. I. 1s. 6d.

The first number of this work, which is to be comprised in twenty numbers, contains two duets. These pieces are not only pleasing in themselves, but lay particularly convenient for the band, while the simplicity of their style renders them worthy of the notice of young practitioners on the flute.

Three Sonnets for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin-obligato; composed, and dedicated, by permission, to Miss Yorke, by High. Sheats. 7s. 6d. Gawler.

We are sorry, after a careful inspection of these sonatas, not to be able to recommend them more strongly to the attention of the public. We find in them but a scanty portion of theoretical merit; nothing new in the turn of the passages, and many bars which are very unaccommodating to the hand. They contain three movements each; and are constructed upon the plan of the overtures of Bach and Abel: the first movement being a Bravura, the second an Andante, or Larghetto, and the third an Allegro,

Allegro, or Allegretto; but the paucity of the compositions prevents that effect which such an arrangement frequently produces.

Fifteen select Military Pieces, for two Clarinets, two French-horns, and a Bassoon; dedicated to the Earl of Cork and Orrev, by Peter Riling. 5s. Goulding.

These pieces are characterized by a considerable degree of martial spirit. The parts, generally speaking, are put together with judgment, and a respectable portion of fancy animates the melodies. The Quick Step, No. 3; the March, No. 8; the Waltz, No. 14, and the Quick Step with which the Selection concludes, are strikingly good in their several kinds, and sufficient to ensure the work a favourable reception.

"While the Moonbeams all bright;" written by Mr. John Rannie, and composed by Mr. Rofs, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

This is an elegant composition. The strain of the music is as plaintive and affecting as that of the words, and altogether forms a delicious piece. The change of the key to the relative minor of the

original bar, at the line, "'Twas under their shade, hand in hand, as we stray'd," is highly judicious, and produced a relief to the melody, which greatly contributes to the general excellence of the effect.

"Ah, Love! thou Tyrant of the Heart!" a Sonnet, composed and sung at the Liverpool Concerts, by T. Dorion. 1s. 6d.

Hime.

In this ballad, Mr. Dorion has evinced very little fancy, taste, or judgment. The passages are impoverished by their want of measure, arrangement, and connection; and the bass, which is in the arpeggio style, is ill chosen.

"The Aberdeen Volunteers;" written by Mr. Ewen, the Music by Mr. Rofs. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

The music of "the Aberdeen Volunteers" is much above mediocrity. The melody is easy, smooth, and natural; and its style perfectly adapted to the subject. There are ten verses, the words of which had certainly no share in inspiring the fancy of the ingenious composer!

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
ALIGNANT Fever	15	Dyspepsia	15
Measles	5	Gastrodynia	12
Whooping Cough	3	Enterodynia	8
Small Pox	2	Diarrhœa	17
Catarrh	13	Cholera	3
Peritoneal Inflammation	5	Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Inflammation of the Bowels	1	Hæmorrhoids	3
Acute Rheumatism	3	Chlorosis	2
Gout	2	Menorrhagia	2
Slow Fever	2	Dysury and Gravel	2
Childbed and Milk Fevers	5	Schirrus of the Kidney	1
Acute Diseases of Infants	9	Schirrus of the Liver and Jaundice	3
		Schirrus of the Uterus	2
		Cancer	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Athensia	21	Gangrenous Ulcer	1
Hysteria	2	Scrophula	5
St. Vitus's Dance	1	Rickets	2
Chronic Rheumatism	6	Tabes Mesenterica	3
Sciatica	1	Prolapsus Ani	-
Dropsy	4	Red Gum and Tooth-Rash	1
Edema Puerperale	1	Lichen	5
Cough and Dyspnoea	16	Itch and Prurigo	1
Pulmonary Consumption	10	Scaly Tetter	7
Spitting of Blood	2	Purpura	2
Hæmorrhagy from the Nose	1	Erythema	1
Head-Ache and Vertigo	6	Impetigo	4
Hydrocephalus	2	Gutta Serena	1
Apoplexy	1	Porrigio	1
Palsy	2		

PERIODICAL

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian	1
Tertian	2
Hæctica Adoleſcentium	2
Hæctica Senilis	3

The moſt extenſive ſeries of complaints in the months of September and October, has conſiſted of inflammations of the bowels, bilious vomitings, and diarrhœa, attended with violent pain, and in many caſes with hæmorrhagy. Theſe diſorders of the bowels require early attention, and nice diſcrimination: ſome caſes, if neglected at the beginning, or improperly managed, prove fatal within 48 hours.

The meaſles, ſcarlatina, ſmall-pox, and whooping-cough, occur in various places, but have not been very extenſively diffuſed within the laſt two months,

It was obſerved in the laſt Magazine, that caſes of the ſynochus, or ſummer-fever, had been more frequent than uſual in the months of Auguſt and September. They were ſucceeded at the latter end of September by a proportionate number of caſes of the contagious malignant fever, which, in ſeveral inſtances, terminated fatally. A little girl, ſeven years of age, recovered from an apparently hopeleſs ſtate of it. She, as well as her whole family, was greatly alarmed on the 7th or 8th night of the fever, by the repeated howlings of a ſtrange dog * under her window. All the ſymptoms were immediately aggravated: ſhe was affected with a diarrhœa; her pulſe became very quick, her tongue was furred, and ſhe was at times delirious. In the third week, her tongue became dry and brown, her eyes ſunk and heavy; the excretions paſſed involunta-

* This circumſtance is conſidered by the ſuperſtitious as a certain omen of death. However, in two inſtances of the kind, which have occurred to me during the preſent year, the dogs have proved falſe prophets, as both patients happily recovered. The reaſon why dogs occaſionally preſent themſelves, in the night, at a houſe where any one lies ſick, is, that having loſt their maſters, or miſſed their way, they ſeek protection; and, in conſequence, repair where the lights, and ſtir in the houſe, give hopes that they may gain attention, which they endeavour to do by a moſt piteous howling.

rily; and ſhe fell into a ſtate of ſopor, or rather of total inſenſibility. There was no diſtinct criſis of the fever: but the little patient regained her faculties and ſtrength very gradually. She took ſcarce-ly any nourishment for a fortnight; the remedies apparently moſt efficacious, were bliſters to the head and other parts; ſinapiſms applied to the feet; and calomel given occaſionally in moderate doſes.

The typhus, or malignant fever, it was formerly remarked, often ſuper-venes to the ſynochus, or ſummer-fever; in which caſe petechial ſpots, hæmorrhagy, a dry, brown, or black tongue, and a quick, irregular pulſe, are united with violent pains of the head, and delirium; pains and tenſion of the ſtomach or bowels, ſometimes attended with diarrhœa, ſometimes with obſtinate coſtiveness. This congeries of ſymptoms is, for the moſt part, fatal.

In the bills of mortality, from the 19th of September to the 17th of October, the following number of deaths has been recorded:

Aged	70
Apoplexy, and ſuddenly	17
Ague	1
Brain-Fever	2
Cancer	7
Child-bed	11
Conſumption, Cough, and Aſthma	292
Convulſions	291
Croup	2
Droſy	53
Fever	122
Flux	1
Gout	10
Whooping Cough	25
Jaundice	7
Inflammation and Abſceſs	44
Lunatic	4
Meaſles	21
Mortification	12
Palfy	4
Rupture	2
Rheumatism	2
Scurvy	1
Small-Pox	19
Sore-Throat	1
Still-born and Abortive	40
Teething	16
Water in the Head	5
Worms	1

* See Monthly Magazine for September, 1796, p. 657.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE rupture of the important negotiation for peace between the French Republic and Great Britain, appears to have been the consequence of the state of affairs in France. After the arrestation of the deputies, and the late change in the Directory, prompt and effective measures instead of tardy and weak ones were adopted by the governors of that republic; the negotiators who had been so long almost inactive at Lisle, were recalled, and M. Treilhard was sent with positive instructions to bring the important business on hand to a speedy issue.

On his arrival at Lisle, he waited upon Lord Malmesbury, and after the usual salutations, told him that he was charged by the French government to acquaint his Excellency, that the events which had lately passed in France had not altered the *sincere dispositions* of the Executive Government for peace; that it had therefore determined to conclude it on the basis delivered by M. Letourneur, at the commencement of the negotiation, and that the French government had no object more at heart than to restore good harmony between France and England, according to such principles as might secure the prosperity of the two nations. At the same time M. Treilhard presented a paper to Lord Malmesbury, containing the *ultimatum* of the French government, which required Great Britain to deliver up to the French Republic and her allies all the places she had taken during the war.

Treilhard then asked his Lordship whether he had full power to treat on the basis proposed? to which Lord Malmesbury replied, that he had full power to treat for any terms; but his instructions did not permit him to accept of the propositions offered, without first communicating with his court. M. Treilhard then informed his lordship that the government which had sent him thither had charged him to signify, that if his lordship's instructions did not allow him to accept the conditions he had delivered, he must quit Lisle within twenty-four hours. Lord Malmesbury complied with this order, and departed for his country.

On the third of October, M. Declue, a French courier, arrived at Dover, with

a French flag of truce, from Calais. He was charged with dispatches from the French commissioners, addressed to Lord Malmesbury, purporting, "that the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, charged to negotiate a peace with England, had the honour to inform Lord Malmesbury, that having addressed a copy of his last note, of the 23d of September, 1797, to their government, the Executive Directory had entrusted them to declare, in its name, that it had not ceased to be desirous of peace; that it gave an unequivocal proof of the sentiment by which it was animated, when it ordered the ministers plenipotentiaries of the Republic, to demand a categorical explanation of the powers given by the English government to its minister plenipotentiary; that this proceeding had no other object than that of bringing the negotiation to a speedy and successful issue. That the order given to the plenipotentiaries of the Republic to remain at Lisle after the departure of Lord Malmesbury, was a new proof that the Directory had wished for and anticipated his return with powers which would be no longer a pretext to retard the conclusion of peace. That the 16th of October was the term fixed for the recall of the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, provided that at that epoch the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty should not have repaired to Lisle. That the Executive Directory would feel strong regret if a reconciliatory step already twice taken should not terminate favourably; but its conscience as well as all Europe, would testify that the English government alone would have caused the scourge of war to afflict the two nations."

On the thirteenth of October, there appeared in a French Paper, called the *Redacteur*, a note from Lord Malmesbury to citizens Treilhard and Bonnier, the French commissioners at Lisle, in reply to the note just mentioned. The purport of this answer was "that it was only in consequence of the *formal* and positive *injunction* of the Directory, that Lord Malmesbury quitted Lisle; that his powers were neither *illusory* nor limited, and that nothing was omitted on his part to accelerate the negotiation, which was only retarded by the delays of the Di-

S s

rectory.

rectory, and which was now only suspended by their act.

"With regard to the resumption of the conferences, Lord Malmesbury could only refer to his last note."

On the 11th of October, the English fleet, under Admiral Duncan, gained a distinguished and decisive victory over the Dutch fleet, near the coast of Holland, under the command of Admiral de Winter. This action took place within view of many thousand inhabitants on shore, who had the mortification of being eye-witnesses to the destruction of their own fleet.

It is generally acknowledged that a more bloody conflict never occurred in the naval history of this country. The English had the superiority in guns and men, and some of the Dutch men of war did not sufficiently support their brave countrymen. The killed and wounded on board the Dutch ships must, of course, have been dreadful, as more obstinacy and bravery, it appears, were never displayed than that which the Dutch Republicans opposed to the successful courage of the English sailors.

This signal victory was obtained in the following manner: Admiral Duncan, after blocking up the Dutch fleet in the Texel for several months, quitted his station in order to rest, leaving the Russian man of war to watch the motions of the enemy, who, taking advantage of the absence of the English fleet, sailed out of Texel. The English Admiral, however, soon obtained intelligence of their movements, and in the night of the 10th of October, placed his squadron in such a situation as to prevent the Dutch from returning into the Texel without his falling in with them. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, he obtained sight of Captain Trollope's squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to the leeward; Admiral Duncan immediately bore up and made the signal for a general chase, and soon got sight of them, forming a line on the larboard tack, to receive the English, the wind at NW. As the British admiral approached, he made the signal for the squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after he saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to the leeward of the enemy; and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, he made the signal to bear up, to break the enemy's line, and for every ship to engage her opponent; by these means he got between the Dutch ships

and the land, whither they were fast approaching. His signals were promptly obeyed, and Vice-admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, gallantly bore down on the enemy's rear, his division following his example; and the action commenced about forty minutes past twelve o'clock. The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and the Admiral began a close action with his division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when he observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board. She was, however, for some time defended with great bravery; but being overpressed by numbers, her colours were struck, and Admiral de Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. At this time the flag of the Dutch Vice-admiral was also dismasted, and he had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow, many others had likewise struck. The English Admiral finding his squadron in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land; his attention was so much engaged in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that he was unable to distinguish the number of ships captured. He soon found, however, that the fleet under his command, had taken possession of eight or nine, more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning.

Captain Burgess, an officer of much worth, fell in the action, and, with him, we lament to say, forty-one of his gallant countrymen. On board his vessel alone (the Ardent) one hundred and seven men were wounded.

Seven or eight of the captured ships have since arrived in the British ports, but the Delft of, 56 guns, was lost at sea, and also a frigate.

Distinguished and splendid as this victory certainly was, it remains to be proved how far it will be ultimately beneficial to the nation; many are of opinion that it will principally serve to procrastinate a peace, and prolong the miseries this country has so long laboured under.

Mr. Fox, in his address to the friends of freedom, at the Shakespear Tavern. We have seen," said he, "in the course of this war, an utter contempt for the sentiments of the people; nor can you be strangers to the means which have been taken to prevent the House of Commons from being of any use whatever to the public, as a check or control upon the mi-

minister.—He and his colleagues have carefully looked into former periods, and have discovered how it happened that majorities were lost in parliament when the voice of the people was against a minister; they saw where they were the most exposed to danger, and they have pointed their defence accordingly. This observation, he observed, applied to those who are called country gentlemen, who are usually considered as independent men, and supposed to be influenced by the opinions and desires of their constituents.

FRANCE.

The French Directory finding the finances in an embarrassed and critical state, in order to prevent the fatal consequences which might thence ensue, have recommended to the legislative bodies the adoption of a plan for the payment of two-thirds of the national debt.

On the 15th of September, Villar's plan for that purpose was adopted by the Council of Five Hundred. The following are the principal articles.

ART. 91. The reimbursements of the two thirds shall be made by notes to the bearer, delivered by the national treasury.

ART. 92. The notes delivered to the bearer for the reimbursement of the public debt shall be taken in payment for national property, at the period, and in the manner hereafter expressed.

ART. 94. One month after the ratification of the last treaty of general peace, the price of the sales of the national domains, shall be totally discharged by the notes to the bearer, arising from the reimbursement of the public debt.

ART. 95. The sale of the national property shall be carried on with all possible activity, so that it may be concluded in the year subsequent to a general peace.

This important regulation was at length adopted by the Council of Five Hundred, and sent to the other house of legislators.

Creter, in the Council of Elders, on the 29th of September, delivered in the name of the Committee of Finance, a report on a resolution relative to stamps, the lottery, the abolition of the national debt, &c. He divided his subject into two parts, the ordinary and extraordinary expences. The sum total of the expence had been accurately rated at six hundred and sixteen millions for the sixth year. This sum was necessary during the war. Creter then analyzed the different heads of receipts which were to meet these expences. The stamp duty extended to journals, playing cards, parcels, memorials, petitions, &c. Though a lottery,

he said, was an immoral impost, yet he found an indispensable necessity for creating one. He then passed to the repayment of the public debt. According to the committee, every government ought to reduce a portion of the debt it is not able to pay, when the expences exceed the receipts.

The republic, at present, finds itself in this condition, since it is not able to raise the contributions sufficiently high to furnish payment for the whole of the national debt. In the ancient regime contributions were more defective than at this day, at the same time the people were more oppressed; yet France, exclusive of considerable commerce, possessed considerable colonies. The reduction of the national debt was a political operation; it would fix order in the public finances, and would be advantageous to the creditors themselves; for, it would give to their titles a certain and real value, in place of a variable one which they had before. The repugnance to the funds which the nation gives to the creditors, arises from two causes:—The first, that people will not be willing to purchase national property: the other cause is derived from the erroneous estimate of the value of the national property that remains to be sold. "Here the reporter calculated all the property that remains to be sold, and found it amounted to a milliard, three hundred and ninety-four millions, that is to say, 1,394,000,000. He confessed the Committee had not proofs sufficiently precise to judge whether the reduction of the debt to two-thirds had been made in a fair proportion; and concluded by declaring, that the Committee thought the thirteen first titles of the resolution ought to be readily adopted. The report was ordered to be printed.

On the next day the Council of Elders resumed the subject. Rousseau opposed the resolution, and expressed his surprise, that a plan that tended to ruin 200,000 families should be so little reflected upon. He contended it would be injurious to the property of the state creditors.

Clauzel observed, that when the affairs of a private individual were embarrassed, he had a right to propose arrangements with his creditors, by giving up his property to them; and why should not the Republic have the same privilege. He declared, that if the resolution was not adopted, he would not take any part in a deliberation, the whole odium of which would fall on the Council of Ancients, since,

since the Directory had thought it necessary, for the safety of the Republic, to propose these measures, and the Council of Five Hundred had deemed it indispensably necessary to adopt them.

Reignier said it was impossible to carry the contributions in time of peace beyond 464 millions, and while the expences of the debt subsisted, the interest of it would make it amount to 626 millions. There would consequently be a deficiency of 162 millions, which annually accumulating would swell the capital, that it would be impossible to discharge the arrears.—The council approved of the Resolution.

The following is an exact list of the royalist conspirators who have been transported from France. The corvette which carried them sailed from Rochfort on the 23d of September.

Lafond Ladebat, Barthelemy, Declarne, Barbe Marbois, Bertherat Leville-heurnois, Ramel, Rouere, Pichegru, Aubry, Murenai, Brottier, Trançon Decon-dray, Willot, Doffonville, and Bourdou.

Letellier, the servant of Barthelemy, followed his master voluntarily.

ITALY.

The patriots of Italy, who possess ardent minds, and whose natural character inclines them to suspicion, treat the remaining sovereigns of that country with marked disrespect. The grand duke of Tuscany and his ministers, are the peculiar objects of their sarcasms and invectives. It is asserted, that no government is more the enemy of republicans than that of Florence, or takes more tyrannical measures against them. That it is the secret but determined enemy of France and of the liberty of Italy. That the court dissimulates its real sentiments with much difficulty; but it was easy to discover its hypocrisy, even in the compliments which were paid to the young brother of Buonaparte, during his embassy.

Among all the provisional administrations of Italy, the municipality of Anconadistinguishes itself by its energy, and by the successful efforts it has made to convince the people of the advantages of the revolution. A proclamation has lately been issued, in which the situation of those who still groan beneath the papal yoke, is compared with that of the people of Ancona, who are happily rescued from it.

The negotiations for peace between the French republic and the emperor, are still carrying on at Udina; but every day is expected to put an end to the

dreadful suspense under which France and Germany have been, for several months, on this subject.

GERMANY.

Austria, suspended as she is between peace and war, appears to be at the eve of great events. The hatred and jealousy which have so long divided her and Bavaria, increase daily. The favours and privileges enjoyed by the Austrians create universal indignation among the Bavarians. Nothing but superstition now retains them under the yoke of despotism. If the French did not appear to them impious, they would, in all probability, embrace them and their principles with transport. Revolutionary ideas are already prevailing over Germany; and had the French armies, in the course of their progress, not been compelled to levy contribution, the principles of freedom would have been now much more widely diffused, and more deeply rooted. Acts of violence, inevitable in war, have, in some measure, retarded the progress of knowledge, but they have not arrested it.

The consequence of raising Hungarian peasants in a mass, as is proposed, is not likely to be very favourable to the repose of the emperor. He fears the levying of the nobles, and the nobles fear the levying of the peasants. Thus the feudal system, preserved almost entire in Hungary, the forces, which ought to act in concert, are often at the point of acting against each other.

The rising republic on the Rhine may prove a new source of calamity to the emperor. On the 17th of September, the ceremony of planting the tree of liberty took place in Cologne, in presence of the new magistracy.

The following pleasant Account of the Political and Moral State of the North of Europe is translated from the First Number of a new periodical work, just published by Professor OLIVARIUS, at Kiel, in Holstein.

MORAL AND POLITICAL CALENDAR OF THE NORTHERN STATES OF EUROPE, FOR THE YEAR 1797.

Germany.—Weather variable; light and shade. Day and night. Heat and cold. Strength. Centre of the activity and intelligence of the North. On the one hand, truth and knowledge; on the other, error and imposture. Here toleration and philanthropy—there intolerance, fanaticism, and tyranny.

Austria.—The new Aurora, obscured by vapours. Stormy clouds in the horizon.

rizon. Physical force, and mental weakness. The soil fertile, but not quick. Riches and pleasures, credulity and ignorance. The vessel of the state in the midst of rocks; storms in its vicinity.

Saxony.—Summer. Diligence and activity in every class. Arts and Sciences flourishing; but credulity and despotism still in activity to paralyze the efforts of the human mind, and poison the flowers of genius with a blast.

Bohemia.—Boisterous winds. Soil sterile. Inhabitants stupid, credulous, and without spirit, under the oppression of the right of the glebe.

Bavaria.—Dreadful winds. Total eclipse of the sun.

Palatinate, Mayence, Treves, and Cologne.—Nature in mourning. Beautiful districts disfigured by the demon of war. Ruins. Rubbish. Villages depopulated. Fields of blood, and heaps of carcases still more bloody.

Hanover.—British pride and English liberty. Despotism of the nobility, and submission of the people.

Holstein and Sleswick.—Flowers and fruits. Peace and repose.

Hamburg and Lubeck.—Ancient manners and customs. Ease and safety. Commerce and industry flourishing. The light piercing. Cultivation in the cradle.

Brandenburg and Pomerania.—Air healthy; here activity and understanding—there poverty and intolerance. Nightingales and owls. Bees and tarantulas.

Poland.—Dry eastern winds. Corn destroyed. Throne and kingdom overturned. Constitution and laws trodden under foot; the nation formerly believing itself free, now subjected to three powers.

Prussia.—Meridian sun enfeebled by vapours. Ancient power and force; Spartan firmness, and Athenian urbanity. Intelligence spread in every class. Truth sought after and esteemed, in spite of the efforts of authority.

Denmark.—Days of summer, beautiful and serene. Intelligence and justice. Liberty to believe, to see, to think, and to act.

Sweden.—The equinox. Nature poor, men active, and in days of yore, formidable warriors. Repose and peace.

Russia.—A brilliant sun in a wintry sky. The frost broken. Thunder and lightning. Slavery, stupidity, and credulity, from the Oby to the wall of China. At Petersburg, pomp and lux-

ury, Sibarite effeminacy, and Grecian urbanity. The frost mitigated by art, and a barbarous people tamed by science. The new Emperor a friend to peace and justice.

SPAIN.

The rays of reason and true religion begin to dispel the gloom of superstition and ignorance, which have so long had their abode in this country. The most intelligent part of the Spanish nation, weary of the impositions of monks, and the abuses of monastic institutions, loudly call for the removal of them. Though much is expected, nothing material has yet been done officially with respect to the monastic reform, except a decision, that the number of monks shall be considerably diminished, and the lay-brethren sent into hospitals for the care of the sick.

DENMARK.

A new tariff has been used at the custom-house at Copenhagen, from the first of April last. The prohibition of merchandize, formerly contraband, is taken off, except on foreign sugars, glass (except squares for windows), painted porcelain (except china imported by the India company), packs of cards, roasted coffee, and some sorts of Indian goods. The imposts are simplified, and better proportioned. Permission is given to deposit all kinds of merchandize in the sea-ports, without paying the duties, and even all contraband articles in the towns for exportation. All oaths are abolished, and certificates and promised substituted penalties, on prevarication, are mitigated, but those now decreed are enforced with vigour.

POLAND.

How will the high contracting parties, who divided this unfortunate country, regard the following measure of the Commander of the army of Italy?

General Buonaparte is said to have written to Count Potocki, formerly ambassador from Poland at Constantinople, to engage the marshals of the diet of 1791, to repair, as soon as possible, to Milan, and to summon there also the principal members of that diet. Even before this letter, several of the Poles, who performed an important part in the last insurrection of Poland, had gone by way of Paris to Italy. The army of the French Republic is now the rendezvous of all the Poles, who have not yielded to a cowardly despair, renounced their personal liberty, and ceased to expect the resurrection of their country.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

By intelligence from Philadelphia, which arrived in this country a few days since, it appears, that, about the middle of August, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, in consequence of a contagious fever having appeared in that city and its neighbourhood, of which several persons had died.

After consulting the college of physicians at Philadelphia, respecting the existence of this malady, the government of the United States immediately adopted some salutary regulation, to prevent the farther progress of the calamity.

On the 7th of October, the American negociators, Mr. Pinkney of South Carolina, Mr. Marshall of Virginia, and Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, were presented to the minister for foreign affairs at Paris. The appointment of these citizens, unversed in diplomatic chicanery, and the machiavellism of cabinets, augurs a fortunate issue of the negotiation.

**** The Price of Stocks remains nearly the same as in our last.*

Marriages in and near London.

At St. Dunstan's in the West, Charles Peter Handley, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Dyer, of Bowes, near Ongar, Essex.

At Cripplegate church, Mr. J. Cole, of Fore-street, to Miss H. Harris, of Redcross-street.

Mr. J. Olding, of Freeman-court, Cornhill, banker, to Miss Ann Lucas, of Hackney.

At Camberwell, Mr. Frederic Dickinson, brewer to his Majesty's victualling-office, Deptford, to Miss Stow, of Dulwich.

J. Scott, esq. of Hammer-smith, to Miss Winter, eldest daughter of T. B. W. esq.

Mr. J. Bolland, of Cheapside, to Miss Tun-stall, of Mark lane.

At Rotherhithe, J. Barnard, esq. of Tobago, to Miss E. Carlton, of Princes street, Rotherhithe.

John Butler Pemberton, esq. to Mrs. Price, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. R. Saufe, of City-Road, to Mrs. E. Bond, of Hoxton.

At Marybone, the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, brother to the Earl of Warwick, to Louisa Countess of Mansfield, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Cathcart.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Capt. Bowen, of the 85th regt. to Miss E. Ruffel, of Shepherd-street.

At Finchley, Bamber Anderson, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss P. M. Cloud, of Blackheath.

Mr. J. Poole, attorney, of Palegrave-place, Temple-bar, to Miss Whitford.

At St. James's church, Mr. W. Bellendere, of Glass-house-street, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Thomas P. Parker, esq. of Lower Dock, to Miss Bowrie, of Leadenhall-street.

Mr. George Greenhill, of Stationer's Hall, to Miss Browning, of Vauxhall.

Deaths in and near London.

In James-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 77, Mr. J. Price.

At his house in Highbury-place, Islington, Thomas Chantrell, esq.

At Rotherhithe, Capt. Maynard, formerly in the West-India trade. His wife also expired within an hour after his decease.

At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. J. Cooling.

At Islington, in her 69th year, Mrs. Chipendale.

At her house in Park-street, the Hon. Mrs. A. King, aunt, to the present Lord King.

In Hatton-Garden, the Lady of Capt. R. D. Fancourt, of the royal navy.

At his house in Red lion-square, Francis Hutton, esq. in his 75th year.

In Berner's-street, Mrs. Lee.

At his house in Portland-place, James Bradshaw, esq.

Mr. Humphreys, one of the common council of Aldgate ward.

In the Borough, at an advanced age, a man of the name of Escherwood.—For upwards of 40 years he had maintained himself by begging. On clearing his apartment of filth and old rags, property to the amount of 475*l.* was discovered in gold, silver, and half-pence, sewed up in old clothes, and in several crevices of his miserable apartment. The money was claimed, as heir at law, by a relation in the neighbourhood, who had never countenanced him in his life time; but to his great disappointment, the thrifty mendicant had made a will in favour of a woman who had attended him in his illness.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, William Porter, esq. of Shepperton.

At his house at Tottenham, Samuel Salte, esq. many years a well known wholesale linen-draper in the Poultry. Mr. S. was a native of Leicestershire, and, from the obscurest origin, lived to attain, by successful industry, a fortune which fell little short of 200,000*l.* His father was a farmer in the neighbourhood of Measham, and was reduced to much distress by a species of aristocratic tyranny, which unhappily disgraces many rich land-owners. He had been guilty of the unpardonable offence of voting, at an election, contrary to the wishes of his landlord, and, in consequence, was driven from his small farm. He found, however, a friend in that staunch whig and patriot, the now venerable Mr. ARNEY, of Measham; and to the kindness of this gentleman the recently deceased Mr. Salte was indebted for his first introduction to the world as the apprentice of a ribbon weaver at Coventry. Mr. S. though somewhat parsimonious, maintained through life, the character of a man of strict integrity, and died lamented by a large circle of friends and connections.

The Rev. W. Firzherbert, sub-dean of St. Paul's.

Suddenly, whilst attending prayers at Portman chapel, Mrs. Ward.

Captain Burges, commander of the *Ardent*, of 64 guns, killed in the late engagement between the British and Dutch fleets. He was born at Port Glasgow, in Scotland. He entered first into the merchant service, from which he came into the royal navy. He was brought up under the admirals Barrington and Rowley, and was wounded in an action in the last war, in the London. He led the *Ardent* into action in a very gallant and officer-like manner; and although the signal was twice made for him to engage, he did not think the *Ardent* close enough, reserving his fire till he was so near, that every shot struck the enemy. The *Ardent* soon after was engaged and surrounded by five ships of the enemy, among which was that of the Dutch Admiral. Capt. Burges unfortunately was killed while the *Ardent* was in that situation. By his death the country has lost a valuable officer, possessed of great nautical knowledge and abilities; and his brother officers have to repent a companion, whose invariable rectitude of conduct rendered him universally beloved.

[The late Dr. FARMER, whose death is noticed in page 320 of this Magazine, under the head Cambridgeshire, was a native of Leicester, where he was born in 1735. Through life he may be considered as a favourite of fortune, having attained, without any original influence, and with talents not above mediocrity, a series of the most respectable dignities connected with the church of England and with the university in which he was bred. In 1757, he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1760 to that of Master of Arts; a Bachelor of Divinity in 1767, and a Doctor of Divinity in 1775, in which year he was also elected master of Emanuel, on the decease of Dr. Richardson, and principal librarian on the decease of Dr. Barnardiston. In the same year he served the office of vice-chancellor, and had an opportunity of evincing his attachment to the court in a way which is supposed to have led to much of his subsequent preferment: the university had voted an Address to the King, approving of the hostile measures adopted against the Colonies, which was in course opposed by the great Jebb, and the patriotic party; and a member of the CAPUT, from an academical dispute, actually refused his key of the place which contained the seal necessary on these occasions. The courtly zeal of Farmer, then vice-chancellor, supplied the defect by means of a sledge hammer, and was, in consequence, soon after, rewarded by the then premier, Lord North, with a Prebend at Canterbury. This has since been exchanged, by Mr. Pitt, for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's; and as a farther reward for his academical influence, a bishopric is also said to have been offered him, but the solid delights of the pipe and the bottle, in Emanuel parlour, outweighed, in his estimation, the increasing splendour of the mitre. His pretensions

to literature were confined to the English drama, and having a strong predilection for old English writers, he ranked high among the commentators upon Shakspeare. His "Essay upon the Learning of Shakspeare," dedicated to Mr. Cradock, the intelligent resident of Guniley-Hall, in Leicestershire, has passed through several editions. This essay was, in fact, the first foundation of his fame; but the same indolence, which prevented him from executing his design of writing the History of Leicestershire*, though announced for subscriptions, was a bar to the future exercise of his literary talents. Indolence, and love of ease, were his chief characteristics, and hence the want of propriety in his external appearance, and in the usual forms of behaviour belonging to his station. The prevailing features of his character distinguished themselves by several oddities: there were three things, it was said, which the master of Emanuel loved, viz. old port, old clothes, and old books; and three things which no one could persuade him to perform, viz. to rise in the morning, to go to bed at night, and to settle an account. When in Cambridge, if an old house were pulled down, the master of Emanuel was always there, in an old blue great coat, and a rusty hat. When in London, he was sure to be found in the same garb, at an old book-stall; or standing at the corner of a dirty lane, poring through his glass at an old play bill. The Doctor was no less notorious for his violent attachment to the war with America, than he has been to that against France; during the former, he was the determined enemy to John Jebb—during the present war, he has been conspicuous for his violent effusions against every man whom he chose to call a republican and a leveller. He was, in the fullest sense of the word, a Tory, and an enemy of every proposition in the university, which had improvement in study for its object. With these singularities and blemishes, Dr. Farmer, notwithstanding, possessed that species of generosity which results rather from inattention, than from a knowledge of the use of wealth. As he obtained money easily, so he parted with it easily:—and to his honour be it spoken, many a person in distress has experienced his liberality, and his bounty was frequently bestowed in the patronage of learned men and learned publications. At the time of his death, he was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Master of Emanuel college, principal Librarian of the public library in the university, one of the Canons residentiary of St. Paul's, Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and Prebendary of Worcester.]

* After having printed only four pages, he returned the subscriptions, and presented the MSS. and plates to Mr. NICHOLS, the respectable printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, who has since carried on the History with a degree of spirit, ability, and industry, perhaps unprecedented in this department of literature.

Noticing

[Of the late DENNIS ROLLE, Esq. we have been favoured with the following addition by an intelligent correspondent.—DENNIS ROLLE, esq. was descended of a family, which have been possessed of estates in Devonshire ever since the conquest, when their illustrious ancestor, Rollo of Normandy, came to England with his cousin William, the duke of that province. In this long line of ancestry (a particular account of which may be seen in Prince's Worthies of Devon) we cannot find out one disgraced, by his conduct, his ancient and respectable lineage.—The late Mr. Rolfe early showed an active turn of mind, and, about the year 1766, he purchased of the government a large tract of land in East Florida, with a view of colonizing it. For this purpose he engaged a considerable number of husbandmen and artificers in Devon and the adjacent counties, provided all kinds of suitable stores, and set out on his favourite expedition. His little colony, however, was soon broken up by sickness and emigration; the climate not agreeing with the constitution, of the settlers. He suffered three terrible hardships: and to so low a condition was he reduced, as to be obliged to return to England as a common seaman. After serving his country faithfully in two parliaments, he retired to finish his days in a domestic and rural life. His favourite employment was husbandry, and he used to get up as early in the morning as any of the peasants, and clothed like them, with a bag, of provisions and his spade on his shoulder, go out for the day, and work as hard as any day labourer on his estate. He has been often mistaken in this dress for a common husbandman, and, in this disguise, has directed many an enquirer to his own house. Notwithstanding this peculiar turn he was not avaricious. He was, on the contrary, hospitable in his house, generous to his tenantry, indulgent to his servants, and above all, extensively benevolent to the poor. He instituted several charity schools in different parishes, allotting to each a portion of land for the employment of the children. As a magistrate he was remarkably attentive to the morals of the people within his district, and successfully laboured, though with great and long opposition, in suppressing village ale-houses, cock-fighting and bull-baiting. Torrington, near which his seat stands, was a place much disgraced with these worse than savage diversions, and Mr. Rolfe took extraordinary pains to correct the evil. For this purpose he not only exerted his authority, as a magistrate, with great zeal and impartiality, but circulated large impressions of a pamphlet, written by himself, against such cruel amusements.

In 1789, he printed an address to the nobility and gentry, circulated privately, calling for their concurrence in the great object which he had in view of parochial reformation. In this tract he speaks largely on humanity to animals, from whence I apprehend the following extract may not be unacceptable.—“I have experienced (says Mr. Rolfe) the memory of wild

beasts, in a bear, which after more than 2 month's absence, was pleased with my taking him by the lip. I cannot account for the attachment I have met with of horses becoming tame to me without any dexterity; of the greatest dogs letting me lay hold of their jaws with pleasure; of venomous snakes that followed me, on invitation, which prevented fear and danger; and I used no precaution, as hunters did, about their legs. I traversed the woods for years without hurt, and lay in the most exposed places, in swamps full of venomous reptiles, and have had snakes under my pillow without being injured. Of a crane that followed me, and attended me all the day when at work; of a strange dog, that gently seized on my hands, when walking the road, and would go with me, and attended close to me, as defending me, at the night that I walked through Waltham Chase, near Portsmouth, making sometimes a whining noise, if separated at a small distance, a kind of notice of attachment. Another instance, I recollect, of a small cat in Florida, who came some distance and fought some dogs that were howling round me, that she thought were attacking me, and drove them off. I can account for these matters no otherwise than by Providence answering my tender treatment of animals, which I must always humbly and thankfully acknowledge has attended me through a long life.”

Mr. Rolfe's ancestors were eminent in Devonshire for piety. Dennis Rolfe, Esq. his grandfather, though a member of the established church, protected the nonconforming ministers in the reign of Charles II; and the famous Mr. Flavel found an asylum at Hudscott, a seat of the family, where he preached in the hall at midnight, when the persecution raged with the greatest violence. Mr. Rolfe's father was also an example of piety. He had for a chaplain the learned Mr. Samuel Johnson, minister of Torrington, author of two volumes of sermons.

The subject of the present sketch was distinguished by his piety, activity, temperance, and humility;—in short he was a man who lived to God, and for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. His large estates devolved to his only son, John Lord Rolfe, besides whom he has left two daughters unmarried.]

Deaths Abroad.

On the 18th of Sept. at his palace of Cobourg, in his 68th year, the celebrated Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.

At Paris, on the 21st of July, Citizen Bernard Pelletier, member of the National Institute, of the Society of Pharmacians in Paris, &c. &c. Since the year 1792, he had a share in the publication of the ‘Annals of Chemistry,’ which he enriched with many new facts, and well-drawn memoirs. He was possessed of much urbanity of manners, profound knowledge, and was indefatigable in his exertions for the advancement of science.

On the 2d of September, at Naples, Lieutenant-general Gunning, Colonel of his Majesty's 63th regt. of foot.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

For the Convenience of our numerous provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.

Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE BISHOP of DURHAM has expressed his earnest wish, that candidates for orders should in future prepare themselves in Hebrew as well as Greek. He has declared his intention of giving a premium of books, to the amount of ten guineas, to the candidate who shall appear to have made the greatest proficiency in that language; and five guineas to each of the others who shall construe, grammatically, a chapter in the Hebrew Bible.

At the assizes for Northumberland, John Leverit was found guilty of uttering the following seditious words: viz. "It is no matter to me who is king or queen; I have no freehold or estate to lose; I may chance to gain something, and therefore the sooner we begin to have a revolution the better; they want to starve the sailors at the Nore, instead of paying them their wages; they have four years due, and the cursed government has no money to pay them; the poor fellows are naked, and it is high time for them to have their eyes opened," &c. &c. &c. His sentence was, to be imprisoned for the term of one year, at the expiration of which to find securities for his good behaviour, himself in 200l. and two securities in 20l. each.

A few, of the small Chinese breed, belonging to the rev. Mr. Plaw, of Shinkley House, near Durham, lately farrowed 21 pigs, 19 of which are living.

Married.]—At Bishopwearmouth, G. Bretton, esq. to Miss Margaret Walker. At Boldon, Mr. S. Stephenson to Miss Dolly Bell. At Newcastle, Mr. N. Storey to Miss Collier. At Eardon, Mr. Peter Campbell to Miss Mary Workman, daughter of the rev. W. Workman, rector of Ford. At Newcastle, Lionel Currie, esq. of London, to Miss Clofe. At Hamsterley, Richard Fishwick, esq. to Miss Ursula Grey. At Workington, R. Smith, esq. banker, of London, to Miss Bains. Mr. Bray, chymist, Sunderland, to Miss Lodge, of Stockton-upon-Tees. Capt. Alexander Rutherford to Miss Inglis, of N. Shields. Jonathan Scott, esq. collector of excise, Liverpool, to Miss Mounsey, of Sunderland.

Died.]—At Bedlington, Mrs. Wilkinfon. At Barnhill, Mr. H. Tolmin. At S. Shields, Mr. Wintertottom, surgeon. Mr. W. Har-

rison, ship-owner. At Ryton, aged 88, Mrs. J. Humble, a maiden lady. At Forth, aged 22, Mrs. Blackett. At Stockton, Mrs. Wilson. At Durham, Mrs. Rawlings. At Felton-path-foot, R. Alnwick, esq. At Caufey Park, aged 75, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Theophilus Dunn, of Morpeth. At Bolam, after a short illness, in the prime of life, Miss Shepherd. At Newcastle, Mr. T. Johnson. At the same place, Mr. T. Towns, of the Admiral Rodney public-house.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Cumberland newspaper not being filed in any Coffee-house in London, we are compelled to omit the detail of the occurrences of that county.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Brook, of Mere, is elected member of parliament for the borough of Newton, in the room of the late Mr. Thomas Legh. This is the first instance of a contested election since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Supplementary Militia is stated to have cost the inhabitants of this county no less than 300,000l.

One James Brown, mason, in Calder, who, fourteen years ago, lost his speech in a fever, being lately seized with a return of that disorder, his nurse was equally astonished and alarmed to hear him suddenly call for some drink. The fever, it is stated, has not quite left him, but he retains the use of his speech.

Married.]—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Page to Miss J. Harvey, of Ormskirk. Mr. J. Frodsham to Miss H. Hill. Mr. G. Christian, corn-merchant, to Miss Margaret Syers. Mr. J. Morton to Miss A. Seddon. Mr. J. Hodgson to Miss B. Brockboak. Mr. A. Preston to Miss E. Bolton.

At Manchester, Mr. H. Warburtin to Miss A. Artingfall. Mr. J. Berry to Miss Alice Watkinson. Mr. T. Carter to Miss E. Seed. At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Mr. Peter Higginson to Miss Ann Yelding. At Warrington, Mr. H. Byrom, merchant, to Miss Sherlock. At Lancaster, Mr. Fletcher, surveyor of the Lancashire Canal, to Miss Kew. At Bolland, Mr. W. Cottam to Miss Sparrow. At Rochdale, R. Donovan, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Yate. At Bolton, Mr. Salt, to Miss Shaw. Mr. Lemuel Briggs to Miss Fell. Mr. Hawden, of Lancaster, to Miss

Miss E. Sparling. At Halton, near Lancaster, the rev. J. Slainbank, rector of Halton, to Mrs. Fletcher, relict of the rev. R. Fletcher. At Clitheroe, Mr. McKean to Miss Susannah Eddlestone. At Halfall Church, Alexander Workwick, esq. to Miss E. Ainsworth. At Preston, the rev. J. Gregory to Miss Margaret Gallow. At Slaidburn, Mr. Gorst to Miss E. Wregglesworth.

Died.—At Liverpool, Mr. R. Cowbank. Mrs. Bromfield. Mr. Harrold. Mr. G. Walker, merchant. Mr. Uriah Johnson. Miss B. Copland. Mr. Matthew Lewtas. Mr. J. Forster. Mrs. Parry. Mr. Swift, aged 65. Miss Shimin. Miss Machell, aged 19. Mrs. M. Sowerby. Mr. J. Carter. At Lowhill, near Liverpool, Rebecca Shipley, aged 97; and, on the following day, her husband, James Shipley, aged 90; they had been married 62 years.

At Manchester, Mr. James Mayo. In her 59th year, Mrs. Brogden. Mrs. Walmley, publican. Mrs. Green. Mr. James Holt, surgeon. Mrs. Norman.

At Preston, Mrs. Melling, widow of the late Mr. Melling, and sister to the late Sir R. Arkwright. In an advanced age, Miss Coffe.

At Blackburn, of an apoplexy, Mr. Abr. Bury. At Kerfal, Mrs. Dorothy Byron, daughter of the late Dr. Byron, of poetic memory. At Pitband, after a long and painful illness, Mr. J. Lees. At Calderbridge, aged 96, Mr. Joseph Steele; his widow is in her 94th year, and they have been married 70 years.

At Bank, near Thelwall, Mr. T. Stanton. At Prescott, Mr. J. Moncks. At Ringley, Mr. J. Webster; he was clerk, and schoolmaster of the free school nearly 44 years. At Horridge, Mr. R. Pilkington. At Croft, in his 99th year, Mr. J. Charnock. At Scarisbrick, Mr. H. Watkinson. At Halfall, Mr. Sephton.

YORKSHIRE.

The General Infirmary has been opened at Sheffield. The ceremony was attended by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Galloway, Admiral Gell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Shore, Captain Newton, the trustees of the charity, the medical gentlemen of the infirmary, several of the clergy, and a great number of the most respectable gentlemen, all zealous friends to the charity. In the evening there was a grand miscellaneous concert, the receipts of which left a clear balance of 306l. 14s. 8d.

A cucumber was lately cut in the garden of Mr. Dade, at Knowstrop, near Leeds, that measured 31 inches in length, and in girth, at the thickest part, 36 inches, weighing 40 pounds.

At the Leeds quarter sessions, a person of the name of Robinson, was convicted on a charge of sedition, for having circulated certain inflammatory and disloyal publications.

He was sentenced to three months imprisonment in York Castle.

Married.—Mr. J. Eggenton, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Smyth, only daughter of the late J. Smyth, esq. of Leeds. At Whitby, Major Brown, of the Leicester Militia, to Miss Leonard, of Hull. Mr. W. Cewell to Miss Westby, of the same place. At Sneaton, near Whitby, Mr. T. English, merchant of Hull, to Miss A. Cook.

At Bishopthorpe, David William, Earl of Mansfield, to Miss Frederica Markham, fourth daughter of the Archbishop of York; the young couple are both in their twentieth year.

At Beverley, Mr. R. Johnson, of Molecroft, to Miss Lee, of Leckonfield Parks. At Leeds, Mr. J. Hutton to Miss Letitia Anne Floyde. Mr. S. Lumbe to Miss Poynton. Mr. C. Hopton to Miss H. Mulgrave. Mr. J. Wood to Miss Mar.

At York. Mr. Martin Burrell to Miss Margaret Batman.

At Hull, Captain R. Taylor to Miss M. Taylor. At Wakefield, Mr. W. Burrell to Miss Morreille. At Whitby, Mr. R. Champion to Miss Swales. At Great Driffield, Mr. T. Henderson, attorney, to Miss Rousby.

At Pateley-bridge, Mr. Strother, surgeon, to Miss M. Edmonson. At Wakefield, Mr. Clark to Miss Faife. At Beldale, Mr. Greetham to Miss Harrison.

Died.—At Hull, R. Swain, esq. one of the officers of excise. At Scarborough, suddenly, the rev T. Morrell, D.D. rector of Buckland, in Herefordshire; of exemplary character as a divine and citizen.

At Netherhall, near Doncaster, in her 89th year, Mrs. Catherine Hall. Near Pontefract, Stanhope Harvey, esq. Near Halifax, Mrs. Radcliffe. At Bradford, Mrs. Moffman, wife of Dr. Moffman. At Thirsk, Mrs. Smelt. Mrs. Saunderson, printer, and proprietor of the *Doncaster Journal*.

At Scarborough, aged 67, Mr. R. Sollert, ordnance store keeper of the garrison. Near Crowle, Mr. J. Lister. At Leeds, Mr. Wilson. At Yorke, aged 52, Mr. W. Topham. Mr. W. Vincent. At Cleckheaton, near Leeds, Miss F. Brook.

At Hull, H. Broadley, esq. alderman. At Colcar Hill, near Huddersfield, Mr. J. Haigh. At Doncaster, Mr. J. Jackson. At York, Mrs. D. Bowes. At Pontefract, Mr. T. Smith, of Houghton. At Hull, the eccentric character, commonly known by the appellation of Tom Taylor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late Mr. Thomas Brown, of Horn-castle, was carried to the place of interment, pursuant to the express desire of his will, by six of his own sons.

The most alarming accounts are received from Lincolnshire and other ten counties, of the rot among the sheep, in consequence of the

the late heavy rains. It is stated, that nearly one half of all the flocks are infected with this fatal disorder.

Married.—At Lincoln, Mr. B. Brummett to Miss C. Walker. Mr. W. Newstead to Miss M. Saunders. At Parson Drone, Mr. J. Gunn to Miss A. Perkins.

Died.—At Brant Broughton, the rev. Mr. Arnold, curate of that place. At Culverthorpe, Mrs. Newton. At Redbourn, in her 29th year, the right hon. Lady Charlotte William Beauclerk. At Thurlby, Mr. Abbot. At Bidderton, Mr. Doughty. At Edeham, aged 92, Mrs. Colcraft. At Stamford, Mrs. Chamberlayne. Mr. D. Greenwood. Mrs. Ireland. Mrs. Robertson. At Market Deeping, aged 62, Mrs. E. Shibbs. At the same place, Mrs. Christian, aged 81. At Wittering, near Stamford, Mrs. Baker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A fire broke out, last month, in the stack-yard belonging to Mr. Cumberland, of Welford, which destroyed several corn-ricks, &c. &c.

Married.—At Newark, Mr. Haton to Miss Roberts.

In our last, for "the house of STATHAM and GANTON," read "the house of STATHAM and GARTON."

Died.—At Nottingham, Colonel Williams. He was taking a morning ride along the Hailing Paths, on the banks of the Trent, when his horse slipped down the banks of the river, by which accident the colonel was unfortunately drowned.

At Nottingham, Mr. Cornelius Huthwaite. At same place, after a long illness, Mr. Ab. Genevier, upwards of 30 years principal clerk in the respectable banking-house of SMITH and Co.

At Newark, Mr. Hervey, tanner. Ms. Winter. At Radford, Mr. Bennett.

Mrs. Johnson, of Broadmarsh; she complained to her husband, after supper, that she felt extremely ill, and expired before morning.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At Mappleton, the rev. H. Bruce to Miss Sarah Wood. At Derby, T. Barber, esq. to Miss M. Dethick.

Died.—At Derby, aged 75, Mr. J. Deverell. Mr. T. Hefferd, serjeant at mace, and keeper of the town jail.

At Chesterfield, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Bradley, mother of Mr. Bradley, post-master, and one of the aldermen of the corporation.

At same place, Mr. J. Peters, one of the actors in Messrs. Taylor and Robertson's company of comedians.

At Buxton, the right hon. Lady Dormer.

CHESHIRE.

The county hall, now building at Chester, promises to be one of the finest edifices of the kind in the kingdom. The erection of the first of the large columns of the portico, on the second of October, was attended with great pomp. The Loyal Chester Volunteers

assembled on the occasion, in the Abbey Square, whence they marched, with colours flying, attended by a band of music, to the Castle Yard. A double guard of the Invalids was drawn out, to prevent the large concourse of people from incommoding the workmen, among whom were several of the acting magistrates, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and the young gentlemen of nearly all the schools in Chester. The column being previously brought to its situation, and all the machinery prepared, several coins of his present majesty, in a small urn of Wedgwood's ware, inclosed in another of lead, were deposited in the cavity of the plinth, over which was placed a brass plate, with a suitable inscription. The machinery then began to work, the band playing "God save the King". In about twenty minutes the column was raised, upon which the volunteers fired three excellent volleys; the field pieces, with the cannon upon the battery, fired each three rounds, and three cheers were given from the whole company. These columns are of excellent stone, brought from Manley, about eight miles from Chester, upon a carriage with six wheels, built for this express purpose, and drawn by sixteen horses. Each column is formed of a single stone, 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, and measuring, without the capitals, 22 feet 6 inches in length. In the rough they weighed each from 15 to 16 tons. There will be twelve of these columns in the portico, in two rows of the Doric order, without bases; and twelve more, each, likewise, of one single stone, something smaller, of the Ionic order, forming a colonnade round the semi-circular part of the inside of the hall. It has the same disposition within, but upon a larger scale, as the new hall, lately finished, in the Gothic style, by the same artist, at Lancaster. A great part of the inside of the hall, together with the portico, will be finished with hewn stone, of the same quality as the columns.

Married.—At Chester, Mr. Franks to Miss Dougherty. Mr. J. Wyatt, of Altringham, to Miss Sarah Hoyt. At Audlem, near Nantwich, Mr. J. Lloyd to Miss Prescott. At Tarvin, Mr. Plumbe to Miss Speakman.

Died.—At Chester, Mrs. Collier. Mrs. Done. At Bilsstone, aged 74, the rev. Sam. Lea, vicar of Audlem. At Frodsham, in his 17th year, Mr. Horatia White Briscoe.

SHROPSHIRE.

One of those rare and singular phenomena, called a water-spout, was seen from Shrewsbury, and the other places in that neighbourhood, on the 6th instant, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon. It appeared impending from a large black cloud, which moved in a north-easterly direction. Its figure was spiral, which gradually contracted till it was absorbed by the passing cloud, and totally disappeared. It was observed by several persons for near 20 minutes, and exhibited

hibited a most beautiful appearance to the spectators. Fortunately nothing intervened to stop its progress; if it had, the consequences of its breaking would, in all probability, have been very calamitous.

Married.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Smith to Miss Morris. Mr. F. Hammond to Miss E. Davies. At Coalbrooke Dale, Mr. Wright, surgeon, to Miss Page.

Died.—At Cumley, at the advanced age of 106, Catherine Duckett. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Dodd. The rev. Sir, T. Ewardes, bart. justice of the peace for the county of Salop, and rector of Frodesley. At Shrewsbury, aged 21, Miss A. Cartwright. At Walcot, Mr. T. Pinches.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Stafford Sessions, the new shire hall was opened for the first time as a court of justice.

Married.—At Litchfield Cathedral, Mr. Lycesteur, of London, to Miss Leigh, daughter of the rev. Archdeacon Leigh, one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral.

At same place, after a tedious courtship of fourteen years, Mr. Neville to Miss Cooper. Mr. Daws, draper, to Miss Basford.

At Castle Church, after a courtship of three days, Mr. B. Wilkinton, aged 20, to Mrs. Frith, a widow, of 60. Mr. Sidney, of Stafford, to Miss Ann Ward.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

William Bradley, stocking-maker, in Granby Street, Leicester, has been committed to jail, on the 10th instant, for ill treatment of his four apprentices. It appeared on his examination, that this wretch had been induced to take apprentices merely for the sake of the premium. The poor boys were confined to their work from six in the morning till eleven at night, being scarcely allowed sufficient food for their existence. They were frequently cruelly beaten, and after the labour of the day driven out of doors, to steal stumps and rails, and commit any other depredations that might fall within the compass of their ability. They were removed to St. Margaret's workhouse, and as their first crimes originated in the depravity of their master, rather than from any evil intention of their own, it is expected the punishment of the master will deter them from the paths of vice.

A long address has been published by the governors of the Leicester Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, stating that the funds of those institutions are in a sinking state, and calling upon the charitable and humane to step forward, and assist with their donations. The address, we are happy to observe, has not been made in vain. Several annual subscribers have been added, among whom Mr. Phillips gives ten guineas annually to the Infirmary, and five to the Asylum. A benefit concert is likewise to be given, for the support of both charities; and several of the most eminent performers in London, according to the Leicester Journal, have promised the

assistance of their talents; on this benevolent occasion. The late T. Wilton, esq. of Kingsthorpe, has bequeathed 500l. to the Infirmary.

Married.—At Leicester, the rev. Mr. Macauley to Miss Heyrick: Mr. Joyce, surgeon, to Miss Lockwood. Mr. E. Harrison to Mrs. E. Proud. At Wimefwood, Mr. T. Hall to Miss Catherine Horne. At Gilmorton, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Chandler.

Died.—At Shenton, Mr. J. Beeby, farmer. At Shackerston, Captain Thomas Strong Hall, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, for the counties of Leicester and Warwick. At Castle Donington, Miss E. Brookes. At Barrow-upon Soar, Mr. J. Beaumont. Near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Pratt. At Wymondham, Mrs. Turnil.

Mr. Trueman, dissenting minister and school-master, at Barrow: his death was occasioned by the heedlessness of a carter, who drove against Mr. T. (as he was riding to Loughborough) with such violence, that he was thrown from his horse, and had his skull so badly fractured, that he expired in two hours.

At Claybrook, at the advanced age of 100 years, Dorothy Warner.

RUTLAND.

Married.—At Ayston, near Uppingham, Mr. Joseph Wells to Miss Sarah Mould.

Died.—Mr. Barbot, teacher of the French language, in the grammar-school, at Uppingham. At Post-Witham, Mrs. Rowlinson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A cow, belonging to Mr. Kettle, of Dotson, lately produced a calf with two bodies, joined at the fore quarters, eight legs, one head, four ears, and four eyes.

Died.—At Cambridge, Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel College. (*See page 315 of this Magazine.*) Mr. Joseph Butcher, late of Jesus College. In her 73d year, Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Bloom. Mrs. Tollar. At Burwell, Mrs. S. Howe. At Linton, lady Heathcote.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

In the neighbourhood of St. Ives, the floods have done considerable damage. A drover who persisted in leaving his sheep in a close near the river, contrary to advice, lost, in one night, nearly 200.

Married.—Mr. R. Owen to Miss Delamore. The rev. J. Moore, lecturer of St. Clement Danes, London, to Miss Hardy, of Huntingdon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. James Gasches, farmer, to Miss Little, of Eye, near Peterborough. At Peterborough, Mr. J. Rose, of the Angel Inn, to Miss Sarah Bull. At the same place, Mr. Peat, of Emanuel College, to Miss S. Philipson.

Died.—At Northampton, Mr. Cook. At Wansford, suddenly, Mr. Swan. At Kettering, Miss Wright. At Orillingbury, in the

56th year, Mrs. Kilvington. At Carlton, in her 70th year, Mrs. C. Palmer, lady of Sir J. Palmer, bart.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.—At Warwick, Mr. J. Alex. Butter, upwards of 70, to Miss J. Bettiridge, aged 19. At Polestworth, Captain Hill, of the 50th regiment, to Miss Troughton. At Broseley, Mr. T. Clark to Miss Srednan. Mr. J. Markham, of Napton-on-the-Hill, to Miss Chater. Mr. R. Lloyd, of Birmingham, to Miss Harman.

Died.—At Shuckbury Park, the lady of Sir George Shuckbury Evelyn, bart. At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Kendrick.

At Holloughton, R. Taylor, esq. who has left a legacy of 100l. to the Birmingham General Hospital, and an equal sum to the Stafford Infirmary.

At Birmingham, Mr. Cary, wine-merchant, of Worcester. Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Tanner. Mrs. Ann Carelfs.

William Dilk, esq. of Maxtock Castle, cornet in the Earl of Aylesford's, or First Troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry.

At Coventry, aged 16, Miss A. Keane.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The gallery of the Old Meeting House, at Kidderminster, lately gave way. Fortunately the congregation was alarmed in time, and escaped unhurt.

Died.—At Charlton, in his 79th year, the rev. H. Crompton Dinely, B.D. He was the oldest prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

At Worcester, Mrs. Roberts. At Feckenham, Mr. G. Burgum. At Wollerhill, aged 78, Mr. E. Hanford.

Miss Lynch, daughter of J. Lynch, esq. of Kilstone House. She was riding with a party of gentlemen and ladies, when suddenly she fell from her horse in a fit, which lasted nearly an hour, when she expired, notwithstanding every means of recovery were instantly adopted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Spetchley, Mr. J. Woodward, attorney, to Miss Palmer.

Died.—Mr. J. Dew, of Brampton Abbots. At Alneley, Mr. T. Pritchard. At Hereford, Mrs. Napleton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A new trade has been opened with Ireland, from Newport, from which place several cargoes of Pontypool coals have been shipped for Dublin. They are said to meet with a ready sale in that kingdom. The Newport coals have likewise found their way into Gloucestershire, where they are much approved of.

Married.—At Chepstow, Mr. Gregory Durham to Miss Williams. At Monmouth, Mr. G. Griffin to Miss C. Williams.

Died.—At Monmouth, Mrs. Gardner Kemneys. Mrs. Williams.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Tetbury, have convened a meeting, at the market-house, for the purpose of entering into a written engagement to lessen the consumption of butter and butchers' meat.

[The following interesting and affecting communication did not reach us in time to appear in the Correspondence.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your useful and entertaining Miscellany maintains a very extensive circulation throughout every county in the kingdom, I am induced, from this consideration, to transmit you the particular description of a person, unknown, found suffocated and drowned in Seamill-dock, about 2½ miles from the city of Bristol, within the tything of Stoke Bishop, and parish of Westbury-upon-Trim, which may probably meet the eye of some relative or acquaintance of the deceased.

Early in the afternoon of Friday, the 29th day of September last, information was sent me by two gentlemen, that in their walk along the banks of the river, leading from the Hotwells to Seamill-dock, they were desirous of taking a survey of the old ruins of the dock (formerly a place in great repute) when casting their eyes over the wall, in an obscure corner, they saw the body of a man above the surface of the water, then flowing out, requesting the attendance of the parish officers to take charge of it. I immediately sent for the overseer of the poor, and, with my servant, attended him to the spot where the man was found. In the mean time, the gentlemen had hailed a boat going down the river, it being then about half-tide out, and prevailed on them to row into the dock, to make the body fast to an old ladder, that still remains against the wall, under the ruins of a crane; and in this state I found him. The tide had now flowed out below the body, and afforded me an opportunity of taking a particular survey of him. The attitude in which he lay drew my attention: his left leg was sunk in the mud up to his knee, his right leg was but little immersed; his body bent forward in a stooping posture, and his arms extended as far as he could reach, as if in the act of saving himself from farther immersion in the mud. It appeared evident to me, that no accidental fall could possibly leave a man in that singular posture; and I suspected that he had purposely jumped off the dock wall, about twenty feet high from the mud, at ebb or fall of the tide, when the water was shallow over the mud. With some difficulty the body was got out, and on the following day an inquest was taken: the jury returned a verdict—"Found drowned and suffocated, but by what means no evidence appeared before them." The person was well dressed, but nothing found in his pockets, except a small miniature portrait of a lady, carefully wrapped up in paper, and tied round with silk;

silk; it was drawn in water-colours on a piece of ivory, about an inch and a half long: now in my possession. The colours are effaced by the sea-water, but the image is visible.—The following description of his person I got inserted in all the Bristol papers:

“Saturday last, the 30th September, Mr. Joy^{er}, one of the Coroners of the county of Gloucester, took an inquest on the body of a person unknown, found the day before suffocated and drowned in Seamill-dock, within the parish of Westbury-upon-Trym and county of Gloucester: he appeared to be about five feet four inches high, with short hair, over which he wore a wig; stout and well made: had on an exceeding goodly light drab cloth coat; light cotton waistcoat, bound round the pockets with blue silk riband; light velvet breeches, with white metal buttons; a linen shirt, filled at the bosom; brown ribbed worsted stockings, apparently new; and a pair of new pumps, with ties. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, and to have been drowned two or three weeks.”

The foregoing description brought forward two women, who called twice at a public-house about a quarter of a mile distant from the spot where the body was found. They said the description answered to a person that did lodge in their neighbourhood in Bristol; that he was a stranger in the city, and lately come from London. That, supposing him to be the person drowned, they had searched his lodgings, and there found a red leather pocket-book, in which was written the name *Daw* or *Doe*, together with the address of a person of the same name in London, to whom they had written on the subject. The women omitting telling the name of the street of their residence, has hitherto prevented me from finding them out.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, a gentleman that formerly lived at Seamills, when the dock was in its prosperity, visited the ruins of the warehouses and tenements adjoining, one of which tenements has its rooms perfect and entire. In the attic story he perceived much writing on the wall, which proves to be the diary of this stranger, found drowned. As soon as the report reached me, I visited the tenement, and copied from the wall the following diary, well written with a black-lead pencil, and nearly in the following order of time.

“However singularly it may appear, I could not but take notice, upon my entering this uninhabited tenement, of a small piece of an old newspaper, which had contained an account of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened at Brown Hill, near Burslem, in Staffordshire, between Mr. Oliver, the apothecary, and Mr. Wood, for which the former suffered at Stafford this day fortnight; it struck me with sympathetic horror, having lived in that country many years. It brought many of my imprudencies to recollection, for which I sincerely repent.

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“We are not our own keepers; but were we to follow GOD’s word, and live to him, it would afford us comfort here, and Heaven hereafter.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“Avoid drunkenness, for it produces poverty.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“Never be ungrateful to GOD or man.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“If my K—f—m acquaintance had become my friend, he might have saved me from an untimely death: when he was in prison, I was his friend at the hazard of my bread; but I forgive him, and am well assured that what he enjoys is by his merit and industry. Long may he and his partner in affection live to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“I should not rebuke, because my imprudence in some measure has brought me to poverty; but surely it is good to strain a point to rescue even an imprudent man from the calamities of folly: how often does sympathy soften one’s sorrow, and, with the aid of a little pecuniary assistance, restore an unfortunate being to industry and repentance.

“N. Sept. 11th.”

“Be good betimes, for evil is the grand curse of mankind.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“To be good is to be happy.”

“V. one of the poets.”

“Never give way to despair, for fear of suicide, which must be displeasing to God, and therefore hazardous to the soul.

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“The God of all mercy forgive my past offences; and if there is pardon for suicide, may the intercession and blood of the Lamb procure that pardon for me, the chief of sinners.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“O HORROR! HORROR! to rush into the presence of a justly offended GOD, with a load of guilt and iniquity: but GOD will have mercy on whom he will have mercy.

“N. Sept. 11, 1797.”

“If these few thoughts should be observed before my unfortunate body is found, they may instruct the gentlemen of the jury to bring in their verdict *Felo-de-se*, for to deter others, as well as in strict compliance with the law.—It is nothing but distress compels me to this rash act.

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“O, my GOD, I have sinned against thee, and against light; receive my soul, for Jesus Christ’s sake, or I am lost for ever.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“There is no rest for the wicked with my GOD.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“Faith in Christ.—Forgive your enemies.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“May those I have any ways wronged forgive me; I die in peace with all mankind, and lament that I have not lived a better life. I die a miserable death; the Lord have mercy upon my soul.

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“Never oppress the poor.—Do as you would be done to.”

“N. Sept. 11th, 1797.”

“Whoever

"Whosoever belongs to these premises, will forgive the scribbler his trespass; he impatiently waits the rising of the tide, to put an end to his earthly misfortunes.

"N. Five o'clock, evening,

"Sept. 11th, 1797."

"I made my bed upon the floor, with the straw for my pillow: the tempestuousness of the night, with some inclination to sleep, has prolonged my life at least another tide.

"N. Tuesday-morning, Sept. 12th, 1797."

"O, heavenly Father, be pleased to have mercy upon me, a miserable sinner, who turns to thee, weeping, fasting, and praying; and, O Lord Jesus Christ, grant my repentance, however late, however imperfect, may not be in vain. "N. Sept. 12th, 1797."

"O GOD give peace to all nations, and stop the calamities of war.

"N. Sept. 12th, 1797."

"Forgive all errors—Had I followed such things, it would have saved me from this unfortunate end. "Sept. 12th, 1797."

"GOD be merciful to me, a sinner."

"My Lord Mountmorres, with an ample fortune, put an end to his existence: he did it with all the conveniences of this life around him, and with a dying declaration that the Almighty would forgive him an act compelled by oppressors; hinting that some person had used him ill, which wounded his feelings to such a degree that life became a burden to him, notwithstanding his learning and high rank in life.

"I, poor soul, loaded with guilt, conscious of an ill-spent life, distressed in every point that this life can afford (without throwing the least reflection on his Lordship) dare not presume positively to join with his Lordship in that sentiment, but, with trembling fear, must wait the awful issue at God's tremendous bar.

"God forbid I should cast any reflections on his Lordship, or his misfortunes.

"The following is a copy of a note found upon Lord Mountmorres's table, in the room he thot himself: N.

"A wicked and unjust conspiracy has been formed against my honour, my fortune, and my life; the Almighty will forgive an act impelled by oppression."

"I sincerely hope his Lordship found it so.

"To wound another man's peace of mind is an uncharitable act. N."

"Indeed I find myself invested with a strong desire of life, and dreadful fear of approaching God's bar, with my accumulated guilt; and I stedfastly believe, that the true way to be saved is by Jesus Christ, who died to save sinners, of whom I am the chief. "GOD grant I may become an object of his mercy."

"I decline giving my name or profession; my friends may surmise that some ill fate has befallen me; if any of them, by any chance, should hear of my fate, it is not probable they will ever see these thoughts. I hope

"to God they will forgive me every injury I have done them."

"Jesus Christ, deign to be the advocate with God the Father for the redemption of my soul."

"The time is nearly arrived.—May Jesus pilot my distressed soul to his heavenly kingdom. Amen."

"Another tide gone.—Sept. 12th, 1797."

"It must be my fate—I have no other relief."

The following was scratched upon the wall with the point of a nail:

"Wednesday, 13th Sept. I have been here 2 days and 2 nights, fasting and praying.—

"This I hope will finish it."

The following was again written with a black-lead pencil:

"Thursday, September 14th, 1797; the last day, I hope."

"My lead is exhausted."

"I did not know, till surprized by the little girl coming into this distressed apartment, whom these premises belonged to. "But Lord de Clifford will forgive me."

At the bottom of the stair-case is written, on the wall, in front going down:

"Redeem my soul from the water."

Thus ends the diary of this extraordinary stranger. It is to be observed, that most of the sentences had the private mark of N, either at the top or bottom, generally at the bottom, immediately before the day of the month. The uninhabited tenement is about ten or twelve yards distant from the spot where he launched himself off, and is the property of Lord de Clifford.

It is very evident that this stranger had received a liberal education, or he possessed an uncommon strong mind. It is conjectured by some that he was insane, but, when I consider how well finished most of his sentences and periods are, and that many of them were written from the impulse of the moment, I behold him as a man in full possession of his intellectual faculties, and, with a collected mind, calmly resigned to his fate. He came there on the 11th, with a determined resolution of drowning himself at the evening tide, consequently all that he wrote on the 12th could not have been premeditated, but were the thoughts of the moment, that arose in his mind on the prolonging of his existence. He certainly possessed a noble and generous mind; for where he mentioned his acquaintance as he thought harshly, a sentence immediately follows to soften the rebuke.

I shall feel great satisfaction, Mr. Editor, to hear that the diary, and personal description of this stranger, may meet the eye of some one of his relatives or acquaintance, and I know of no publication so likely to procure this object as the Monthly Magazine.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH JAMES.

Stoke Bishop, near Bristol,

October 23, 1797.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, continued.

Married.] At Newnham, Mr. R. Bowen to Miss A. Taylor. Mr. D. Bennett to Miss Bartlett. Mr. G. Welsh, of Darley, to Miss White, of Alstone. At Ozeleworth, Mr. Philpotts, attorney, to Miss S. Chamler.

Died.] Josiah Paul, esq. of Tetbury. At Kempton, Mr. Anthony Keck, a celebrated architect.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The clinical professor will begin his course of lectures, at Radcliffe Infirmary, on the 1st of November.

The farmers who occupy low lands in Glastonbury and Meare, are stated to be greatly distressed for pasturage for their cattle. Some of them are obliged to go five or six miles to milk their cows.

The reader in anatomy will begin his course of lectures in the Anatomy School, on the 3d of November.

Married.] At St. Clement's Church, in the suburbs of Oxford, Mr. W. Vicary, organist, to Mrs. Bailey.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Briggs, widow of J. Briggs, late porter of the University College: she was found dead in her bed. At same place, suddenly, John Hunt. At Pyretton, aged 70, Sir John Stewart, bart. At Baldon, Mrs. Bacon. At Banbury, Mrs. Hopeman: she was the first corpse carried into the new church. Near Banbury, Mr. T. Sanbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Brickhill, Mr. D. Willis, attorney, of Bedfordshire, to Miss Warner, of the former place.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Letters from Bedfordshire, and most parts of the country, give a dreadful list of accidents and damages, occasioned by the late violent rains. In many places the roads have been rendered impassable for carriages.

Married.] Mr. J. Skinner to Miss Ann Saw: the bridegroom's mother is the bride's own sister.

At Studham, Mr. J. Barton, surgeon, to Miss Parry, of Salisbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At the late sessions, a fellow of the name of Eade was tried for riotous behaviour, in a dissenting place of worship, at Sawbridge-worth. He had, it seems, interrupted the preacher, who was praying for a speedy peace, by calling out—"Aye, and let it be an honourable one." After this he sung "God save the King." Eade, who pleaded his own cause, rested his defence chiefly upon the fervour of his loyalty, and accused the dissenters of Jacobinical principles! He made a legal objection to the indictment, as the words were not uttered in the room where the meeting was held. This objection, however, was over-ruled; the words of the bishop's licence including the *whole house*. Eade was sentenced to pay a fine of 20l.

Died.] At Hertford, aged 84, Mr. Ralph Ryal. At Northchurch, Miss Ireson. At Cheshunt, Mrs. Sedgwick.

ESSEX.

The crops of potatoes, this season, are stated to be the largest ever known in the memory of man. For some months past, one farmer in this county has paid at the rate of from 60l. to 70l. per week to the hoers.

Married.] At Hatfield, Mr. D. Lloyd, of Coventry, to Miss M. Hanbury.

At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Welch, surgeon, to Miss Hawkin.

Died.] At East Barnett, Angus Macaulay, LL.D. At Witham, aged 77, Major R. Callis. At Waltham Abbey, Miss Martha Lett. At Chelmsford, the rev. Francis Guifon. At same place, Mr. W. Johnson, artist. George Peter, of Bellhouse, aged thirty-one.

NORFOLK.

The Duke of Norfolk's improvements at Arundel Castle, on which he has expended no less a sum than 200,000l. are in the Saxon style. This magnificent building is 200 feet each way; the ground-floor is entirely of stone, the second of mahogany, the third of oak, and the fourth of deal.

A man, named James Hammond, had for some time paid his court to a young woman at Sibton, named Mary Powell, but on the eve of marriage the match was broken off by some trivial quarrel. The fair one, in resentment, received the addresses of another admirer, and countenanced a report, that they were to be called in church, by proclamation of the banns, on the following Sunday. Hammond was so affected at this intelligence, that he put a period to his existence, by nearly severing his head from his body; and the inconsiderate maid, on hearing of his tragical end, hung herself up in the kitchen. The coroner's inquest, on each, brought in their verdict lunacy.

A cottage belonging to a poor labourer, at Ludham, was lately destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of hay adjoining. Some children were playing near a fire, when the blaze caught the flock of one of them, which was much burnt. To conceal the accident, they hid the remains of the flock, yet unextinguished, among some hay; the conflagration, in a short time, was general and irresistible.

The occupiers of farms in the county of Norfolk, intend to present a petition to the House of Commons, in the next sessions, for a repeal of the late acts laying taxes upon horses used in husbandry. They contend, that it is partial in its operation on the occupiers of arable farms, whilst the owners of grazing and feeding lands will be but little affected by it.

Married. The rev. W. B. Jones to Miss Lindoe, of Norwich. The rev. G. Wilfons, of Ashwelthorpe, to Miss Millard. At Lynn, at the Quakers' meeting, Mr. T. Dixon to Miss Corby. Mr. R. Lunn, of King's Lynn, to Miss Crisp. Mr. Wallace to Miss Margaret Lloyd. Mr. J. Denisley, of Croxton, to Miss Margaret Mingay, fourth sister of James Mingay, king's counsel. At Norwich,

Norwich, Mr. J. Potter to Mrs. M. Prime. Mr. Lot Davis to Miss A. Harpley. Mr. S. Holtaway, attorney, to Miss S. Gent.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Neale. The rev. Mr. Freeman. Mrs. A. Goole. In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Lane, of the Thatched House Tavern. At Lynns, Mr. Matthews, who had been but a few months since elected master of the post-office. At Yarmouth, after a severe illness, Mrs. Fisher, wife of W. Fisher, jun. esq. receiver general for Norfolk. The rev. J. Dowling, rector of Gunthorpe, and vicar of Middleton, near Lynns. At Norwich, aged 73, Mr. Gardiner Harwood, attorney; and, a few days after, C. Harwood, his brother. While the sexton was deepening the grave, to receive both bodies, the surrounding earth sunk in, and buried him up to his middle, in which disagreeable situation he remained nearly two hours before he was extricated. At Hingham, aged 76, Capel Bringlee, attorney, one of the coroners for this county.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Clare, the rev. C. Cooke to Miss Young. At West Dean, the rev. Cornelius Green, A.M. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Miss Frances Ann Piggott. At Saxmundham, Mr. Leonard Ault, of the General Post Office, to Miss Harriet Butler. Mr. J. Clay, of Botolph Claydon, to Miss Graves. At Sproughton, Mr. R. Chester to Miss E. Ford.

Died.] At Ipswich, in his 79th year, Thomas Sore. He possessed great ingenuity and mechanical skill, and had for many years resided in Tooley's Foundation, having been rendered incapable of constant labour by a paralytic complaint. He was able to make or repair almost every kind of philosophical apparatus, and generally improved or simplified those which passed through his hands. His knowledge of the sciences was sufficient to prevent his wasting time in chimerical pursuits, and his good sense always presented to his mind the necessity of combining the *utile* with the *dulce*. His humble apartment was adorned with many specimens of his ingenuity, his electrical machine, microscope, &c. His clock had received additional movements of the most simple kind. His perpetual almanac, orrery, and hygrometer were curious; and the very latch of his door was so constructed as to supersede the necessity of a lock. The cheerfulness and serenity of his disposition diffused themselves over his countenance, the placidness of which, with the venerable appearance of his grey hairs, commanded an involuntary prepossession in his favour, which never failed to lead to a further acquaintance.

At same place, in her 19th year, Miss Rewze. Mrs. Clark, of the Rose and Crown. Mr. J. Coe, baker, aged 55, after an affliction of 25 years, which he bore with exemplary patience. In her 73d year, Mrs. Eleanor Hingford.

At Melford Hall, Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Sir Harry Parker, bart.

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At Lewes, Mr. J. Atterfol, timber-merchant. Mr. Aminidab Burton.

At Nevick, Mrs. Verrall.

SUSSEX.

In the late contest for plowing, between horse and ox teams, for the Sussex Agricultural Premiums, which was adjudged in favour of the former, a statute acre was well and soundly plowed, by J. Blackman, servant to Mr. Hart, of Falmer, in three hours and fifty-three minutes. This was a fair experiment, worthy of the consideration of farmers, whose teams are engaged eight hours daily without effecting the same quantity of service.

Married.] At Rye, Sam. Collett, esq. of Worcester, to Miss A. Curtis. Mr. R. Wright to Miss C. Cooper, of Chichester.

Died.] At Midhurst, the right hon. dowager Lady Newburgh.

At Malling, Mrs. H. re. At Burwash, T. Calverley, esq. of Ewell.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. J. Nicholson to Miss Sarah Wilkinson. At Folkstone, Mr. T. Johnson to Mrs. Smith. At Canterbury, Mr. J. Deane to Miss Sankey. Mr. Charles Rouse to Miss Norwood. At Maidstone, Lieut. Burn, of the marines, to Miss Relf, daughter of the rev. Mr. Relf. Mr. R. Clarke to Miss Susannah Rogers.

H. P. Hannam, esq. of Northbone Court, to Miss Collett.

Died.] At Dover, Mr. T. Rickardby, many years clerk to the banking-house of Messrs. Latham and Co. Same place, Mrs. Doorne, of the Flying Horse public-house.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Highmore. Mrs. Hatch. In an advanced age, Mrs. Durand. Also, Mr. H. Potter; and, a few days after, Mrs. Potter, widow of the son of the former.

At Maidstone, in his 83d year, Mr. R. Cutbush, locksmith, member of the common-council of the corporation. Also, Mrs. Tibbie, of the Ball public house.

At Margate, Mrs. S. Kett. Mr. John Paine, late master of the Crown and Thistle, but who, for some years, had retired from business, with a decent competency.

In the 21st year of his age, Mr. G. Brooman, second son of Mr. B. banker. At same place, aged 31, Mr. Joseph Shapland, of Cheapside, London. Also, Miss Cobb, aged 22, sister to the dramatic writer of that name.

At Rochester, aged 68, Mrs. Jones. At Chatham, Miss Jane Sutton. At Deptford, Mrs. Simson. In the parish of Teynham, Mrs. E. Williams. At Whitstable, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Wiles. At Fordwich, Mr. Mantell, an eminent fruiterer. At Harrietsham, after a long illness, Mrs. Branchley.

At the school-house, in Linford, Mrs. Hunt. At Loose, Mr. W. Peene. At Folkestone, suddenly, while sitting at table after dinner. Mrs. Major. At Sandwich, J. Curling, esq. At Snodland, Mr. J. Manley, gentleman-farmer. At Threlked, near Kewick, the

rev. T. Edmondson, vicar of Rodmersham and 49 years vicar of Threlkeld.

SURREY.

As some workmen were digging in a field, belonging to Mr. Allen, brewer, at Croydon, one of them struck his spade against an old sword, four feet and a half in length, of great weight, and very rusty. On digging a few feet deeper, two complete suits of armour were found, near 7 feet long, and another sword in the same state with the former. There were lying near the same spot several skulls, and other bones of the human body. From the fashion of the arms, and other circumstances, the cognoscenti imagine that they are the remains of some of the men who fell in a desperate action, which was fought near Croydon, about the year 1203, in the reign of King John, between the two barons Hubert de Montmorency and John Winnoff, of Winchester.

Married.] At Kingstone, Mr. W. Bartlett to Miss Cook. At the same time, Mr. J. Cook, brother to the aforesaid lady, to Miss Henrietta Butler. The rev. Geo. West, rector of Stoke, to Miss Creuze, of Leatherhead.

Died.] At Boddington, Mr. W. Brimton. At Wandsworth, in his 85th year, Mr. Humphrey Webb.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Portsmouth mail was overturned in the beginning of this month, near Lippock, owing to the heavy rains, which laid the country under water, so that the coach was literally floated. Happily no lives were lost.

Mr. James Kirkpatrick, of the Isle of Wight, has invented an implement for transplanting turnips. From the simplicity and cheapness of this instrument, with the very easy manner of using it, it promises to prove of general utility. As it frequently happens in turnip fields, that large spots fail, it is used for filling up those spots from the adjoining parts of the same field, where they may be thinned at any rate to advantage. It may also be employed in gardens for transplanting plants of every kind.

Married.]—At Southampton, Mr. J. Salter, to Miss E. Smith. T. Street, esq. of London, to Mrs. Brereton, relict of the Rev. T. Brereton, of Winchester. At Hele, M. J. May, to Miss Strett. At King's-Sombourne, captain Robinson, of the Guards, to Miss Taylor. At East Meon, Lieut Robert Ayre, of the Spalding troop of royal Lincolnshire yeomen cavalry, to Miss Ives, the celebrated spinner. At Odiam, Mr. J. Marshall, to Miss Pain.

Died.]—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. W. Bolt, surgeon. At Lymington, Mr. R. Hayward. At Christchurch, Miss Brooke. At Winchester, Mrs. Deane. At Hurley, in his 83d year, Samuel Heathcote, esq. uncle to Sir W. Heathcote, Barr.

BERKSHIRE.

A curious experiment has been lately tried at Reading, by Mr. Walker, lecturer of experimental Philosophy, to make a boat row itself against the stream. The attempts succeeded so far as to establish its practicability.

Married.]—At Old Windsor, Mr. J. Aubin, to Mrs. Russell. At Reading, Mr. Spratley, of the Bear Inn, to Mrs. Nicholas.

Died.]—At Woodhay, Miss Sloper, relict of the late Wm. Sloper, esq. daughter of governor Hunter, and mother of general Sir R. Sloper. K.B. At Reading, Mrs. Speakman.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.]—At Salisbury, John Campbell, esq. of Bedfordshire, captain in the first regiment of dragoons guards, to Miss Wyndham, daughter of Henry Penruddock Wyndham, one of the representatives of this county in parliament. At Devizes, Mr. R. Wayley, to Miss Willis. At Fonthill, Mr. Cox, aged 95, to Miss Turner, aged 15! Majority in favour of the bridegroom 80 years!!!

Died.]—At Salisbury, Mr. Sturmy. At Devizes, the Rev. J. Dyer, pastor of the Baptist church. The Rev. T. Gibson, A.M. vicar of White parish.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As a proof of the increased value of land, the parish of Horfield, adjoining to Bristol, was, in the year 1729, valued in the poor-rates at the sum of 542l. In 1796, the assessment to the highways was 1532l.

Married.]—At Bristol Wells, colonel de Vismé, of the guards, to Miss Carroll, of Dublin. At Bath, the Rev. H. Poole, to Miss Leslie.

Died.]—At Bath, Right Hon. Lady Cranston, aged 27. At the same place, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late general Scott. At Cliffhall, Mrs. Vince. At Shepton Mallet, where he had resided 32 years, the Rev. J. Brewer, a Roman Catholic clergyman. At Clifton, the rev. Piercefod.

DORSETSHIRE.

A person of the name of Phillips, a warrant officer on board one of the frigates laid up in ordinary in Portsmouth harbour, delivered himself up some time since to the Hon. Lionel Damer, a magistrate for this county. He confessed he had murdered the boatwain of his ship, by throwing him overboard, in consequence of which he had, he said, absconded for some months, and afterwards enlisted in the army as a private. The remorse he felt for his crime had several times tempted him to put an end to his existence. He was committed to Dorchester gaol for trial. The mayor at Portsmouth was next written to, to have the matter elucidated, when, to the astonishment of the magistrates, it appeared that the boatswain, who was stated to be murdered, was alive and well on board the vessel. This led to further investigation, in the course of which the boatswain made a solemn declaration, that he had never received any insult from Phillips, with whom, on the contrary, he had always lived in the strictest habits of intimacy. This being reported to Phillips, he expressed considerable pleasure at the intelligence, and wrote a letter to the boatswain, congratulating him on his escape, and begging his pardon. A gentleman who was present at the time when the

the boatswain's deposition was reported to Philips, suspecting his intellects to be deranged, counselled him to have recourse to some professional person. This Philips promised to do; but two days after his discharge from prison he disappeared, and has, it seems, not since been heard of. He is, we are informed, a very sensible, well educated young man, and his connections are said to be respectable.

Married.—At Abbey Milton, Reuben Joyce, esq. of Bath, to Miss Langdon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Langdon, vicar of Milton. At Dorchester, Mr. Fentiman, of London, to Miss Nicholles. Mr. Ballard, of London, silk merchant, to Miss E. Gritton. At same place, Mr. Johns to Miss Vincent. At Blanford, Mr. I. Galpine to Miss C. Clapcott.

Died.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the rev. Mr. Edwards. At Sherborne, Mrs. Malmoth. Near the same place, Mr. Rose, farmer. The Rev. W. Storey, A.M. of Hinton.

DEVONSHIRE.

As the workmen, employed in building a bridge near Collompton, where cutting off the centres, on which the arch was turned, the whole building suddenly fell in, killed two men upon the spot, and wounded several others.

The rev. W. C. Tucker, rector of Washford Pyne, to Miss E. Small. At Faridon, G. Sydenham Faridon, esq. captain in the eleventh dragons, to Miss Harriot Rodd.

Died—At Portsmouth, in a very advanced age, Geo. Gayton, esq. vice admiral of the Whites.

At Plymouth, after a long and painful illness, the rev. Mr. Love, rector of Hittersley. He was sitting up in his bed, and desired Mrs. Love to give him a sharp pen-knife to pare his nails. Suddenly he was seized with a rising of the lights, and a suffocation in the throat. He forced up his hands under both jaws to relieve himself, but part of the blade of the knife being above his gripe, he separated the carotid artery, and instantly bled to death. His wife and children were in the room at the moment of this unhappy accident.

At Plymouth, aged 88, Mrs. Fanshawe, widow of admiral Fanshawe. At same place, Francis Kroeger, many years consul to his Danish majesty.

Died.—At Port Eliot, the hon. E. J. Eliot, eldest son of lord Eliot, M.P. for Liskeard, remembrancer of the court of exchequer, and a commissioner for the affairs of India. Mr. Eliot was married in Sept. 1785, to Lady Harriot Pitt, who died in Sept. 1786, in consequence of a cold contracted during her lying-in. The grief which preyed upon her husband from this period, brought on a series of phasmic attacks, in one of which he suddenly expired.

SCOTLAND*.

THE MILITIA ACT for Scotland, has been received with general dissatisfaction and resist-

ance. Those whose services as *volunteers*, had been rejected, when we were lately alarmed with menaces of invasions, being still indignant at the affront, were universally unwilling to become the yoke-fellows of what they accounted a meaner and harder service. It has been generally and warmly affirmed, that the levying of *Fencible Regiments*; the recruiting of the old regiments; the drawing away of such considerable supplies to the navy; and the formation of so many *volunteer corps*; have totally exhausted Scotland of all those supplies to the national military force, that can be reasonably drawn from it. It is alledged; that, while the sons of the landholders enjoy the rank of officers in the army or the navy; while lawyers, merchants, and the most opulent *farmers* are enrolled, as gentlemen, in the volunteer corps; while the rich can so easily rid themselves of the burthen of the militia-service: this burthen falls entirely upon the poor, and forms an intolerable addition to the other miseries entailed upon them by the war, and by the other measures, in general, of the present administration. It is affirmed, that, the restrictions, exceptions, and modifications of this ACT, are of such a nature, as to make the weight of it fall chiefly upon the *labourers in agriculture*, the more virtuous and industrious class of the labouring poor; and to make it operate with effects more baneful to agricultural improvement. Even by the warmest advocates for the present administration, it is allowed, that there must be something wrong in a measure that has so suddenly provoked the universal resistance of a peaceable and loyal people!

At TRANENT, the *Cinque-port Cavalry* have had the honour to dye their maiden swords in blood. And the various accounts of this unlucky transaction; it is generally agreed, that more *considerate precautions* on the part of the deputy-lieutenant for that district; and *greater coolness* in the troops, might have certainly spared a part of the bloodshed at TRANENT. *The blood there shed will not quickly cease to be remembered by the commonality of Scotland.* Some warm-hearted people now scruple not to aver, that all Scotland is to be considered as being at this moment virtually under a military government. All the effects of fear, of cajoling artifice, of misrepresentations in ministerial newspapers, of proffered pecuniary aid from the higher ranks, are still found insufficient to reconcile to this measure those who are principally affected by it. Little progress has been hitherto made in carrying it into execution. It is the opinion of the best friends of government, that it ought to be, for the present, abandoned.

Died. At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Weir, painter. This gentleman was well known for his great skill in natural and artificial curiosities. His *museum*, the sole production of his own industry, will serve as a lasting monument of his taste, ingenuity, and perseverance, whether we consider the beautiful variety of the objects, the propriety with which they are placed in the exhibition rooms, or the neatness with which

* This article will be continued by a valuable correspondent at Edinburgh.

his animal curiosities were prepared for the inspection of the public. This excellent collection has been the work of many years, and, it is to be hoped, that those public bodies, to whom we understand, along with his family, Mr. Weir has left this great ornament of the

City, will pay the same attention to its care and preservation, as the ingenious founder did during his life. Mr. Weir was a social companion, and a sincere friend. He is much regretted by a very numerous circle of acquaintance.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1797.

THE almost unexampled prevalence of wet and cold weather has still operated very unfavourably for the different purposes of the practical farmer. It has proved extremely detrimental to the getting in of the concluding harvest, especially in the more northern counties, and retarded in a considerable degree the sowing of wheat. Indeed, except on dry, gravelly, and some loamy soils, little is, we believe, yet sown. This being the case in the northern, we are fearful that in the more south in parts of the kingdom, it must be still worse. Hence, unless a dry season should almost immediately take place, the prospect of the succeeding crop of wheat must be gloomy. Considering the uncommon wetness of the season, the harvest has however been secured, with much less damage than might have been expected.

In some parts of Scotland, and in the county of Northumberland, the wheat of the present crop has been found to be much coarser, and less in quantity, than in those of former years: but the barley, and oat crops, have proved better than that of the wheat. Turnips and potatoes, though in common, good crops, in some instances have not proved so favourable as might have been supposed from their promising appearance. The price of grain, in general, is, however, on the decline, both in the London and provincial markets. This may, probably, in some degree, be attributed to the great importations from the grain countries of the Baltic.—At Mark-lane, on Monday, wheat advanced a shilling per quarter. The average of England and Wales, by the return of the 24th, was, for wheat, 59s. 1d.; for barley, 32s. 10d.

Fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, are still high, and, consequently, the variation in the price of butcher's meat, cannot be very great. The demands for lean cattle are also increasing; but sheep for wintering, and horses, seem to be somewhat lower in value.—Beef sold on Monday last in Smithfield, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; and Mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

The hop-market is very quick for good, but very dull for inferior hops. Pockets fell at Canterbury, from 90s. to 110s.—Choice, 115s.—Bags, 70s. to 90s.—Fine, 102s.—The hop fair at Weyhill, was well attended, but from the unfavourable weather which accompanied the picking time, few samples of fine hops were exhibited: these, however, were readily sold. The middling and inferior sorts, were also disposed of, forming a total quantity of not less than 9000 packets. The prices were from 5l. to 9l. and a few fine samples produced 10l.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of Mr. HOUSMAN's TOUR is deferred this month, on account of the necessary completion of another valuable communication, of a similar nature.

THE PSALMIST, No. 3, also gives way to the memoir of Mr. Wright.

ATTICUS, of Carlisle, is requested to transmit to us another copy of the two last paragraphs of his essay to Mr. Winfield, on Hume. In the communication they have been rendered illegible by the washer. The passage we wish him to repeat commences with "She certainly," and ends with "nothing greater."

The paper of I. N. was received, but the subject of it not deemed sufficiently important for an engraved representation.

We are not sufficiently satisfied respecting the originality of the communication of B. S. from Leith.

We are not able to reply to the query of I. A. without a search which it is as much in his power to make as in ours.

Several learned correspondents, on disputed points in theology, and in biblical criticism, are informed that we wish as much as possible to prevent our work from becoming a theological repository.

Again and again we repeat our grateful acknowledgments to all our correspondents, and remind them, that no motive but that of desiring to gratify all our readers can possibly induce us, at any time, to reject or delay their communications.

Our American Friends are requested each to apply to his own Bookseller, for the future supply of this Magazine. Our Irish readers will observe, that Mr. GILBERT, of Dublin, has undertaken to deliver the Magazine with regularity. Communications from literary characters residing in America and Ireland, will always be acceptable.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXIV.]

For NOVEMBER, 1797.

[VOL. IV.]

* * * Communications for the next Supplementary Number should come to hand before the First of January.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is reason to think, that the public takes a lively interest in the enquiry, now on foot, concerning the *anti-venereal* virtues of nitrous acid, and some other mildly operating substances. I beg leave, therefore, to make it known, through the channel of your much-esteemed Magazine, that the first part of a new collection of cases is actually about to be delivered to the printer. I flatter myself, that the direct and indirect effects of the printed reports of my circular letter, of September 5th, will be advantageous to surgery.

The first communications appear to me to augur well. They consist of a series of striking facts, accompanied by reflections, well calculated to prevent a hasty decision either way. I do not purpose to send out less than a *hundred* respectably attested cases at a time.

By the information which I at present possess, I am led to believe, that there exists a numerous class of venereal cases (for which a regular mercurial course has been universally deemed necessary) curable by nitrous acid and analogous substances. Whether there is also another class of venereal affections, not removeable but by mercury, can, I think, only be ascertained by a very extensive investigation.

The measure of a circular letter, exhorting surgeons to make careful trial of the new substances, has been lately adopted by a surgeon, or set of surgeons, in London. I rejoice that a controversy is likely to arise. Young practitioners will have an opportunity of signalizing their accuracy; and the interest of the public requires that the evidence should be rigorously scrutinized. I am,

Nov. 1,
1797

Sir, your's,

THOMAS BEDDOES.

P.S. I have already adverted to the probable advantage from nitrous acid in some disorders of languor. I now particularly recommend it to the notice of the faculty, in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c.

T. B.

MONTHLY MAG. XXIV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN several notices to correspondents, you have observed, that, of all communications, *matters of fact* are the most acceptable to you; I shall therefore make no apology for troubling you with the following slight sketch of the Manganese Mines, in the vicinity of Exeter.

The black manganese is found in considerable quantities in several parishes north of Exeter; it runs, in a direct line, east and west, crossing the river Exe, about the distance of four miles from the city. In the parish of Newton St. Cyres, the ore lies sometimes within five feet of the surface of the earth, but varies in its depth from 5 to 40 feet. It requires but little trouble in procuring, being brought up by means of a common windlass; and is attended with little difficulty in cleansing, being surrounded, on the outside of the mass, by a red clay, which is easily chipt off by small hatchets; after which the ore is washed.

The tenants of the several farms upon which this semi-metal is found, work it themselves, paying a certain fine (about ten shillings per ton) to the landlord. It is purchased of them at a fixed price, and delivered upon the quay at Exeter, to the public, at four pounds per ton. I should observe, however, that this ore is found in large masses, or *bodies*, which are connected together, at various intervals, by veins, or *leaders*, and that when one *body* is consumed, the farmers are frequently put to much expence in following the *leader* (which will not pay for working) in order to come at another body. A small boring machine, such as is used in coal mines, would, perhaps, afford them great assistance in this particular.

This manganese is used in the potteries, glass-works, and also with great success in the new process of bleaching, by means of the dephlogisticated muriatic acid, invented by M. Bertholet; and it is with pleasure I observe, that a manufactory of this

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this kind has lately been established in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Devonshire,
Nov. 2, 1797.

Your's,
DEVONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Eleatic method of reasoning, which constitutes the intellectual and scientific *dialectic* of Plato, seems to be utterly unknown to philosophers of the present day, I doubt not the following account and illustration of it, will be highly acceptable to the philosophical part of your readers.

Two hypotheses being laid down, viz. *if a thing is*, and *if it is not**, each of these may be tripled, by considering in each, 1. *what happens*, 2. *what does not happen*, 3. *what happens and at the same time does not happen*; so that six cases will be the result. But since *if a thing is*, we may consider, 1, either itself with respect to itself; or 2, itself with respect to others; or, 3, we may consider others themselves with respect to themselves; or, 4, others with respect to that thing itself; and so likewise *if a thing is not*. Hence the whole of this process will consist of eight triads; which are as follow: 1. *If a thing is*, what happens to itself with respect to itself, what does not happen, what happens and at the same time does not happen. 2. *If a thing is*, what happens to itself with respect to others, what does not happen, what happens, and at the same time does not happen. 3. *If a thing is*, what happens to others with respect to themselves, what does not happen, what happens and at the same time does not happen. 4. *If a thing is*, what happens to others with respect to that thing, what does not happen, what happens, and, at the same time, does not happen. And the other four, which are founded on the hypothesis, *that a thing is not*, are to be distributed in exactly the same manner as those we have just enumerated.

Such is the whole form of the dialectic method of Plato, which was justly considered by the ancients, as the MASTER SCIENCE, or rather as THE VERTEX of ALL THE SCIENCES, and under which those four powers, the *definitive* and *divi-*

sive, the *demonstrative* and *analytic*, receive their consummate perfection.

Plato has given a most accurate specimen of this method, in his *Parmenides*, under the hypotheses *if the one is*, and *if the one is not*; as the English reader may be convinced, by consulting my translation of that most abstruse dialogue. The following is a more obvious illustration of this admirable art, besides which no specimen has, I believe, yet appeared in any modern language.

We propose to consider the consequences of admitting or denying the existence of *soul*.

If then soul is, the consequences to itself, with respect to itself, are, the self-motive, the self-vital, and the self-subsistent: but the things which do not follow to itself with respect to itself, are, the destruction of itself, the being perfectly ignorant, and knowing nothing of itself. The consequences which follow and do not follow are the indivisible, and the divisible* (for in a certain respect it is divisible, and in a certain respect, *indivisible*), perpetuity and non-perpetuity of being; for so far as it communicates with intellect, it is eternal, but so far as it verges to a corporeal nature, it is mutable.

Again, *if soul is*, the consequences to itself with respect to other things, i. e. bodies, are communication of motion, the connecting of bodies, as long as it is present with them, together with dominion over bodies, according to nature. *That which does not follow*, is to move externally; for it is the property of animated natures to be moved inwardly; and to be the cause of rest and immutability to bodies. The consequences which follow and do not follow, are, to be present to bodies, and yet to be present separate from them; for soul is present to them, by its *providential energies*, but is exempt from them by its *essence*, because this is *incorporeal*. And this is the first hexad.

The second hexad is as follows: *if soul is*, the consequence to other things, i. e. bodies, with respect to themselves, is, sympathy; for according to a vivific cause, bodies sympathize with each other. But *that which does not follow*, is, the non-sensitive; for in consequence of there being such a thing as soul, all things must necessarily be sensitive; some things peculiarly so, and others as parts of the whole.

* It must be observed, that by the hypothesis, *if a thing is not*, we are not to understand that the thing supposed has no existence whatever, but that it is something different from the subject of the hypothesis; with respect to which it is a negative, or non-entity.

* For soul, according to Plato, subsists between intellect and a corporeal nature; the former of which is perfectly *indivisible*, and the latter perfectly *divisible*.

The consequences which follow and do not follow to bodies with respect to themselves are, that in a certain respect they move themselves, through being animated, and in a certain respect do not move themselves: for there are many modes of self-motion.

Again, *if soul is, the consequences to bodies with respect to soul*, are, to be moved internally and vivified by soul, to be preserved and connected through it, and to be entirely subsisted from it. *The consequences which do not follow*, are, to be dissipated by soul, and to be filled from it with a privation of life; for bodies receive from soul, life and connection. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, that bodies participate, and do not participate of soul; for so far as soul is present with bodies, so far they may be said to participate of soul; but so far as it is separate from them, so far they do not participate of soul. And this forms the second hexad.

The third hexad is as follows: *if soul is not, the consequences to itself with respect to itself* are, the non-vital, the unessential, and the non-intellectual; for not having any subsistence, it has neither essence, nor life, nor intellect. *The consequences which do not follow* are, the ability to preserve itself, to give subsistence to, and be motive of itself, with every thing else of this kind. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, the unknown and the irrational. For not having a subsistence, it is in a certain respect unknown and irrational with respect to itself, as neither reasoning, nor having any knowledge of itself; but in another respect, it is neither irrational nor unknown, if it is considered as a certain nature, which is not rational, nor endued with knowledge.

Again, *if soul is not, the consequences which follow to itself with respect to bodies* are, to be unprolific of them, to be unmingled with, and to employ no providential energies about them. *The consequences which do not follow* are, to move, vivify, and connect bodies. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, that it is different from bodies, and that it does not communicate with them. For this, in a certain respect, is true and not true; if that which is not soul, is considered as having indeed a being, but unconnected with soul; for thus it is different from bodies, since these are perpetually connected with soul. And again, it is not different from bodies, so far as it has no subsistence, and is not. And this forms the third hexad.

In the fourth place then, *if soul is not the consequences to bodies with respect to themselves* are, the immoveable, privation of difference according to life, and the privation of sympathy to each other. *The consequences which do not follow* are, a sensible knowledge of each other, and to be moved from themselves. *That which follows and does not follow* is, to be passive to each other; for in one respect they would be passive, and in another not; since they would be alone corporeally and not vitally passive.

Again, *if soul is not, the consequences to other things with respect to it* are, not to be taken care of, nor to be moved by soul. *The consequences which do not follow* are, to be vivified and connected by soul. *The consequences which follow and do not follow* are, to be assimilated and not assimilated to soul: for so far as soul having no subsistence, neither will bodies subsist, so far they will be assimilated to soul; for they will suffer the same with it: but so far as it is impossible for that which is not, to be similar to any thing, so far bodies will have no similitude to soul. And this forms the fourth and last hexad.

Hence we conclude, that *soul* is the cause of life, sympathy, and motion to bodies; and in short, of their being and preservation: for soul subsisting, these are at the same time introduced; but not subsisting, they are at the same time taken away.

Your's, &c.

Walworth.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE practice of insuring against fire, is now so widely extended, it involves so much property in every class of society, except the lowest; that I make no apology for extending, beyond professional readers, the knowledge of a legal determination, which materially affects the security of such insurances. In the proposals of the Phoenix Company, (and I believe in those also of the Royal Exchange and Sun Fire Offices) is inserted a variety of regulations and restrictions, imposed upon the insured as a protection against fraud; and, amongst others, those who sustain any loss are required "to procure a certificate of the minister, churchwardens, and some reputable householders of the parish not concerned in the loss, importing that they were acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person insured, and knew or believed, that he, by misfortune, and without

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any

any fraud or evil practice, had sustained by such fire, the loss and damage therein mentioned." It is not my object, here, to enquire, how far it becomes public societies, not connected with the government, to institute the whole body of resident clergy, and the churchwardens of every parish, permanent and fixed judges of the honesty and character of every individual; or, whether it be politically wise to increase the power and influence of a public body, which has, in no form, ever suffered from a neglect of its professional interests. I would rather suggest to every insurer the necessity of considering how he is personally connected with the minister and churchwardens of his parish, lest the personal enmity or caprice of any one of them should deprive him of his legal remedy against the office insuring his property. This point was determined in the King's Bench, in the summer of last year.—See *Worsley v. Wood, &c.* in error, 6 Term, Rep. 710.—On the trial of that case, one of the questions, which, from the state of the pleadings, it was requisite the jury should determine, was: whether the refusal of the minister and churchwardens to sign such certificate, "was wrongful, unjust, and without reasonable or probable cause?" And they determined for the insured, who had a verdict, and the Common Pleas confirmed the judgment. But in the King's Bench, on Writ of Error, it was determined, that this certificate of the minister and churchwardens was so essential to the plaintiff's right of action, that though the jury had expressly found that this was wrongfully withheld, its loss could by no means be supplied, and was an insuperable obstacle to the plaintiff's recovery. And the judgment of the Common Pleas was reversed. The ultimate decision was, I believe, conformable with justice: but the court disclaimed being influenced by the circumstances peculiar to the case, but maintained that the insured, having assented to the proposals, was bound to comply with its conditions; that the clergymen and churchwardens had a power of granting or refusing the certificate, which was perfectly arbitrary, and which no court of justice had authority to enquire into or influence; and that their refusal, unless caused by the parties insuring, however palpably unjust, at once absolved the office.

In the political and religious dissensions of the last ten years, the clergy have certainly not been the least active; and allowing them the utmost integrity in their pri-

vate concerns, it must be acknowledged that whenever the rights of the church, or submission to the temporal authority, has been in the lowest degree questioned, their professional zeal has a little infringed the laws of good neighbourhood and civility; and that orthodoxy and loyalty have sanctioned gross violations of the laws of justice.

Surely, therefore, it is an affair of prudence in every person who frequents the meeting in preference to the church, who is not a member of some loyal corps, or does not otherwise unequivocally evince his hatred of French republicans and French principles; who ever raised a scruple against the payment of his tythes in kind, or was remiss in discharging the ecclesiastical dues; to apply to the insurance office to be released from such condition. And if all the offices should persist in retaining it among their regulations, I doubt not, it would produce some rival institution, free from an obligation to obnoxious to a large body of the nation, and which, in fact, substitutes in the place of a legal demand, an alms-house appeal to the generosity and compassion of the insurers.

SINBORON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS ON THE BOOK OF EZRA.

THE six first chapters of Ezra are a strange, incongruous, chafmy compilation, partly drawn up in Hebrew, and partly (from iii. 7 to vi. 18) in Aramic: they consist sometimes of narrative, very disjointed, and sometimes of lists of names and diplomatic documents.

In the first chapter, the proclamation ascribed to Cyrus (i. 2, 3, 4) is evidently a fictitious paper, and the composition of a Jew. A Persian scribe must have discerned, and have avoided, the ludicrous anticlimax in the opening.

"The Lord of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth: And he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem."—Neither could an official secretary have attributed, falsely, to the emperor, a sectarian religion; and, after mentioning the God of Israel, have added: "He is the God."

From this impropriety, we ought, however, by no means to infer, that our historian is a romancer; but merely, that he was not possessed of the real state-paper; for, on other occasions (v. 4) he appears to transcribe an original account.

It still remains probable, that some proclamation was issued by Cyrus, to encourage the fugitive or captive Jews, in whose allegiance he had confidence, to return to their native city, and to revive the magnificence of their interrupted worship. The conquest of Jerusalem, once accomplished, it would be natural for the Assyrian court to foster its tranquillization, and to pursue its affection. For that purpose, a restoration of confiscated properties, and of the plundered holy plate, was well adapted; and this act of patronage took place in the fifth year of the conquest (Baruch i. 2), that is, in the second year of the reign of Zedekiah; Joiakim having governed three years, as satrap, or tributary-king (2 Kings xxiv. 1) previous to the appointment of Zedekiah. The temple was yet standing, and the town not much injured at the period of this first return, which Sheshbazzar superintended.

In the second chapter, the catalogue of names is a document relative to a long subsequent transaction. Zedekiah, in the ninth year of his reign, had rebelled against the Persian emperor, which occasioned a second siege of Jerusalem, the burning of the city, the razure of its temple and its fortifications, and the seizure, not as on the former occasion, of a few hostages merely of the carpenters and smiths (Jeremiah xxiv. 1) and of the more obstinate adherents to the Egyptian faction, but the captivity, or dispersion of all the inhabitants; of whom many were sold in the slave markets of Tyre and Sidon, and many more sent to the metropolis. After this devastation, the Persian court, with a policy analogous to that of the Assyrians in Samaria, were desirous of reconquering the town, and fixed on Zerubbabel and Jeshua, as natural chieftains, around whom the fugitive, the ransomed, and the loyal Jews, might be disposed to rally.

This attempt to prevent the total declension of Jerusalem, was, no doubt, made shortly after its capture by Nebuzaradan, and while the deserted houses were still in a serviceable state: for already, in the second year of their coming (iii. 8 to 11) every thing necessary for the domestication of the colony, was so far accomplished, that they had leisure to found a new temple. This pious labour was begun under Cyrus (iv. 3), was continued through the reigns of Darius (iv. 5) and of Xerxes, or Ahasuerus (iv. 6), and was completed in that of Artaxerxes, when the Jews proceeded to

add fortifications also (iv. 12) to the town. The first interference of the adversaries of Judah and Benjamin to resist the restoration of Jerusalem, came from the Samaritans (iv. 2), and appears to have been the result of religious jealousy. The account of it finishes at the sixth verse, after which nothing occurs relative to the second return, which Zerubbabel superintended.

In the fourth chapter, with the seventh verse, begins the history of another later hostile interference, the result of political apprehension. The governor, a chancellor of the district, wrote to the emperor at Babylon, to prevent the fortification of a town, which had of old been refractory in paying tribute, and was favourably circumstanced for self-defence. These representations evidently respect the reparations particularized in the third chapter of Nehemiah. Their effect was to provoke an order (iv. 23) to suspend walling-in the city; which was complied with until the second year (iv. 24) of Darius II. This narrative terminates with the 18th verse of the sixth chapter.

The third return, which Ezra superintended in the seventh year of Artaxerxes, and which, from its being the last eminent exertion of local attachment, was considered as *terminating* the captivity is regularly narrated in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth chapter. It was customary with the Persian court to employ eunuchs in the conduct of important transactions, and characteristic of such * an agent, to separate with so much indifference (x. 11) the marriages contracted without the pale of the church.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your twentieth number, Mr. Wakefield has recommenced his attack on the literary character of Hume, with his former hostile spirit, but with not more success.

"Elizabeth's singular talents for government," says Hume, "were equally founded on her temper and on her capacity."—"Clumsily enough!" exclaims Mr. W. "for who ever heard of the foundation of a talent?" But does he

* It will hardly be denied, that Ezra is the Azariah of Daniel, or that Whiston has rightly indicated the destination of the holy children: see his note, p. 317, to the translation of Josephus, X to Antiq. See also the oracles ascribed to Isaiah (liv. 5).

suppose that talents are of that *aërial quality* as to rest upon no foundation?

When Mr. W. can observe no natural connection between her *command* over herself, and her *ascendency* over the people, he seems not to consider, that by her self-government, she kept the passions within proper bounds, and concealed, from popular animadversion, many unamiable parts of her conduct; while, by her virtues, whether real or affected, she engaged the affections, and gained the praises of her subjects.

The words "*success and felicity*," do not appear to be synonymous. Cromwell conducted the government with great success; yet who can assert, that it produced felicity either to himself or to the people?

"The queen," says Hume, with equal truth and propriety, "was unacquainted with the practice of toleration, the true method of managing theological factions." It was by her great political prudence, and her superior abilities, that she restrained the fury of hostile sects. Sovereigns had yet to learn, that it is beyond the power of persecution to produce settled conviction, though it may effect a hypocritical and temporary acquiescence in the doctrines which it endeavours to enforce. The mind of an individual is sacred to God and to himself; and it is as difficult for human power to new model its original constitution, as to alter its religious or political opinions.

The phrase, "*least scrupulous*," Mr. W. censures, as not sufficiently explicit; and asks in what the princes were least scrupulous? He might as well have asked, in what they were *most active*? For the latter expression is equally as unintelligible as the former, and conveys an idea equally as absolute and indeterminate. A scrupulous person, according to Johnson, is one who is hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

"The wise ministers and brave admirals," says Hume, "who flourished under the reign of Elizabeth, share the praise of her success; but, instead of lessening the applause due to her, they make great addition to it."

In the phraseology of this sentence, Mr. W. finds something "*uncommonly bald and pitiful*," and attempts to give it more fullness and rotundity, by the superinduction of the word, "*reputation*;" a word, in its common acceptation, as little qualified for the post he has assigned it, as any name in the vocabulary of

our language. He surely meant to write "*elevation or exaltation*."

The word "*sagacity*," which Mr. W. proposes to place before "*choice*," adds something, indeed, to the pomp of the period, but nothing to its perspicuity. That Elizabeth's choice was *sagacious* no one will doubt, when he is told, that she selected *wise* ministers and *brave* admirals. The phrase, "*bigotry and faction*," to which the word "*prejudice*" ought to have a separate and an individual application, conveys two distinct ideas, which Mr. W. confounds, under the term "*religious factions*." He should have said, *civil and religious factions*.

"To survey according to view," in the opinion of Mr. W. is neither English phraseology nor sense. It may be so: but Hume's words are, "according to the different views in which we survey her," an expression no less clear than correct. This is not the first time Mr. W. has endeavoured to pervert the meaning of passages, by altering the original position of the words.

"To exalt the lustre of a character beyond measure," Mr. W. considers as an impropriety. "*A peck of moonshine*," is, indeed, rather an uncommon expression; so is a *peck of woe*; yet who scruples to say, of the "MAN OF SORROW," that the measure of his woe is full. Mr. W. arranges the sentence in the following manner, with a view, I suppose, to help the perspicuity;—"either of exalting or diminishing, beyond measure, the lustre of her character." To exalt a thing beyond measure, is practicable to human powers; but to *diminish* it beyond measure, requires an art equal, at least, to that of magic.

There does not seem to be a redundancy in the phrase, "*great qualities and extensive capacity*." Mr. W. mistakes the effect for the cause. An extensive capacity gives birth to great qualities. The word "*some*," which immediately precedes "*more*," gives more emphasis to the expression, and more limitation to the idea. "*Stricken*," which Mr. W. wishes to substitute for "*struck*," is the old passive participle, and is used by no modern author who has any pretension to elegance. Dr. Johnson, in both his Grammar and Dictionary, considers *struck* as the proper participle of the verb *to strike*.

Hume says, and says rightly, "that in estimating the merit of queen Elizabeth, we ought to lay aside the consideration of her sex." She certainly pos-

essed

fessed, in an eminent degree, the bold and exalted qualities that constitute a great sovereign, though she wanted the timid virtues, the retiring graces that characterize an amiable woman.

I have now, Mr. Editor, taken notice of the principal objections that appear in Mr. Wakefield's strictures. I say principal, because some of them are too trifling to be noticed, or too vague or general to be particularly answered.

Carlisle,

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Oct. 6.

ARTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IT will readily be allowed that in a commercial country like England, every attempt to counterfeit the paper circulating medium is a crime of great enormity—a crime that strikes at our existence. Severe punishment has, therefore, been annexed to its commission, and it is right that it should be so. But as the principal end of good government and just laws should ever be to prevent rather than to punish crimes, how comes it that no law is to be found which compels those who issue paper for cash, to adopt, from time to time, such improvements as may prevent the possibility of their notes or bills being counterfeited? Those who issue circulating bills, be they who they may, owe this to the public. The government owes it as a duty to compel them by a law.

I am aware that it will be said, that "they (the Bank of England, for instance) have many checks by which to detect forgeries." These checks are either *obvious* or *secret*: if obvious, they will be attended to by the forger—if secret, they will be overlooked by the public. Individuals are hereby exposed to suffer daily losses, which ought to fall only on those who are benefited by the issue of paper; for, when a note is carried to the Bank, which, to all appearance, is a good one, it may be found to want some *secret* mark, which, from the very circumstance of its being a secret, is of no use to the public, in saving them from being imposed upon. The note is taken from the bearer, stuck into a book, and he has no redress unless he can find the man from whom he took it. Nay, he even runs the risque of being prosecuted as the forger.

It is true, that every person who takes a note should mark, if possible, from whom he had it; but this is not always possible. For instance, a man whom I never saw before, comes into my shop, and buys some goods, for which he pays

me ready money, I mean paper, for cash is now out of the question.—"Your name and address, sir, if you please, that I may mark the notes?"—"John Doe, sir; I live in St. Stephen's-court." The notes are forgeries. I send Richard Roe to enquire after the man from whom I had them: he returns, without being able to find such a place as St. Stephen's-court, or the man who bought the goods from me.

It is plain then, that, even in a small business, where the returns are on a limited scale, it may not be in the power of the party who takes a forged note, to find out the one from whom he had it. How much more difficult must it be, in large concerns, where they are daily passing thousands of 20 shilling notes through their hands.—Mark all the 20 shilling notes! some houses would need twenty clerks for that service only.

But ought all the expence, loss, and trouble of such a system to be borne by private individuals?—Would it not be more just, that the losses and inconveniences arising from it should be borne by those who receive the emoluments which it yields? I confess that I have no hope of seeing the justice for which I contend, established by law; but the public have, at least, a right to insist that the Bank do its duty, in securing them, as far as possible, against the depredations of villains, who are encouraged to counterfeit bank-notes, by the circumstance of their being so wretchedly executed, that every butcher, nay, every apprentice, who has served but one year with an engraver, may copy them with facility. If a bank note were to be held up as a specimen of the state of the fine arts in England, what a lamentable condition would they still appear to be in! Could we hope to see such works as have been produced by a Bartolozzi, a Heath, a Sharp, a Fittler, and other equally eminent men, before, at least, another century should have revolved?

We owe it as a duty to even the most depraved of our species, to put the possibility of crimes as far from them as possible. Do we not, on the contrary, *invite* them, by the wretched manner in which bank-notes, both public and private, are executed?—When we hang a man for committing a crime which we have not done every thing in our power to prevent, are we sure that we do not commit a species of murder?

The bank-directors must often have been plagued and tormented by applications from projectors, who pretended to be possessed of plans that would prevent forgery,

forgery, but which, on examination, were found to be only dreams. This circumstance, on the first blush of the business, allowing it the utmost latitude, only justifies them for not having adopted an infallible remedy; but still they will not stand exculpated. No man will deny that our present bank-notes are executed in a most wretched and contemptible style; and that, in proportion to the merit of the execution, so must be the difficulty or facility of counterfeiting them. Why then has the bank not availed itself of the present advanced and improved state of the arts, to secure the public against, at least, nine-tenths of the present forgeries? Nay, in the present state of the arts, were they properly employed, there could not be one forgery for a thousand that is at present committed; and the black roll of human depravity would be considerably abridged in the numbers it records, as making their exit at the gallows.

In thus taking care of the morals and personal safety of many, who would continue industrious and useful members of the community, but for the temptation to which they are at present exposed; we should also be secured against the attempts of those who, if we may credit the statements in the daily newspapers, and which appear to have but too much truth, being beyond the jurisdiction of our laws, have established regular manufactories for forging bank-notes. A newspaper, now before me, states, that "hardly a packet arrives from Ham-burgh, or a vessel from Calais, which does not bring large parcels of such banknotes."

It is true that a similar trade was first begun and carried on England, and that individuals in this country were in the habit of sending over to the continent whole ship-loads of forged assignats.—This may, in some measure, justify to our enemies their present conduct, on the principle of retaliation: but how are we to justify ourselves, as a community, if we do not adopt proper plans to counteract the mischief?

Are those whose more immediate business it is to attend to this, aware of what the consequence must be if the enemy once succeed in introducing into this country forged bank-notes in as great quantities as we did forged assignats into France? The issue is too dreadful even to be contemplated!

If there be any degree of culpability on the part of those in whose department it lies, in not having adopted such obvious improvements in the fabrication of bank-notes, as the present advanced state of

the arts puts within their reach, will it not be aggravated if it shall be found that they have refused a plan which would not only have rendered forgery much more difficult than at present, but almost, if not altogether impossible—a plan to the excellency of which all the principal artists in London have borne testimony?

I wish any of your correspondents, who have the means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of this fact, would state the result to the public through the medium of your Magazine. If it shall turn out to be a truth, have not the public a right to call upon the bank to adopt the plan, or to state satisfactory reasons for rejecting it?

A SUFFERER BY FORGERY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, Framlingham, Nov. 19.

FARTHER to substantiate the fact, that toads are found alive inclosed in the body of stones, accept the following relation, which, in company with other students, I had from Mr. H—, our classical tutor at Daventry Academy, about the year 1770; a very ingenious gentleman, and observant of the curious in art and nature, and now living in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

One day passing near a quarry in Daventry-field, while some men were raising flag-stone, used for building, mending the roads, &c. he saw them suddenly intent upon something on the ground, which induced him to go to make enquiry what it was that so fixed their attention. He found it was a toad of a very uncommon size, which they informed him had, to their great surprise, crawled out of a hollow place in the stone, or layer of stones, which they had just raised from a considerable depth below the surface of the field. The circumstance excited his curiosity so much that he minutely examined the cavity, which was just of sufficient size to contain it. There was a quantity of fine stone-dust at the bottom, which seemed, he said, to have been formed by the motion of the toad as it increased in bulk. The stone was quite close and solid; but, on careful search, he discovered a seam, which, he thought, indicated that there had formerly been a fissure, through which it was probable the spawn had been carried by water, and lodged in the cavity, where the toad had its bed; or possibly the toad itself, when young, might have passed through the fissure to its then inclosed lodgement. The creature, when released, evidently laboured under the pressure of the external air, and soon expired.

S. S. TOMS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I TRUST it will not be long before a second edition is called for, of that truly valuable and interesting publication, *Dr. Aikin's Life of the ADMIRABLE HOWARD*. In the mean time, I beg leave to commit to your *Monthly Repository* the following particulars, relative to a character whose ardent philanthropy has justly placed him in the first rank of those worthies, celebrated as the benefactors of mankind. In the winter preceding the close of the American war, this exalted man visited Shrewsbury, where at that time the crews of several Dutch privateers were confined, as prisoners of war. Upon inspecting their prison, he found these men suffering severely in extreme cold weather, for want of comfortable clothing. My having at that time the conduct of a subscription set on foot for their relief, procured me the honour of a visit from Mr. Howard, whose spirited interposition removed some difficulties that occurred, respecting access to the prison, for the purpose of distributing the clothing provided. His humanity was not of that spurious kind which evaporates in sentimental emotions. With that consistency that marked his character, he requested that he might be allowed to deposit ten guineas in aid of the subscription for the relief of these prisoners, and that if a second collection was found wanting, I would apply to him again. Among those men to whom his liberality was thus extended, was an individual of a very singular character for a common sailor. He was extremely tender and attentive to those of his fellow captives who were ill; sat up with them, administered their medicines, prayed by them, and in a very rational manner performed the office of a spiritual physician. It will not be thought surprising, that Mr. Howard should be much struck with the conduct and conversation of such a—kindred soul; nor that he should feel a particular inclination to administer to his comfort during his temporary confinement. And the manner in which he did this, furnished a striking trait of that minute and delicate attention, which, to the feeling mind, is even more valuable than the relief itself. The modest prisoner, in answer to his enquiries, told him, that when the necessities of his fellow-sufferers were provided for, he should feel no want, nor regret the deprivation of those little indulgen-

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cies he could not expect in his present situation.

Mr. Howard, however, at length drew from him, that when he was at home, his greatest enjoyment was to partake of a comfortable dish of tea with his wife and children. About a week after this visit, I received a letter from Mr. Howard, to inform me that he had consigned a small parcel to my care, which he requested I would deliver to this prisoner. That parcel contained a small sugar-loaf, a pound of tea; and, that nothing might be wanting, a tin tea-kettle, with the other necessary apparatus.

But my principal object in this communication, is to do away a most absurd and groundless calumny, which the pen of malice has attempted to fasten upon this excellent man:—He has been accused of churlish ill-nature to his family, and particularly of wanton severity to his only son. Introduced to him in the favourable light of an almoner to these poor prisoners, I was honoured with a peculiar manifestation of attachment; and, in the course of an evening's conversation (which I shall never forget) he entered into a detail of that part of his history, which included the circumstances that led him to that pursuit which he never afterwards abandoned; but persevered in, with godlike ardour, to the last period of his glorious career. He informed me, that it was the death of a wife, whom he tenderly loved—and when he told me this, his gushing tears manifested the pang which the recollection gave him—that induced him to devote himself so entirely to this employment as a relief under so severe a domestic affliction. He said, she had left him a son, whom he tenderly loved, as the only remaining pledge of her affection; and who was farther endeared to him by his personal resemblance to the amiable companion he had lost. He spoke of this son with an ardour of parental affection, opposite in the extreme to that cold, unfeeling severity, of which he has been most falsely and most foully accused. It was in these moments of unreserved confidence, that the soul of Howard shone forth in all her native lustre. To have seen him at such a season, and to have heard him on such a subject, would have convinced the most incredulous, that this calumny is the offspring of that detestable malignity, which delights in traducing the noblest characters, and degrading human nature itself, as unequal to those exalted feelings,

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and

and that disinterested benevolence, which such groveling wretches are incapable of comprehending, or of duly appreciating. Let me be permitted to add, that such unreserved intercourse with such men, furnishes one of the purest and most sublime pleasures it is possible for a rational being, in the present state of his existence, to enjoy. It elevates and ennobles the mind, and affords a delightful glimpse of the supreme felicity that state must afford, where all the worthy and the good shall associate together for ever.

If this testimony be deemed incompetent to repel the infamous charge brought against Mr. Howard, I have to subjoin a corroboration that must silence calumny itself. I have been authorized, and indeed requested, to transmit the following particulars, by Dr. R. Darwin, who pursued his medical studies in the university of Edinburgh, at the same time that Mr. John Howard was placed there, and lived with him in the house of the eminent Dr. Blacklock.

This unfortunate young man was very nervous and hypochondriac, and occasionally discovered striking symptoms of that mental derangement, which afterwards became an unremitting and incurable disease. These natural causes probably operated in disposing young Howard, though he often manifested a good heart, to employ himself in discovering and playing upon the foibles of those about him, to a degree that rendered his society very unpleasant. But, whatever was the prevailing disposition of the moment, if the name of his father was mentioned, he never failed to manifest the strongest degree of filial affection, and spoke of him with that exultation, which manifested the pride he took in his descent. Any encomium upon his father operated with much greater force upon his mind than any other subject whatever. And, on the other hand, when those whom he had provoked, wished to irritate him, they could not do it so effectually by any other means as by throwing out reflections on his father. To Dr. R. Darwin, in the moments of unreserved confidence, he always spoke with gratitude of his father's uniformly kind treatment of him; sometimes adding, by way of illustration, that though in many respects, the disposition of the father and son were different, though he did not like to live in the same abstemious way which his father had accustomed himself to, and which, indeed, the young man's nervous habit of body must have

rendered uncomfortable to him; yet "his father always allowed him to live as he chose." This difference of disposition might, however, make it not so agreeable to a young gentleman of his age to reside much with his father (if the pursuits of the latter had rendered that practicable) without implying the least estrangement of affection: but the following circumstance is decisive of the point in question. At the time young Mr. Howard was nearly of age, he and Dr. R. Darwin, dined together with a lady who was a friend of the family. She lamented the expense of what she was pleased to call his father's extravagant, though amiable eccentricities: said, that charity began at home, and that his father's pursuits might ultimately ruin his family. She hoped, therefore, that when he came of age, if any of the property was settled, he would not join to cut off the entail. The young gentleman, with great warmth and indignation, replied, that he would with delight cut off the last shilling; as the only credit he had in life was derived from his being the offspring of such a parent; adding, "what good can I do with money, which will bear any comparison with the good he has done?" After leaving the room, he observed, with great indignation, to his friend, who had been present at this conversation—"See, this d—d old b—ch, who calls herself the friend of my father, wishes me to embarrass him!" and again repeated, with great warmth, and a degree of enthusiasm—"What good could I possibly do, compared with that which has been effected by my parent?" Such was the uniform tenor of Mr. John Howard's conduct and conversation respecting his father, during the whole time Dr. R. Darwin lived with him.

And now, may I not ask, whether it be possible to reconcile so much sensibility of temper, such an extraordinary degree of affection as was thus manifested for each other, both by father and son, and the voluntary confidential declaration of the latter to his bosom friends, that "his father always suffered him to live as he chose;" with that accusation of morose unrelenting severity, which, without any proof, has been advanced against the excellent Mr. Howard?

That it may not be insinuated any part of these communications are anonymous, and therefore not entitled to credit, I beg leave to subscribe my name,

Shrewsbury,
October 23, 1797.

I. WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN proportion to the degree of refinement that any nation arrives at, so are those arts and sciences cultivated or neglected which are properly termed liberal. MUSIC is surely not an inconsiderable one; and, if allowed to speak with the enthusiasm of a professional man, I would say it is not only the first upon earth, but heavenly!—To conceal then what I conceive to be an essential discovery, would be inconsistent with the love I bear the science.

From these considerations, I hope this address will not be deemed presumptuous. Nothing in this way, yet produced, has met with universal adoption by the *horn performers*, although the correction of defects in this noble instrument, has employed for ages some of the first musicians and mathematicians of different nations. Every other musical instrument has been fostered, from its first rude state, to perfection; but the *horn* and *trumpet* still remain in the cradle of childhood.

The practice and study of more than forty years have determined and enabled me to lay before you the result; an improvement in which I have adhered strictly to, the three grand principles, NATIVE TONE—TUNE—and PERFORMING CELERITY; for, although the *horn* possesses some valuable sounds, yet it is a truth to be deplored, that it inherits naturally no more than three progressive diatonic notes in tune, and but one chromatic. The plan I now present, gives you the eight diatonics, with all the intermediate chromatics in the upper octave, even to the comma distinction of the sharp fifth and the flat sixth.

To the second octave are added the the flat third—the sharp fourth—the natural sixth and seventh; so that now we are not confined to the original progressive *three*, but are in the possession of eleven progressive diatonic sounds; the performer is also enabled to play in the minor mode as well as the major, in the key of the horn, and in the fifth of that key; and is likewise in the possession of many other valuable advantages arising from this system.

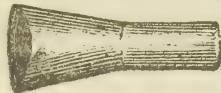
To the lower or base octave, some little assistance is given to the natural and sharp fourth, and the natural seventh.

The INVENTION is a round tin tube with a conical bell cemented to it, which being occasionally shifted or slid into the

bell of the horn, more or less, flattens in general the sound above it; the bell tube, at the same time, presents the tone in its perfect, full, and natural state. Were I to pay forty years more attention to the subject, I am confident that I should not produce a better principle.

The tin tube must be just two inches in its diameter, at top and bottom; the tube, indeed, varies in its length according to the key the horn is tuned in; but the conical bell, which is cemented to each tube, must be always of the same dimensions, which are as follow:—The bottom of the bell two inches; the top of the bell three inches and seven-eighths; and the length six inches and five-eighths: the *comma* (for so I wish to call it) is made of common *sheet tin*, *lap folded*.

FORM OF THE COMMA.



THE LENGTH OF THE TUBES:

For the B flat horn	10 inches
For the C and D horns	8 inches 3-8ths
For the E flat and E sharp horns	6 inches and a half
For the F. horn	5 inches
For the G & A horn	4 inches, a quarter, and sixteenth.

These *Commas* are so tuned, that when the performer can execute with one, he then can with the other four, their application to the horn bell being alike in all.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOLDING THE COMMA.

Hold the *comma* by the mouth of the bell, the hand forming an arch over it; so that if any one of the artificial notes in the second octave should be occasionally too sharp, the comma hand being flatted upon the bell, will make it in tune.

Rest the *comma* within the bell of the horn, for the better convenience of sliding it in or out.

The *trumpet* being upon the same imperfect scale with the *horn*, its naive defects may be remedied upon the same principle; if that instrument were made horn fashion, for the trumpet bell to receive the *comma*, the difference will then be only in its shape, the tone will remain the same.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
Bath. Aug. BENJAMIN MILLGROVE.
10, 1797.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER I have the curiosity to look into books which treat of the antiquities of India, I am surpris'd what a close affinity is to be discovered between the theology and original language of that part of the world, and the bardic system and language of Wales. This has made me very anxious for the acquaintance of a scholar in the Sanscrit, and I have hitherto been unsuccessful; but perhaps, sir, there may be amongst the readers of your Magazine, some one capable for communicating many curious illustrations upon the subject. The following comparison is made of notes which I took in reading Sir W. Jones's Translation of the Laws of Menu, and are offered to your notice, as a specimen of the affinity which I have mentioned.

Laws of Menu.

Menu supposed to be the same with the *Mneues* of Egypt, and the *Minos* of Greece. Preface, p. viii. *Menu* with his divine bull: *Apis* and *Mneues* both representations of some personage: *Minos* under the emblem of the *Minotaur*: The bull *Mneues*, the first lawgiver. p. ix. The etymology of *Menu* from the root *Men*, to understand; also intelligent. It has also an affinity with *Menes*, *mens*, and *mind*. P. x.

The first *Menu* supposed to be *Adam*: *Brahma* taught his laws to *Menu* in 100,000 verses. P. xi.

The 100,000 verses containing the laws, were arranged under 24 heads. P. xii.

Minotaur, *Minotaurus*.

Oblation to be made, accompanied with the three mighty words, *Earth*, *Sky*, *Heaven*. P. 300. *Nared*, the sage among gods. P. xii.

Nara, the spirit of God: *Ayana*, place of motion. The Deity is thence named *Narayana*, moving on the waters. P. 2.

Antara, a period of the reign of each *Menu*. P. 9.

Menwantara, the reign of *Menu*. P. 11.

Agni, regent of fire, p. 62.

Indra, regent of the atmosphere.

Vaisya: Let the *Vaisya* be always attentive to agriculture. P. 287.

Gandharvas, aerial musicians.

Gaur, a name for *Bengal*. P. 12.

Huta, that is offered, a name given to the sacraments.

The Welsh.

The Welsh have preserved the names of a few mythological personages; and amongst these *Menu* is one. In one of the Triades, we have *Menu* the son of the Three Utterances, or *Cries*, as one of the three persons having the power of fascination and of becoming invisible. In another Triad, *Menu* is one of the three chief magicians. In another, *Menu*, the son of the Three Cries, is reckoned one who had the power of illusion. The word *Menu* has the same abstract meaning in the Welsh as is given to the Indian name—the power of intellect; and from the same root is derived *Menys*, or *Emenyx*, the brain.

Once there was only the good muse, which Adam had originally from heaven. *Bardism*.

The 24 metrical canons embrace all the possible varieties of metres.

Menu-taru, the bull *Menu*, or the bull intellect. *Menu*, the son of the Three loud Utterances.

Nar, a supreme; plural *Narex*; *Nared*, a supreme state.

Nara, efflux of the Supreme: *Au*, to go, to move; *auan*, moving; *auanai*, that moves. "Bid euain allud," let the stranger be in motion. *Ll. Hen*.

Antur, *antura*, a going onward, a venture.

Menu-antura, the venturing onward, course, or sway of *Menu*, or intellect.

Egni, ardency, energy.

Hin, the atmosphere, the weather; *Hindra*, the state, or sway of the weather.

Bid i waelfa! cwalu yn wasted am drin tir. Let the fieldman be taking care continually of agriculture.

Gwynnecarweis, youths of the wind music: *Gwynnecarweß*, wind-music.

Gwyr (gower in the English orthography) land jutting into the sea, a peninsula: *Bengal*, the fair high land, or head land.

Huta, *huda*, an offer; also the imperative of the verb, take thou. *Guell un huta na dau azaw*. One offer is better than two promises. *Adage*.

This comparison might be extended to a great length; but I am induced to conclude, lest it should not appear sufficiently interesting.

Nov. 6.

I remain, sir, yours, &c.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS circumstances of late years have led me to observe the extreme ignorance of people in general, not excepting a very great part of the academics, on the Constitution of the Universities. You would imagine, from their conversation, that these learned bodies were indebted solely to the crown for their existence, and were dependent upon it for their support. But the fact is, that they did not owe their existence at all to the crown; and their present dependence upon it is an adventitious circumstance, in the university of Cambridge, proceeding partly from artifice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and partly from the corrupt state in these times, of public and private principle.

The universities took their rise from the independent schools of learned men: by degrees, they were patronized by individuals of various descriptions, kings, noblemen, prelates, citizens; and to the latter class of men they are, perhaps, indebted for as much of their emoluments as to either of the former classes. The more independent they were of the court, the greater was, in all times, their consequence; and the dignities of chancellor, steward, &c. were then accepted as marks of the most honourable distinction, by the highest personages in the state.

Queen Elizabeth was zealous of all times for the glory of her country; but she had very imperfect views of the liberty of the subject. She saw, with a jealous eye, the consequence of the literary republic, but knew that it might be made an excellent engine of state. With this view, she gave them a new code of laws, which she had no right to do, and curtailed the power of the senate, by making every proposition pass through the hands of a select committee, before it could be submitted to the body at large. Each member also of this committee, six in number, had a negative upon every question. Thus it was easy for the court to prevent any new law being made, or any old law rescinded, without its concurrence.

This infringement of their rights was loudly exclaimed against by the independent members of the senate in those days; but the power of Queen Elizabeth was too great to be resisted; and to this base and unfortunate proceeding in her reign, may be dated the want of energy apparent in academical proceedings. Had the senate been left to itself,

there would have been made gradual improvements in the studies, manners, and discipline of the place. Its wishes are now checked by a foreign power, incapable of judging, and unwilling to promote, what is the true interest of literature.

Queen Elizabeth would not do things by halves. She was resolved to keep the body in complete subjection to her, and for this purpose, it was necessary that the chief men in the place should always be brought within the view of the court. She increased the power of the heads of colleges, and the whole plan is now completely developed. An individual member of the university, if independent of the court, cannot be of consequence: whatever he proposes will be checked by the committee; and if, by means of his college, he become a head, the minister secures him by preferment. It is curious that, in these times, they think the degree of doctor necessary to the dignity of a head, and yet so strange is the modern conception of literature, these heads are generally exempted from the performance of those exercises which would discover their qualifications.

From these causes, it is in vain to expect that the reward of real merit should be preferment, or that the body should be capable of great exertions in literature and science. Yet, unfavourable as the university now appears to be to real merit, there is no reason why any opportunity should be lost of rewarding it. There are still several offices in the gift of the body at large; and, in such cases, when the court does not interfere, the best members of the body might be brought forward to public notice. The constitution of the colleges is very good in this respect: the electors in these bodies are bound upon oath, by their founders, to elect men of merit only into their scholarships, fellowships, and masterhips, without regard to partiality, kindred, affection or enmity. The same principle, if adopted by the body, would give consequence to itself, and to the objects of its choice. But I hear electors frequently saying; 'the office is of no consequence; any body may do the business of it.' Thus I have heard men speak of the office of Esquire Bedel, not considering that the place was once occupied by the present bishop of London; and that, by the original institution of this office, a considerable degree of scholarship was thought requisite for the discharge of the duties annexed to it. To

this officer is assigned the examination of the candidates for the degree of master of arts in the Greek of Aristotle.

Of other officers I might speak in the same manner, and as the real consequence of a place depends not so much on the fineness of the buildings as on the merit of the persons most conspicuous in them, every master of arts should be cautious of giving his vote from private views; for, as a member of the Literary Republic, he is bound to distinguish only men of literature and science.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Bent. Col.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE mistakes committed by men eminent for the brilliancy of their talents or the depth of their erudition, often enable us to judge with some degree of precision, how far the knowledge of their contemporaries extended. The great controversy about the king's supremacy now sleeps in well merited oblivion; but the arguments of some of the doughty polemics are handed down from one orthodox generation to another; and though their fallacy has been a thousand times detected and exposed, yet they are still urged with success against the feeble efforts of reason, in the weak and ignorant.

The progress of metaphysical enquiry in the reign of Henry VIII may, perhaps, be ascertained by an argument used by the great Sir Thomas More, against the sleep of the soul. His words are, "What shall he care how long he live in sinne that beleueth Luther, that shall, after this life, feel neither good nor euil until the day of dome?" Sir Thomas is supposed to have been intimately acquainted with all the polemical writers of his time, and if he could fall into so great an error, respecting the nature of sleep, as to suppose, in the sleeper, a consciousness of the duration of his sleep, we may justly conclude, that the ideas of his contemporaries on this subject were nearly on a level with his own. The ingenious writer who entertained the christian world with the story of the Seven Sleepers, appears to have possessed far more correct ideas of the nature of sleep than the more enlightened apologist for papal authority; yet the gross darkness which must unquestionably have prevailed on metaphysical subjects, when miracles were of daily fabrication, forbids us to form any other opinion on

his accuracy in this respect, than that the truth lay in his way, and he found it, without knowing its relative importance; and that the philosophic chancellor, amidst all his learning, overlooked a fact almost as obvious as his own existence.

Hackney,

W. W.

Nov. 4, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Reside in a part of the kingdom which has never yet experienced the benefits resulting from the establishment of BOOK CLUBS. Generally speaking, therefore, we are, in this county, in a state of mental darkness, resembling rather the ages of monkish superstition, than a period which is deservedly called enlightened.

The observations of your intelligent Glasgow correspondent have made a very forcible impression upon me, and some other readers of your admirable miscellany, in my neighbourhood; and we have accordingly resolved to institute a small Book Society among ourselves. It will, at first, not consist of more than eight members, at a subscription of two shillings each per month; we have, however, little doubt but, in a few months, we shall have formed a numerous and opulent society. We propose, that the number of our members shall, on no account, exceed twenty; and that as soon as a greater number evinces a disposition to join us, a new society, on a similar plan, shall be instantly formed.

I am told that some labouring mechanics, who have derived their ideas from the same source, are also forming a society in this town, with a subscription of one shilling per month. It is my devout wish, that the idea may spread through every parish in the island.

I need not inform you, Mr. Editor, that the Monthly Magazine forms a part of our permanent establishment, and while it continues to be conducted as it now is, there is little doubt but it will be equally adopted by every similar society.

Lincolnshire,

I am,

Nov. 10, 1797: Respectfully your's,

S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHAT is the best method of studying the art of English versification; and what books are there to be had, at a moderate expence, which are useful in the study?

L.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading over the critique in the BRITISH CRITIC on the *Metronariston*, I was struck with the manifest want of candour towards its author, as well as the manifest ignorance of the critic, on the main object of the work. Whether it is justifiable in any anonymous writers to vent their spleen upon a work, and then name to the public the man whom they suppose to be its author, I shall not now trouble myself to determine. The Doctor, whom they have mentioned, is well known in a circle of literary men, and is esteemed for talents, which might have saved him from the wanton attacks of the Reverend Editors of the British Critic. I know enough of him and the editors to form a tolerably good estimate of their comparative merits; but comparisons are odious, and I shall only observe here, that whatever may be the defects of the Doctor's language, style, and composition, he had advantages on the subject of his work out of the reach of the Reverend Editors, and was capable of forming an opinion, which, from their prejudice and want of taste only, appeared erroneous.

The Doctor has travelled much, has seen much good company, and has compared together the pronunciation of different countries. The Reverend Editors have had a tolerable education at home, were brought up in our barbarous mode of pronouncing the learned languages, and, because their ears have been perverted, can see no difference between reading a verse contrary to all rules, and reading it exactly in the manner of the ancients. Let two people read a speech of Shakspeare, the one with a broad Yorkshire accent, the other more agreeably to refined ears, without doubt we should prefer the reading of the latter; but should the Yorkshire-man, to the badness of his accent add every other fault of bad reading, we should surely think it of some advantage to give him a taste for true poetry, by teaching him the nature of verse, and correcting egregious faults, though we could not entirely extirpate the bad effects of his dialect.

The English nation is in the situation of the honest Yorkshireman. We cannot speak Latin *nella bocca Romana*; but we can, if we please, read verse like verse, and make some difference between a love song and a sermon. The Reverend Editors, and many, probably, of your

readers, have never tried the Sapphic and Alcaic measures upon true principles; nor, unless they have been accustomed to observe the modulation of verse in the modern, can they have much idea of its harmony in the ancient languages. Yet there was that harmony in the latter; and, if we affect to be sensible of it—as I have frequently been in company when very learned men have spoken in raptures on the occasion—if we affect to be sensible of it, when a false pronunciation mars the metre, surely we lose ourselves in gross affectation, or are strangely misled by the early prejudices of our education.

You will think it odd, that I was led to these thoughts by a language which certainly is not very harmonious: yet, if in this language it is necessary to pay some attention to the metre, how much more must it be so, in a language capable of creating to ears of taste so much greater pleasure? Thus if we take a line in Virgil,

Alba ligustra cādunt vaccini a nigra leguntur,
and read it, as it is done in the great schools, making the *a* in *cādunt* long, and the *u* short, surely we lose the beauty of the verse. Let us see how this is rendered in the German:

Weisser liguſter verwelkt die dunkle vaccinie
pflicht man.

In the latter case we take care that our dactyls and spondees should properly appear; and should be shocked at making such a gross mistake in heroic measure, as our Latin readers do, by admitting the two trochees *gūſtrā cādunt* into their verse.

A few more instances may amuse those of your readers who have not seen the heroic measure of the Germans. I have marked the false quantities, which the boys are taught to make by their masters in the great schools:

Lac mihi non æſtate nōvūm non frigore deſit,
Frifche milch iſt im ſommer bei mir und im
froſte nicht ſparſam.

Pan primus calamos cerā conjungere plures.
Pan hat zuerſt rohrpfeifen mit wacks an einan-
der zu fügen.

Ecce ſerūnt nōmphae calathiſ tibi candida Nais.
Lilien ſchau in körbe gedrängt die weiſſe najade.
Florentem cytiſum ſequitur laſciva puella.
Blumige cytiſus ſtauden verfolgt die wählige
ziege.

Ω γερὺν ἡ μάλα δὴ σὲ νεὶ λείρουσι μαχηταί.
Wahrleich, o greis, ſehr hart umdrängen dich
jüngere männer.

Εἰπέλαι, εἰ καὶ ἐμὸν δορυ μαινίηαι ἐν παλαμησίην.
Lern, ob mir ſelber vielleicht auch wüte der
ſpeer in den händen.

Now, if the boy makes the false quantities

tities I have marked in the above verses, no notice will be taken; but, should he unfortunately make the false quantity not as the master likes, a flogging is the consequence. Thus, let him read the verse:

ἰσθίμοι Σθενέλος ἦ εὖ Εὐρυμέδων ἀγαπήνην,
what an exclamation will be made by the master. "ἰσθίμοι, who ever heard of such a word? ἰσθίμοι, indeed! ἰσθίμοι, you fool! Here, take him up! take him up!" Yet moderate your rage, good master: ἰσθίμοι is not a bit worse than your *ferunt*, and *νόvum*, and *nymphae*, and ten thousand other words, which you trochaize, to the destruction of all taste and metre.

Two men of merit in their respective lines, Dr. Cooke, the late provost of King's College, and Mr. Burke, the orator, were sometimes in company together; the former was well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, the latter could read them best through the medium of a French translation. The word *vestigal* was upon some occasion used by the latter. The orator's memory was faulty, and he pronounced the word with a false quantity *vestigal*. They who knew the provost can alone conceive his triumph: *vestigal!* *i* as long as my arm, as long as your *taxes*. The poor orator is said to have been so confounded, that he did not venture upon a Latin quotation for a year after. Poor orator! poor provost! for this one word, rightly corrected, how many thousands did you both agree to pronounce without any regard to quantity.

Strange, however, is the force of custom, and though I follow the Metronariston in private, yet, if I were again to address a learned audience, I should do it, I think, in as bad Latin, and with as bad a pronunciation, as any of the masters of Eton or Westminster. Your's,

Nov. 3, 1793.

MODULATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW years ago, Dr. A. Fothergill collected many instances of uncommon longevity, in addition to those which had been given by Mr. Whitehurst, in his "Enquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth," and communicated the same, with some general observations on longevity, to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He did not, however, produce accounts of more than fifty persons exceeding *one hundred* years of age, though, if the public prints and periodical publications, from

which many of his instances are taken, are held to be sufficient authority, the list might easily have been greatly enlarged. I have, at different times, collected accounts of this kind, which, at present, form a list of 107 persons, who are recorded to have died at the age of *one hundred and twenty* years and upwards; and though such great ages may appear too far beyond the usual term of life to afford many useful inferences, they are not unworthy of some attention, particularly as they appear to confirm the observations of others upon this subject. It is difficult, and in many cases impossible, to ascertain the truth of accounts of this nature, and it must be allowed very probable that some instances are exaggerated; but I believe the majority of those I have selected are not very erroneous, and there can be little reason to doubt that the age of every individual in the list, at least considerably exceeded a century. Of these 107 persons, two attained the age of 150 years, three to 152, one to 154, one to 169, and one is said to have lived to upwards of 175: the consideration of such examples of great longevity has induced Dr. Hufeland, in his work lately published, on the Art of prolonging Human Life, to set down the possible duration of life at 200 years.

That longevity depends principally on conformity of conduct to the laws of nature, appears an indisputable fact; but from all the observations that have been made, it likewise appears, that there are other circumstances which have considerable influence; of these, perhaps the most certain, is descent from long-lived ancestors. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, observes, that he has not found a single instance of a person who had lived to be 80 years old, of whom this was not the case, and the accounts I have met with strongly confirm this observation. The climate of some countries has also been supposed to be more favourable to longevity than others; thus Mr. Whitehurst asserted that Englishmen in general were longer lived than North Americans, and Mr. W. Barton has since endeavoured to prove the contrary; of these two opinions, the above accounts would appear in favour of the former, no less than 78 persons out of the 107 being inhabitants of Great Britain or Ireland; but whatever inferences of this kind national partiality may attempt to support, more extensive observations will, in general, confirm the conclusion; that although longevity evidently prevails more in certain districts than in others,

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and those regions which lie within the temperate zones, are best adapted to promote long life; yet it is by no means confined to any particular nation or climate. Crowded cities, and swampy situations, are, however, well known to be unfavourable to longevity in any country.

Of the 107 instances of great longevity, only thirty are females, which is quite contrary to what might have been expected from the general opinion of males being more short-lived than females. In 1763, there were found in Sweden 988 females above 90 years of age, and only 527 males; and in almost every place where accounts have been taken, the number of females in the advanced stages of life has been found considerably greater than that of males: this difference in the duration of life between males and females has appeared great enough to induce the most able writer on the subject of Life Annuities, to calculate separate tables of the value of male and female lives, in which the latter uniformly are found to exceed the former; this writer also states his opinion that the circumstance of males being more short-lived than females, though arising partly from the peculiar hazards to which men are subject, "is owing principally to some particular delicacy in the male constitution, which renders it less durable." I am not inclined to doubt the truth of an opinion which appears warranted by numerous and unexceptionable facts; but it is difficult to account for more instances of great longevity being found among males, when it appears that in the latter stages of the usual term of life, the expectation of males is less than that of females.—At some future opportunity I may probably trouble you with farther remarks on this subject.

Oct. 13, 1797.

I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN any collection of objects or of ideas becomes very numerous, it seems the common practice of mankind to divide them by some species of classification, in order to assist the memory, and to prevent confusion. By degrees, the arrangement into classes, genera, and species, has been adopted with great advantage in many different branches of science.

But it sometimes happens, that this classification is delayed, till the prejudices in favour of the old denominations have obtained such power over the public mind, that either from indolence or long

habit, all appear averse to the introduction of new terms in their vocabulary. Even those whose nicer habits of discrimination would make them wish to express, by appropriate terms, the distinctions which they feel to be just, are often, from the dread of being accused of pedantry and affectation, induced to relinquish their claim to accuracy of language, and are content to think with the wife and talk with the vulgar. In persons of superior abilities, who mix much with the world, this compromise in trivial matters is often prudent, sometimes good-natured, and always polite. A man may speak of an acquaintance under the general denomination of a gentleman, without classing him under the order of pedants, or genus of coxcombs, to whom he may belong.—But what in trivial instances, is prudence, or politeness, in other circumstances becomes indolence and weakness; and persons of real good sense, who wish well to the happiness of mankind, will never, even in common conversation, willingly suffer false ideas to be circulated by inaccurate language. A word, or a name, frequently operates most powerfully upon the ignorant; and whatever ideas they were originally taught to connect with that name continue to govern them through life. It is to them a sufficient intellectual exertion to divide their moral ideas grossly into good and bad; and it is in vain to expect that they may be excited to alter an arrangement which has so long appeared to them perfect. No explanations can make them comprehend, that circumstances modify our notions of bad and good, and that time may change the associations of our ideas, and may vary the original meaning of words. These people, who adhere so pertinaciously to their own vocabulary, are equally obstinate in support of the prudential maxims, which they frame out of terms thus erroneously defined.

For instance, in education, it was some years ago an established maxim, that "*Novels were bad things for young people.*" The name novel was at this time given to productions very different from those which it at present comprehends. The objections to stories of intrigues, improbable adventures, and all the trash of a circulating library, are undoubtedly just; but surely it is not wise to extend the same censure to a class of books, which, though they bear the name of novels, have nothing in common with those pernicious productions. Is it not an inaccuracy in language to class the

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moral works of Fielding, and Richardson, and Moore, and Burney, &c. &c. and wretched performances, which disgrace our public libraries, under the same general denomination of novels?

Those who are not guided merely by names, judge for themselves of the merit of a book, whether it be called a novel, a history, or a sermon; but there are many who think it virtuous to abstain from novel-reading. No matter how much good sense, wit, reasoning, or morality, a work may claim which bears this proscribed title, and who repeat, with self-complacent emphasis, "*I never read novels.*—I dare say the book may have a vast deal of merit; but it's a novel, and I make it a rule never to read novels."—With the same sagacious antipathy, they consider the whole race of *novel-writers*. If you were to ask one of these liberal critics, whether they did not think Dr. Moore a fine writer? they would probably answer your question by another question: Is not he a novel-writer?

Those who know how far it is in the power of the weak to work upon the strongest minds, those who know how much the self-approbation of individuals is at the mercy of combined numbers, will not be surprised, that this absurd prejudice has operated to deter men of superior abilities from this species of writing, merely by the dread of an opprobrious epithet. Women, who are far more dependent upon the opinion of others than men either are, or ought to be, have doubtless been still more restrained from the exertion of their talents by this harsh, indiscriminate prejudice against the writer of a novel. A woman who has sense enough to make a fair estimate of her own interests and happiness, will be prudently inclined to sacrifice the hope of fame, to avoid the possibility of odium.

To obviate these difficulties, we must evade, without attempting to conquer the prepossessions of those who will not, or who cannot, reason. Instead of wearying ourselves with attempting to demonstrate to those who have the *novelophobia*, that their antipathy is not rational, we had better change the name which excites their horror.

The ingenious critic, who had reviewed Camilla, in the Monthly Review for October, 1796, hints at a classification of novels into the humorous—the pathetic—and the romantic. There are many more varieties, and a few more distinct species;—the historic romance, in which there is a mixture of truth and fable, of

novel and history, is a distinct species. We need not, at present, investigate the merits of these compositions; but we may remark that their ambiguous pretensions seem to arise from some faint hope, that, by their mixture of historical names and facts, they may escape the ignominy of being classed amongst mere novels.

The *bobgoblin-romance*, is a name, which might, perhaps, properly distinguish those terrible stories with which the public have lately been entertained, where we have sorcerers, and magical delusions, and skeletons, and apparitions of all sorts and sizes, and midnight voices, and *petits talons*, and echoing footsteps, and haunted castles, and long passages, that lead to nothing. The innumerable imitations of writers of genius, who have succeeded in the terrible, are fair game for ridicule; but we do not mean to exclude some German romances—the fragment of *Sir Bertram*, was, perhaps, in England the first and best in this style—some parts of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances, and the late romance called the "*Monk*," which stands high upon this list.

We only hope that the high stimulus of terror may not be used so much as to exhaust the sensibility of the public mind; and that this "second childishness" of taste will no longer be indulged by writers of superior talents, who would probably excel in a much higher style of composition.

The highest species of romance is surely that which, at once, exhibits just views of human nature and of real life, which mingles reasoning and philosophy, with strokes of humour, that play upon the fancy, and with pathos, which touches the heart. Who can withhold applause from *Zeluco*, which Gibbon justly calls, "*the first philosophical romance of the present age?*"

Marianne is distinctly a philosophical romance: Cervantes and Le Sage have mixed such a predominant portion of humour with their philosophy, that it is concealed from superficial observers; and though *Gil Blas* and *Don Quixotte* may with justice be ranked amongst philosophical romances, the general voice would perhaps class them with the humorous.

Clarissa and Grandison, though Richardson has traced in them the human passions with the most consummate skill, might belong, with propriety, either to the philosophical or to the pathetic class of novels; but Fielding and Smollett, would, at once, claim their places amongst the humorous. Voltaire—Marmontel

—Crevillon

—Crevillon—and Sterne, may be philosophical, but they certainly are not moral romances.

To class the works of real genius in this branch of literature, would require much critical discrimination, and might be not only entertaining but instructive; but the design of this communication is merely to turn the attention of the ingenious upon the impropriety of using indiscriminately the name of Novel, for books of such various and contradictory descriptions. Might not a voluntary union of writers rectify this error, and thus give a new spring to the activity of those who wish to convey instruction with amusement, and who may insensibly have more influence upon the public taste, opinion, and morality, than any of those authors, who, as Voltaire says, are permitted "*d'ennuyer en moralités d'ici jusqu'à Constantinople*?"

The dialogues in Zeluco, passages in the philosophical romances of Bage, Holcroft, and some others, have probably diffused more liberal, and more just moral ideas, than could, in the same space of time, have been inculcated upon the public by a thousand sermons, or by as many dry political disquisitions. Persons who would never undertake the perusal of a formidable folio, and who have, perhaps, modestly deceived themselves into the belief that they have not talents for abstract speculation, or close reasoning, are in works of this instructive and amusing description, made to feel and acknowledge their own powers. They insensibly form a comparison between their own reasoning and that of the characters whose conversations they read; thus, without the appearance of study, they acquire clear ideas, they feel their curiosity awakened, and their appetite for moral and political knowledge insensibly increase. Those who are afraid of philosophy, when she speaks in the language of the schools, are glad of her acquaintance, and proud of being able to converse with her, when she talks plain prose.

With respect to the choice of a title for these useful productions, there is still some difficulty. The name of philosophical romance, though it be a step removed from the idea of a novel, is not, perhaps, sufficiently distinct for our purpose: the word *romance* will affect the delicate associations of those who are afflicted with the *novellophobia*. It were to be wished that some perfectly new name could be devised for their satisfac-

tion.—Moral fiction is the best which, at present, occurs; but those who have the happy talent for coining new terms, and who have, at the same time, that authority in the literary world, which is necessary to make a word *current by proclamation*, might express the same idea in one general name. Some name which would quickly circulate in society, and which would rescue us from that barbarism in language, which is justly considered as a reproach by civilized nations—the barbarism of confounding dissimilar and incongruous ideas under one and the same word.

The savages whom Captain Cook visited at a small island, called Wateeco, were afraid to come near his cows and horses, nor did they form the least conception of their nature or use. But the sheep and goats, says Captain Cook, did not surpass the limits of their ideas, for they gave me to understand that they knew them to be *birds*—he adds "It will appear rather incredible, that human ignorance could ever make so strange a mistake; there not being the most distant similitude between a sheep or goat, and any winged animal.—But these people seemed to know nothing of the existence of any other land animal, except hogs, dogs, and birds. Our sheep and goats, they could see, were different creatures from the two first, and, therefore, they inferred that they must belong to the latter class, in which they knew that there is a considerable variety of species."

When those readers whose ideas extended no farther than to court-calendars, sermons, and novels, were first surprised by the appearance of such a book as Zeluco, they were in haste to convince us that they knew what to call it: it was clearly neither a court-calendar nor a sermon, therefore it must be a novel, of which species they knew, from experience, that there were great varieties. And are not *the Adventures of Sir Jemmy Jessamy*, or *The Memoirs of the Hon. Miss Augustina St. Aubrey*, almost as much like Cecilia and Zeluco, as sheep and goats are like birds?

Nov. 1797.

E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AS a very important change has taken place in the affairs of the seven United Provinces, and as the great possessions of the Dutch in the East Indies have at all times excited the curiosity of foreign nations, especially as these jea-

lous people affect great secrecy in regard to their transactions in that quarter, I transmit to you, for your useful and entertaining publication, the following short account of the productions of the different Indian colonies subject to Holland *, together with an abstract of the state of their India company, the whole of which has never before appeared in the English language.

London, *Oct.*

HISTORICUS.

14, 1797.

THE island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, is the principal settlement of the Dutch in India, and the seat of government. Its chief production is pepper, which, for the most part, is procured on the west side of the island, in the kingdom of Bantam. Of this article, Bantam and Lampon deliver annually six millions of pounds, and this pepper, with that of Malabar, is considered as the best in India. The pepper of Palembang, of which a great quantity also is delivered to the India company, and that of Borrico, are not much esteemed. In consequence of a treaty, the king of Bantam receives for every 125 pounds of this production of his country, six rix-dollars, or 14 florins, eight stivers, Dutch money †.

Many believe that the white pepper is a species different from the black; but this is a mistake. All pepper is originally black; but, if it be covered with lime before it is fully dry, it loses its external husk, and becomes whitish.

The second chief production of Java is rice, which grows here in such abundance, that this island is called the Granary of the East. All the rest of the Dutch East India islands are destitute of this useful production, except Celebes, which, from its superfluity, supplies the colony of Amboyna. In the year 1767, the quantity of rice required for Batavia, Ceylon, and Banda, amounted to 700 larts, or twenty-one millions of pounds.

Sugar also is made in great abundance. In the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra alone produced thirteen millions of pounds. This sugar is sent to the West-Indies, to Surat, Malabar, and even

to Europe. The greater part of the sugar mills here belong to the Chinese.

The fourth production of Java is coffee; but the plantations of it are confined entirely to Cheribon and Jacatra. This plant was first introduced into the island in the years 1722 and 1723, by the governor-general Swarddekroon. So much encouragement has been given to the Javanese, to cultivate it, that, in the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra delivered to the company 4,465,500 pounds, for which they paid no more than three dollars and a half, or eight florins eight stivers *, per picol, of 125 pounds.

The cotton cultivated in Java is a very important branch of trade to the company. It grows in great abundance in the higher parts of the country, and is spun by the inhabitants. On account of a great drought which took place in the year 1768, the kingdom of Jacatra could deliver only 133 picols, or 16,225 pounds; so that, according to an estimate of the inhabitants, the crop was short 1875 pounds.

Salt, brought chiefly from Rembang to Batavia, is another important branch of trade for the company, with the west coast of Sumatra.

Indigo, the greater part of which is sent to Europe, is likewise a production of Java.

A great quantity of timber for building is conveyed to Batavia, from the north-east coast of Java; but this is employed more for constructing ships and houses than as an article of trade. In this respect the island, perhaps, is of as much importance as it is valuable to the company by its other productions, which serve to support their trade, and by its furnishing the rest of their Indian colonies with provisions.

The Dutch colonies in India are divided into the east and west. Of those on the east from Batavia, Amboyna holds the front rank, and the neighbouring islands, with a part of Ceram, are under its government. The whole of the company's servants here are supposed to be about eight or nine hundred.

Cloves, the only production of the island, grow in such abundance, that the supreme government sometimes orders a great many of the trees to be plucked up by the roots, and the new planta-

* Part of these colonies, Ceylon, Malacca, with some of the Spice Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope, are at present in the hands of the English.

† About 11. 7s. sterling; or two-pence half-penny per pound.

* Somewhat more than 15s. 9d. sterling. It costs them no more than about three half-pence per pound.

tions to be confined to a certain number. In the year 1768, government prohibited planting till the whole number of clove trees producing fruit, which amounted then to 759,040, should be reduced to 550,000. In the year 1770, the company received 2,200,000 pounds of cloves, which cost them no more than five stivers per pound*.

Banda, the second government in the east, consists of several small islands, the servants belonging to which are about as numerous as those of Amboyna. This place is so fortified by nature, that it has little to apprehend from an enemy. The coast is every where so steep, that it is almost impossible to find a landing place; and the navigation is so dangerous that ships dare scarcely approach it. The company's ships must be carried into the harbour by a number of small vessels. The productions consist of nutmegs and mace. A pound of the former costs the company one stiver one fourth; and a pound of the latter almost nine stivers.

The third government is Ternate, to which the island of Tidor belongs. They are both defended by a garrison of 700 men. In Ternate, all the spice trees have been rooted out, and no new ones dare be planted; yet it is of great importance for the protection of the Spice Islands, as, with five or six neighbouring isles, it forms, as it were, a key to them. These islands are called the Moluccas. The English attempted to form an establishment on a small island in this neighbourhood, named Sullok, but they abandoned it in the year 1706.

Macassar, on the island of Celebes, the fourth government, consists of a part of that island subject to the company, who are in alliance with the chief princes of the remaining part. The garrison is of the same strength as the former; and here and there forts have been built to prevent any insurrection; but the chief support of the company is the jealousy which they foment among the princes with whom they are in alliance, by which means the latter are prevented from falling upon the Dutch settlements with their united forces. This island furnishes slaves and rice, but its principal utility is, that it serves to protect the Moluccas and Spice Islands. On the island of Timor, which belongs partly to the Dutch and partly to the Portuguese, the company keep

some troops with a commandant. The case is the same at Banjermaſſing, on the south side of the island of Borneo. The principal production there is pepper.

Malacca is the fifth government, and a place of great importance, on account of the passage through the straits of the same name to the eastern part of Asia. All ships going to China, Tonquin, Siam, and the Moluccas, must either pass here or through the straits of Sunda, and by a small force both might be easily blocked up. The garrison amounts to about 500 men.

The governor of the sixth government, on the north-east coast of Java, generally resides at Samarang, from which the company procure the greater part of their rice and timber for building. All the coast to Cheribon belongs to this government, and it is reckoned the most considerable of the whole.

To the seventh government, on the Coromandel coast, belongs, besides Negapatnam, all the factories along that coast, such as Palicol, Sadraspatnam, Jagernackpoeram and Bimilipatnam. The goods brought thence consists in all sorts of cotton cloth.

The eighth government is Ceylon, and Matura on the opposite coast belongs to it. This extensive island, since the peace made with the emperor of Candy in 1763, was entirely subject to the Dutch East-India company, as they were in possession of the whole coast and all harbours around it. The emperor was entirely confined to the inland parts of the country, and had no passage to the sea but over the territories of the company. This was all that the company gained by an extensive war, which cost them more than eight millions of florins*. Until the above treaty, the Dutch ambassadors sent to the court of Candy, were obliged to appear before the emperor creeping on their knees; but it was then stipulated that, in future, they should be admitted standing.

The principal and almost only production of the island is cinnamon. Besides this, the company received annually a thousand rix-dollars from the pearl-fishery. Formerly the pearls were fished up in the Tutokore banks; but, at present, they are fished up on the Ceylon coast, from the banks of Manaar and Aripo. The oyster banks, however, are not always in a condition for fishing. For this reason, the council of Ceylon

* About five-pence sterling. A stiver is equal to little more than a penny.

* About 700,000l. sterling.

used to examine the oysters at the fishing season; and if they had attained to a sufficient size, the council permitted the fishery to be begun, and made known the number of vessels and men that might be employed. The number of the divers amounted, in general, to ninety-six. The governor received a certain sum per cent. on the profit.

The trade of the Dutch East India company in Bengal, which was confined to a very small district, was under the management of a director. Their jurisdiction was equally small at Surat, where they had only a warehouse for their goods. From Bengal they procured cotton cloth, salt-petre, and opium; and, from Surat, all kinds of cotton stuffs, &c.

The Dutch possessions on the Malabar coast, were under the direction of a commandant. Their principal production was pepper. Another commandant resides on the west coast of Sumatra, and the articles brought from thence are gold, camphor, and pepper. Bantam, which delivers most of its pepper to the company, has also a commandant. At Palembang, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, the company keep a resident, and procure from it pepper and tin. A resident is settled likewise at Cheribon, where the greater part of the Javanese coffee is landed.

One of the branches of India commerce most advantageous to the company, is that exclusive privilege (the Chinese excepted) which they have of trading to Japan. They are allowed the small island of Desima, near the city of Nangasaki, where they keep their goods; and the trade is under the management of a director, who, every two years, returns to Batavia. The expences of this factory amount annually to upwards of 100,000 florins †, of which the present to the emperor of Japan, makes fully one half. They send thither Dutch cloth, sugar, and other articles; and receive in return, camphor, copper in bars, porcelain, and lackered ware.

The company trade every year to China with four ships, which are sent directly from Europe. They touch at Batavia to take in a cargo of tin, which is sold in China with advantage; and, on their return, they run under the northern islands not far from the straits of Sunda, where they water, and do not

return to Batavia. The time of their sailing from Batavia to China is generally about the beginning of July.

By the many misfortunes which took place in the Dutch settlements, their late war with England, and the multiplied abuses which had long prevailed in the administration of their India affairs, the company, in the year 1790, were reduced to such a state of difficulty that they were obliged to pledge 250,000 pounds of cloves in their warehouses, in order to raise 500,000 florins * for five years. The directors, about that time, reckoned the amount of their sales in Holland, with which it was necessary to defray the principal expences of the company, and even to support India, to be as follows:

	Amount of the Sales Florins.	Expences. Florins.
1786	17,719,027	23,279,369
1787	18,903,295	33,532,514
1788	17,418,860	20,717,167
1789	14,446,316	23,351,543
1790	14,421,050	26,004,765

The whole deficit, however, in the year 1786, was sixty-eight millions of florins; in 1788, seventy-six millions; and, in 1790, 96,110,526, which was divided in the following manner among the different chambers of Holland.

	Florins.
Amsterdam	56,228,031
Zealand	14,901,567
Delft	6,852,475
Rotterdam	5,567,810
Hoorn	6,153,341
Enkhuyfen	6,407,299

From this view of the income and expenditure of the company, which have always been considered as secrets of state, it is evident how necessary it was for them to think of improving their trade, and of making new regulations for placing it on a better footing. For this purpose the following resolutions were entered into:

1. The company will limit their own proper trade to Japan, China, the Moluccas, and the neighbouring islands, and retain only the monopoly of opium, spices, Japanese copper, tin, pepper and coffee from Java, and cause these productions to be sold by public sales, partly at Batavia and partly in Europe.

2. The trade to the continent, Bengal, Coromandel and Malabar, shall be given up to their servants and private merchants. The company

† Almost 8000l. sterling.

* A florin is about 1s. 9d $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

therefore

therefore resign all their possessions in those places, and will maintain there only a few persons to manage some particular affairs. The pepper trade shall be confined to one factory at Malabar, which shall cost no more annually than 1,310,000 florins. The whole trade of Coromandel shall also be given up to private persons; and only two factories shall be kept there, at the expence of 40,000 florins. They may here procure cotton in barter, and transmit it, at a certain price agreed on, to Batavia and Holland; and send from Batavia to Coromandel and various parts, sugar, spices, and other commodities. The company declare the trade with Bengal, silk and cotton articles to be also free; but, as they will purchase their opium and salt-petre on their own account, they mean to retain the factory; but they will suffer these productions to be transported in vessels belonging to private owners. The whole trade to the western coast of Sumatra will also be given up to private persons: the company, however, mean to retain Padang. As they make so many sacrifices and abandon the whole of the western trade, by having occasion for fewer ships and men, they will save 1,523,000 florins, and have an annual surplus of 242,000 florins. Private merchants, in future, may send from Europe to India goods of all kinds, except such as are actually prohibited; but they must be transported by the company's ships, at a stated

freight, which is calculated to produce annually 600,000 florins. Every thing sent to Europe, on account of private merchants, shall be sold at the company's sales; and for this the company shall receive an acknowledgment of from eight to fifteen per cent.

3. The posts which the company had in the neighbourhood of the Spice Islands, to render it difficult for foreign nations to visit them, shall, on account of the great expence, be also given up. They will introduce the cultivation of rice into Banda and Amboyna, to make unnecessary the expensive importation from Java, by which means the company expects to save annually the sum of 960,000 florins.

4. In future four ships shall go to Batavia, two to Ceylon, and four to China. For the country trade in the Eastern seas, which the company retain, no more than thirteen or fourteen ships shall be employed; two ships shall be employed for all the settlements retained from Malacca to Timor; two for Japan; and two for Banda. Formerly the six chambers of Holland were obliged to expend 4,482,140 florins for the annual equipment of the fleet; but, at present, no more than 3,216,000 will be required for that purpose.

5. The opium company shall be abolished, by which the company hopes to gain 350,000 florins.

The yearly income and expences of each of the settlements were in the year 1787, and in 1791, after the new regulations had taken place, as expressed in the following table:

	In the year 1787.		In the year 1791.	
	Income.	Expences.	Income.	Expences.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Batavia -	1,961,684	2,814,200	2,706,236	2,948,537
Ceylon -	823,362	823,362	1,345,761	794,755
Coromandel *			40,000	
Malabar	229,820	342,072	200,000	690,000
Bengal	327,139	180,390		
Surat			8,000	
Padang †			10,000	
Bantam	11,750	74,020	66,098	8,607
Palembang	4,670	70,239	60,627	6,586
Malacca ‡			141,925	183,410
Japan	139,353	109,541		
Amboyna	63,732	216,430	246,447	64,077
Banda	15,088	116,523	206,822	80,935
Ternate	38,365	297,120	214,010	83,219
Macassar	65,613	184,613	155,736	76,878
Timor	7,728	24,786	16,812	16,018
Samarang	495,974	330,407	346,744	419,224
Cheribon	36,764	14,430	18,935	40,829
Banjermaſſing	11,841	52,448	16,018	3,180
Cape of Good Hope	348,370	1,798,717	535,420	199,045
Puntiana	4,631	12,068	9,782	2,289
Total	4,585,893	8,375,324	6,576,888	5,109,449

* 1779	Income	427,131 florins	Expences	452,133
† 1779	ditto	74,577 ditto	ditto	53,675
‡ 1779	ditto	162,520 ditto	ditto	113,235

In the year 1794, the income of the company, according to a statement of the commissaries, was 18,422,601; and the company expected to sell goods as follows :

	Florins.
Javanese coffee, to the amount of	4,687,500
Pepper ——— ———	2,737,500
Sugar ——— ———	348,000
Spices ——— ———	4311,000

The expences, on the other hand, were 18,281,625, as appears by the following account :

	Florins.
Interest and capitals to be paid	4,000,000
Dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the proprietors ——— ———	831,625
Bills drawn by Batavia and Ceylon ——— ———	3,000,000
Goods and cash sent to India	2,400,000
Deficit expected to cease in 1795	800,000
Whole of the expences in Europe	7,000,000
Accidental expences ——— ———	250,000
Total	18,281,625

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second volume of your Miscellany (p. 527) are inserted a few Observations on the Influence of Climate. I quoted from the third volume of the Memoirs of the Manchester Transactions, an account of the Cretins, a people inhabiting the Pays de Vallais, a south-eastern district of Switzerland. They were stated to be afflicted with general idiocy, so long as they imbibed the exhalations from the Rhône and its marshes, but that removal from this unfavourable climate effected a total extirpation of Cretinage in a few generations.

The influence of climate on the human mind is still farther corroborated by a similar fact, which Sir George Staunton has related in his valuable and amusing publication, the account of his "Embassy to China." Having passed the great wall, his way to the Emperor's palace at Zhe-hol, in Tartary, lay through a very mountainous country, and he observed, that, in the villages dispersed among the vallies, the inhabitants laboured under a disorder similar to the *goutte*, which prevails among the people of the Alps. Dr. Gillan estimated that this deformity was attached to nearly one sixth of the inhabitants whom he saw. "These preternatural tumours," says Sir George Staunton, "did not appear to be attended with any other symptoms af-

fecting the general health or corporeal functions of those in whom they were observed; but the minds of many of them were much weakened, and, perhaps, all in a less degree. Some were reduced to a state of absolute idiocy. "The spectacle of such objects, which fails not to convey a serious and even melancholy impression to persons who view them for the first time, produces no such effect upon those among whom they are bred. The objects themselves are, in their general habits, cheerful, and lead a mere animal life, as contradistinguished from that in which any thought or reflection is concerned. As they act alone from instinct, or the mere impulse of the senses, so their actions, however injurious to others, are free from intentional malice, and occasion no resentment. Their persons are considered in some degree as sacred, and they are maintained by their families with peculiar care."—*Embassy to China*, Vol. II. P. 202.

I have extracted the whole of this passage, because it bears a striking similitude to Sir Richard Clayton's account of the Cratins of the Vallais. These latter beings, like the former, are happily treated with the utmost care and kindness. "In some places they are looked on as the idiots of Turkey; in others they are considered as predestinated beings, the devoted victims of the wrath of Providence, and punished by its visitation for the sins of the rest of the family. Either idea insures them kindness and attention: in the first instance, they are objects of religious veneration; in the second, they are recompensed out of gratitude, on account of their supposed sufferings for the frailties of their parents and their friends,"—*Manchester Transactions*, Vol. III. P. 266.

Could nothing farther be urged in favour of the physical and irresistible influence of climate, the establishment of either of these two facts would, in my opinion, be sufficient to overthrow all the arguments of Mr. Hume, with whatever ingenuity and learning they may be, and undoubtedly are supported.

Yours, &c.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is very rarely the practice in this neighbourhood to lay down land without a corn crop, yet,

as the query of your correspondent, Mr. HORNECK, is of some importance, you may not perhaps think me intrusive in giving my opinion on the subject, not only in answer to his enquiry, but on laying down land in general.

I must, in the first place, insist upon it, that land cannot be in too good a condition to be converted into pasture. I well know that, with many farmers, it is the practice to lay down old worn-out arable land, only by way of restorative; but this is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

On the soil mentioned by Mr. H. I should imagine the following to be the most probable means of insuring a good plant of *seeds*:—Let the land have a complete tillage and *folding*, as if meant for barley; about the end of barley-sowing, it ought to be well harrowed, which will encourage the growth of weeds, and again in May. About the beginning of June, if the weather should come favourable, cast the lands down, so that they lie nearly flat; and, if necessary, by repeated harrowing and rolling, get it as fine as possible; then sow it with the following seeds: two bushels of the best hay-seeds, twelve pounds of white Dutch clover, three pounds of trefoil, three pounds of burnet, and three pounds of the curled parsley. If it be possible to obtain picked grass-seeds (which I believe at present not to be the case, but which, in the course of three or four years, I have good reason to say, may be had) I would, on every account, substitute them in lieu of the hay-seeds; by which means you secure a crop of such grass only, as stock of all kinds are the most fond of. Great care must be taken to keep the land clean by repeatedly weeding. About the beginning of September, it will bear stocking for a short time by sheep; after which period it ought to be shut up, till the ensuing spring, when the benefit will be great, just after the turnips are gone; and throughout the summer the quantity of stock, land so laid down will carry, is prodigious. It is of benefit in a year or two, to dress the land with good cinder-dust, which will much promote the growth of the clover and the common wild suckling.

This, sir, is the plan I would pursue, were I to lay down land without a corn-crop: but I think, in general, it is best to sow the land with barley; as, in the first place, if the land is in good heart, as it ought to be, it may very well afford it; and secondly, if the summer should prove unkindly, the barley will greatly

help the seeds by the shelter it will afford. I must add, that I would on no account sow rye-grass, especially on the land alluded to. I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
Bedford, Oct. 20, 1797.

A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO Mr. HORNECK's enquiry in your last month's Number, I should answer, that it does not appear to me of any consequence to a crop of grass, whether the seeds be sown with corn or not, at least with regard to the time of sowing; and lands are here universally laid down with grass in the spring. Mr. Horneck cannot do better than to take nature for his guide; let him observe when the grasses he means to sow, make their first spring-shoots on his lands, and thence he may easily judge of the proper time to sow them. The land to be laid down in this manner ought to be very clean.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
Oct. 10. A NORFOLK FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS it is not the least among the numerous calamities of war, that the progress of science is impeded, and those elegant refinements of the mind, which tend to dignify human nature, and soften the ferocity of man, by introducing him to the acquaintance of the muses, are generally left to droop and languish for want of personal security and public encouragement. I was led into this train of thought by contemplating the present political state of Italy, once not less celebrated as the seat of learning than of power. As you have in a former Number, presented your readers with a very interesting sketch of the general state of literature in that country, I have been induced to collect the following particulars relative to that of Piedmont, or of the dominions of his Sardinian majesty, which, I believe, are at present wholly unknown in England.

London,

Your's,

Oct. 3, 1797.

EXPLORATOR.

MATHEMATICS.

THE Piedmontese cherish with exultation, the remembrance that LA GRANGE is their countryman. His father had destined him for the profession of the law, but the irresistible force of true genius impelled him to those studies which he has cultivated with so much

A a 2

success,

success, and which render him so bright an ornament to the polytechnical school at Paris. The celebrated counts DE SALUCES, and MICHELOTTI, with the abbé DE CALUZO, are still living, and there is no room to doubt that their lucubrations will in some measure indemnify the republic of letters for the loss it has sustained by their retirement.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The high reputation which BECCARIA acquired in this branch of science, is sufficiently known. His successors, LANDI and VASSALI, have rendered themselves illustrious by a number of learned works in this department, particularly by a Treatise on Electricity. The cabinet of natural philosophy scarcely admits of improvement, and Turin may justly claim a superiority in experimental physics.

CHEMISTRY.

GIOBERT has long combated the new principles of chemistry. His works, which are numerous, bear incontestable evidence to his consummate knowledge of the science, which stands indebted to him for a much approved acidimeter. Doctor BUONVICINI is indefatigable in his researches for the promotion of chemical knowledge. His laboratory is on a very extensive scale, and he gives private lectures in this science, as the university of Turin cannot, as yet, boast the advantage of a public professorship for chemistry.

NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

If Switzerland is proud of its Bauhins, France of its Tournefort, and Sweden of the great Linnæus, Turin is not less vain of CHARLES ALLIONI. This veteran of science, who is turned of seventy, retains the unimpaired use of his excellent faculties. Like Bonnet, whom he strongly resembles, he has nearly lost his eye-sight by intense study. This defect obliges him to employ an amanuensis. His *Piedmontese Flora* is deservedly celebrated; and the Transactions of the academy at Turin have been enriched by a number of interesting memoirs from his pen, on almost every subject of natural history.

DANA, professor of botany, and doctor BELARDI, the worthy pupil of ALLIONI, are entitled to considerable praise. The latter, who has acquired no small reputation by his *Appendix to the Piedmontese Flora*, is at present occupied upon a work on the *cryptogamia*. The botanical garden, though small, contains 4000 different species of plants. ALLIONI, whose indefatigable

zeal in the cause of science outstrips all panegyric, has lately obtained from government the grant of a neighbouring piece of ground, which will be chiefly devoted to the plantation of those trees, the actual number of which, at present, is but small.

MINERALOGY.

Although this science has not attained to an equal degree of improvement with botany, it is nevertheless very generally cultivated. Among the most celebrated characters in this department, is the chevalier NAPIONI, who has lately published the first volume of a work on this science, in Italian. This first volume treats of lithology, and the masterly manner in which the author has handled his subject, causes the reader to wish, that the publication of the two remaining volumes may be accelerated as much as possible. He founds his system upon the physiognomy and analysis of minerals. The mineral collection belonging to the academy is far from being considerable, it possesses, however, some varieties. The cabinet of ALLIONI, in particular, is uncommonly rich in petrifications.

MEDICINE.

This science has lately sustained a very severe loss in the deaths of *Cigna* and *Somis*. The former of these gentlemen was one of the founders of the academy, and has obliged the world with some learned disquisitions on physiology. A number of memoirs inserted in the transactions of the academy at Turin, sufficiently attest the profound medicinal erudition of the second.

ALLIONI, whose name is an ornament to the whole range of science, is the author of several works on medicine in general, on the military fever, the pellagra, &c. &c. He proposes shortly to publish a new confirmation of the doctrine of BORDEU and FOUQUET, relative to the pulse. Among the professors of the university, the names of DANA and JULI, professors of anatomy, are in high estimation.

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

The justly celebrated historian CHARLES DENINA, published, in 1792, a new augmented edition of his *Revoluzioni d'Italia*, and his *Delle Vicende della Letteratura*.

The fine arts, being the offspring of luxury and peace, have, of course, felt the effects of war, and will, no doubt, require a considerable length of time to recover their original lustre; as the government is not in the capacity of giving them sufficient encouragement.

VINCENZIO.

VINCENZIO-ANTONIO REVELLI has recently published the *prospectus* of an Italian work, entitled, *Opere Filosofiche Pittoriche*. The importance and grandeur of the plan, entitle it to particular notice. After a pompous eulogium on the art of painting, considered in its relations to politics and morals, the author communicates the different processes he observed in painting, by natural and artificial lights, with his motives for engaging in the present work. The learned dissertations of Winckelman, Mengs, Sultzer, &c. on the subject of Ideal Beauty, appear to him, he observes, by no means to have exhausted the subject, which he treats in a point of view altogether novel and original. He examines upon what basis the ideal beautiful is founded, and on what laws it depends; and concludes, that the *Beautiful* or *Bellezza*, consists in the particular form and organization best adapted to the animal functions. This assertion he corroborates by an exact analysis of twelve master-pieces of sculpture, which have been preserved from the works of antiquity. He next enters upon an examination of the works of Camper, explores his ideas of different temperaments, original talents, characters, &c. &c. and, by a natural transition, treats of the passions, which he divides into simple and compound; of their general and particular effects; of all accidental impressions, &c. He points out the method of rendering them according to their true expression, in conformity to the lessons furnished by the twelve models which he has selected. Nothing escapes his discernment, and it is to be hoped, that the work will fully answer the expectation universally excited by the *prospectus*, which there is every reason to look for.

ACADEMY.

The academy, which owes its foundation to the zeal of LAGRANGE, CIGNA, and SALUCES, consists of nearly all the literary characters in Piedmont. Its memoirs occupy an honourable station in academical collections. Exclusive of five volumes of *Miscellanea*, there have appeared five additional volumes of *Memoirs*, in the French language. The count de MOROZZO continues to merit the honourable rank of president by his zeal and knowledge. His colleagues assist him with ardour, and with the support of such brilliant talents, there is every reason to hope that this society will maintain the high reputation it so justly possessed before the revolution.

LIBRARY.

The Public Library contains about 24,000 volumes. It abounds eminently in works upon the subject of Natural History. The botanists contemplate, with pleasure, 28 volumes of plants, coloured after nature, by a Piedmontese artist. Each volume contains 150 plants, and it is supposed that the number of volumes, when complete, will amount to 45. A new volume appears every year.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN SCOTLAND.

[Continued from our last.]

THE abdication of James, the triumph of Presbyterianism, the reduction of Episcopacy to subsist in Scotland unendowed, and merely by sufferance, the final ruin of all the hopes of Popery, and the long-protracted contests between Jacobitism and Whiggism, were little adapted to kindle up, among the Scots, new fires of literature and science, or to resuscitate that smothered flame which might be supposed still to lurk among embers now half-cold. The political contests which preceded and attended the negotiations of the treaty of UNION between the Scottish and the English nations, gave occasion, indeed, for a number of speeches and pamphlets, in some of which there is a considerable display of humour, argument, and vehement eloquence. In the speeches particularly of *Andrew Fletcher*, and of *Hamilton Lord Belhaven*, are various bursting flashes of eloquence, such as are scarcely excelled by any thing in the whole range of ancient and modern literature. Yet, after such flashes as these have, in the exordium, or in the parts immediately subsequent to it, astonished and affected our minds, the conclusion is too often found to be but lame and impotent. *Daniel Defoe* visited Edinburgh, while the treaty of UNION was in negotiation, and poured from the press an inundation of pamphlets, intended to aid in overpowering that opposition with which the Jacobites and the partizans of the house of *Hamilton* struggled to defeat the views of those by whom the UNION was accomplished. About the same time was projected the publication of that splendid and important collection, the *Diplomata Scotiæ*, compiled by *Anderdon*, a man of no contemptible talents and industry. Several treatises upon subjects of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce,

commerce, began now also, from time to time, to appear. Various juridical tracts and collections, of great merit, were published. The love of poetry was now fashionable among the GREAT in England. And *Mitchell, Mallet, Ramsay, Thomson*, with various other persons from among the Scots, attempted to distinguish themselves in an art which had conferred fame and wealth upon *Pope, Addison, Swift, Young, and Gay*. *Ramsay* was a man of but little vigour of imagination or comprehension of mind: it cannot be doubted but he received much assistance from some of his literary friends and patrons, in composing the *Gentle Shepherd*. *Forbes*, president of the court of Session, wrote, about this time, some valuable tracts upon the truth of Christianity. *Freebairn*, a printer of some learning, emitted from his press, good editions of several works, relative to the history and antiquities of Scotland, as well as of some of the Roman classics.

RUDDIMAN, the learned keeper of the *Advocates' Library*, distinguished himself by the publication of many works, antiquarian and philosophical, of various merit, and becoming also a printer, produced new editions of *Livy*, and of some other classical authors, which are, for correctness, still the pride of Scottish typography. Nor is it to be forgotten that the celebrated *Arbuthnot*, the Tory-physician, the friend of *Pope* and *Swift*, illustrious by his wit, his taste, his classical erudition, his medical science, was a Scotsman.

In the universities, *Maclaurin*, at Edinburgh, now taught the philosophy of Newton, with eminent skill and success; *Blackwell*, at Aberdeen, distinguished himself as a scholar of erudition, unrivalled among his countrymen; as a philosopher and a critic, capable of research, invention, and acute discrimination; as a writer, lively, vigorous, interesting, but pompous, affected, impure in diction, and incorrect. At Glasgow, *Hutcheson* improved, embellished, and systematized that *moral philosophy* which *Shaftesbury* had borrowed from the ancients; teaching it with an amenity of manner, and with a partly Socratic, partly Platonic, eloquence, which enchanted every student, and recommended his doctrines to a very ardent reception among all his hearers.—In history, were published the collections of *Keith, Woodrow, Mackenzie* the biographer, *Abercromby*, and others, of no great merit. A medical school began to be formed at Edinburgh, in imitation

of that of Leyden. *Martin*, of St. Andrew's, published an excellent essay upon the thermometer. The use of Latin began to yield to that of English, in the lectures in the universities. The clergy began slowly to join to the study of *Dutch* and *Genevan* systems of theology, that of the sermons and other works of those illustrious English divines who flourished in that golden age of the church of England, which comprehends the last forty years of the seventeenth century, and the first twenty years of the eighteenth. *Newspapers* and a *Magazine* likewise began to be regularly published at Edinburgh, and with a success sufficiently encouraging to the publishers. In proportion as the accumulated wealth of Scotland continued to increase; in proportion as its connection with England was drawn still closer and closer; directly in these proportions did the Scots, during the first half of this eighteenth century, enhance their earnestness in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and advance with increasing success in this career. The chief defect in the Scottish literature of this period was, that the Scots had in general ceased to write their own peculiar dialect, of which they were now ashamed, but had not yet learned to write genuine idiomatic English.

But it was not till after the *Whigs* and the *Tories* had united in that sort of imperfect coalition, which drove Sir Robert Walpole from the helm of the British administration; it was not till after the last effort of the Scots in favour of the House of Stuart had been defeated; it was not till after the national government and the court had adopted a new plan of policy in regard to the Scottish Tories, and had determined to soothe, to conciliate, to favour—no longer to discountenance, to thwart, to oppress them; that the Scots began to apply themselves to almost every branch of literature and science, with an ardour and a success which were to awaken a new emulation in their neighbours of England, and to make the *Scottish* rank with the *Grecian*, the *Roman*, the *Italian*, and the *Gallie* names, in the estimation of all the votaries of either profound or elegant learning. While this æra was fast approaching, *Thomson*, the friend of *Talbot* and of *Lyttelton*, published some of his best plays and poems; *Gordon* distinguished himself by a nervous, although harsh, translation of *Tacitus*; *Guthrie* and *Duncan* produced several other translations of high excellence from different Roman authors.

authors. HUME, in the mean time, arose; and, upon the disputatious spirit of a Scottish lawyer, ingrafting the metaphysics of *Locke* and *Berkley* with the morality and the religion of *Hobbes*, pursued the received metaphysical doctrines into consequences necessarily resulting from them, but of which the absurdity was to drag the whole fabric into ruins. Turning from metaphysics to *history*, he here so well combined the moderate *Tory* with the innovating, *sceptical philosopher*, and with the artful, cool, insinuating *advocate for a party*, as to obtain a decisive preference with all but the most furious Whigs, and the most high-flying Tories, over every former historian of the same train of transactions and events. In his historical style, the massy strength of *Clarendon* was joined to the easy flow of *Burnet*, with a correctness which neither of these his masters had displayed; and this rich tissue was embroidered, but not too profusely, with the splendid eloquence of *Bolingbroke* and *Stasiebury*, and bespangled here and there with the gems, the *ardentia verba*, of *Montesquieu* and *Voltaire*. Attending that sceptical philosophy which he had chosen for his guide, into the provinces of *public economy* and of *general jurisprudence*; and still ambitious rather of the praise of an invincible disputant, and an inexhaustible inventor of paradoxes, than of that of a true philosopher, destined to enlarge the empire of useful knowledge, by real, incontrovertible discoveries; he, in these provinces also, distinguished himself, sometimes by speciously maintaining unmixt error, sometimes by fortunately espousing, without any fond predilection for its excellence, even new, important, elementary truths. In subtlety, in refinement, in a skilful choice as to style of the happy medium between feeble, insipid simplicity, and cumbrous decoration, David Hume was, perhaps, without a rival; but his understanding was altogether incapable of that more than human intuition, which, has been, in some instances, known to seize and display hidden truths, with the mighty energy of that lightning's flash which Homer describes as having suddenly illumed the regions of the dead, and made even Pluto tremble on his throne: but he knew not those artifices of composition; he was uninspired with that rapturous glow of imagination; his soul was a stranger alike to that trembling delicacy, and to that impetuous ardour of passion, which can alone enable a writer to enchain the at-

tention of every reader to his page, to kindle up all the tumult of the passions in the human breast, and to charm the fancy, even as the adder's eye is said to fascinate that of the little fluttering bird which is to become its prey.

BLAIR, a clergyman and father to the present solicitor-general for Scotland, wrote, about the same time, that admirable little poem, the *GRAVE*; in which tenderness, and a sublimity allied to the tender, and, at times, to the terrible, are happily associated with some of the most interesting doctrines of theology, and with some of the most pleasing and impressive truths of morality. Not one *Hume* alone, but a constellation of persons of this respectable name, was to win to Scotland, new literary and scientific honours. JOHN HOME, who succeeded the author of the *GRAVE*, as minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, was, like his predecessor, a poet. In that situation, he wrote his tragedy of *DOUGLAS*; imitating, in its style, the models of *Rowe* and *Thomson*;—in the fable, the characters, and the involution of the plot, the *MEROPE* of *Voltaire*; but with great judgment, choosing his scene at home, and drawing his leading characters, manners, and allusions, from the ancient Scottish History. Its success on the stage, and from the press, the patronage it procured to its author, and the popularity which it still retains, are sufficiently known. It is also true, that *John Home*, as if instantly after finishing *Douglas*, he had lost the talisman by the magic power of which he produced this charming drama, has never since been able to offer aught to the public that could detain their notice!

HENRY HOME, Lord KAIMES, was another illustrious ornament of his country, during the same period. On *Jurisprudence*, on *Agriculture*, on *Criticism*, on the *Metaphysics* of theology and morality, on *Education*, KAIMES has written with ingenuity, sprightliness, and information. He was ambitious to distinguish himself as an acute and learned lawyer. He aspired to the praise of an *esprit fort*, a philosopher, an elegant writer: he was, in his heart, a sincere and ardent patriot, desirous to cultivate and disseminate all knowledge, by which he believed that his country might be truly benefited. The mind of KAIMES appears to have been much less thoroughly impregnated with learning and science, than was that of *David Hume*. He is always much more superficial, much less entirely master of his subject. But, it is evident,

that

that he wrote ever with purposes more liberal and benevolent, than were those which actuated *David's* genius. His style is contaminated with the impurities of those *law-papers* which his professional duties obliged him to peruse; and the general texture of his composition has sometimes not a little of *their* carolefs looseness.

Another respectable name is yet to be added to this list of HOMES, illustrious in philosophy and literature: Dr. FRANCIS HOME, by experiments upon the application of chemistry to the arts of *bleaching* and *agriculture*, taught his countrymen to respect the refinements of abstruse physical science, for the sake of those services which it was capable of performing, even to the grossest and most familiar of the arts.

At Aberdeen and Glasgow, the schools of *Blackwell* and *Hutcheson* soon began to distinguish themselves by a variety of excellent productions: *Gerard* wrote a fine essay on *Genius*; *Campbell*, *Reid*, and *Beattie*, eagerly advanced into the lists, to combat the philosophical scepticism, and the theological infidelity of *Hume*. *Burke*, although an Irishman, yet a Scottish student, issued from those academic recesses, in which he had listened to the Socratic discourses of *Hutcheson*, to explain to the world the *principles* of *Beauty* and *Sublimity*, with a double portion of his master's spirit; to shine in the senate, by the display of eloquence often almost as powerful, and commonly as fruitless, as those eminent orations in which Cicero arraigned Anthony, or defended Milo; to dazzle yet disgust mankind, by a continual mistake of theory for science, of prejudices for the cool decisions of well-informed judgment; to bewire, and almost stifle, in the foul sink of political intrigue, a mind that might have kindled up to brighter radiance the sun of human knowledge; or might have demonstrated, by a new and more illustrious instance, how surely, in comparison with the empire of genius, all other power and splendour are destined to fade away.

ADAM SMITH, the pupil of the same school, exhibited in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, a flowing eloquence, rich and classical as that of *Burke's* only philosophical treatise; a system widely remote from scientific truth; a *finical* endeavour to adhere rigorously to the *analytical* method of investigation and arrangement, in preference to the *synthetic*, by which his whole doctrine has been rendered need-

lessly obscure; but many inestimable beauties in the illustrations and the epifodical deductions which fill up the subordinate parts of the work. It was not till at the end of many years afterwards, that the same illustrious philosopher explained, in his great work on the WEALTH of NATIONS, what it is that truly constitutes the wealth of men in society,—what are the springs and energies, by the unceasing activity of which this wealth is produced,—by what means the strength of these energies may be still invigorated, and their elasticity improved,—what cares may best accumulate, and yet beneficently diffuse, this wealth, for the general advantage of mankind?"

Even in this work, *Smith* was rather the intelligent and perspicuous interpreter of Sir *James Stewart Denham*, and of the French *economistes*, than himself a great discoverer in philosophy. He has erred more in laying his foundations, than in rearing the superstructure. After critical justice shall have detracted from *Smith's* praise, as a philosopher and a fine writer, whatever deductions may be truly necessary, it must still probably be allowed, that his two different works, on the origin of our *Moral Sentiments*, and, on the *Wealth of Nations*, are, in science and in composition, among the most perfect which have been, in any age, produced.

Millar, another conspicuous ornament of the university of Glasgow, has long distinguished himself by allying, in his lectures, the study of jurisprudence to philosophy, to polite literature, to history, in a manner still more remarkable, than that in which the same thing was done by the illustrious *Vinnius* of Holland. The works of the same eminent professor, upon the *Distinction of Ranks*, and the *English Constitution*, are two productions of uncommon excellence, in the philosophy of jurisprudence, and in political history. The eloquent essay of *Ferguson* of Edinburgh, and those of *Dunbar* of Aberdeen, upon kindred subjects, still continue to be read, with much of that approbation and applause which they obtained at their first appearance.

SMOLLET, in history real and fictitious, in criticism, in political controversy, in epistolary narrative, in poesy, one of the most distinguished names in British literature, is to be proudly ranked among the great Scotsmen of this period. *Campbell*, a writer, unwearied, of universal knowledge, flowing, perspi-

cuous, yet too often crude and indigested in matter, in style shamefully careless and incorrect, was from *Glenlyon*, in the western Highlands of Scotland. *Macpherson*, the collector and translator of the poems of OSSIAN, the author of various other works, historical and political, was a native of Invernesshire. *Armstrong*, the author of the *Art of Preserving Health*, one of the finest didactic poems in any language, ancient or modern, was a native of the county of Dumfries. Even *GOUDSMITH* studied at Edinburgh. The political and economical works of *Wallace*, once the redoubted adversary of *Hume*, have not yet perished. Long will that poetry, at least of high second-rate merit, with the composition of which the amiable *Blacklock* solaced his blindness, continue to be read. *MONBODDO*, the friend of *Harris* of Malmesbury, the contemporary of *Kames*, still survives to vindicate to Scotland the praise of possessing one of the most erudite and enthusiastic classical scholars now in Europe.

In the mean time, the physical sciences, and those which are the most intimately connected with medicine, continued to be prosecuted with extraordinary ardour and success. Much was done for the improvement of medical science in Edinburgh, by *Whytt*, *Alston*, and the elder *Monro*, the successors, and, in some fort, the disciples of *Pitcairne*. The volumes intitled, the *Edinburgh Medical and Physical Essays*, are still in very high estimation, and present excellent specimens of the ardour, diligence, and success, with which the investigations of medical knowledge were, even about the middle of the present century, prosecuted in Scotland. *CULLEN*, *BLACK*, the elder *GREGORY*, and *HOPE*, in the course of the thirty years immediately subsequent, advanced the university of Edinburgh to the high reputation of being the first medical school in Europe; and enriched particularly the sciences of chemistry, medicine, and botany, with a multitude of important discoveries.

The younger *MONRO*, the deserving successor of his father, in the anatomical chair, has taught the science of *Anatomy* with the same distinguished success; and, in a candid estimate, will be probably found to have made, at least, as many valuable anatomical discoveries as any of his contemporaries and rivals, *BROWN*, destined to accomplish a great revolution in the theory and practice of medicine,

was the disciple, before he became the antagonist, of *Cullen*. The two *BELLS* are among the ablest and most popular writers on *Anatomy* and *Surgery*; and are, besides, remarkable, the one as the most popular surgeon at present, perhaps, in Scotland; the other as a private teacher of anatomy, not at all unworthy to enter the lists of competition with *Monro*. The modest and ingenious *NELSON* cannot fail to rise to that eminence of success, as a private lecturer on chemistry, to which the excellence of his lectures, the dexterity and skill he displays in the performance of experiments, and the enthusiastic ardour with which he cultivates his favourite science, unquestionably entitle him.

The volumes of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of EDINBURGH*, exhibit, among a mass of materials which, perhaps, posterity will not read with the most passionate admiration, several papers upon pure and mixed mathematics, on the physiology of vegetables, upon subjects in mineralogy, and on some other branches of physical science, which serve to add new facts and principles to the sum of that knowledge which we before possessed of their respective topics. *DUNCAN*, an amiable man, an eminent physician, still continues to publish, under a varied title, that estimable periodical collection which has long been well known under its primary appellation of *Medical Commentaries*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN lately engaged in the agreeable perusal of your very intelligent Miscellany, my attention was arrested by question fifth, for June, 1796: "What is the difference in the proportions, by measure, of alcohol, or pure spirit, contained in two different kinds of brandy, the one of the specific gravity of 0.92000, and the other of 0.90000?" This question, being on the subject of a late publication of mine, viz. *Tables for accurately ascertaining, by Weight or Measure, the Strength of Spirituous Liquors, &c.* I shall now print out the answers to the question, as given by my tables, conformed to the standard spirit, and degree of heat, adopted by Sir CHARLES BLAGDEN. The nearest specific gravity in these tables, at the temperature of 60° to 92000, is found in page 71, column 6th, to be 91992; at the bottom of that column,

in

in a line with spirit is $59,943 + 1,663 = 61,606$ parts of standard spirit, by measure requisite to compound 100 parts of the given specific gravity.

Again, the nearest specific gravity in the tables to 90000, is in a line with 60°, in column 2nd, of page 91, and is 89970, and below measure, of spirit, parts, when added, amounts to 71,449. However, if more accuracy be required, say as

90000 : 89970 :: 71,440 : 71,4162.

On a farther perusal of your Magazine, I found the question answered by Mr. J. F——r, according to the formula of Mr. Pouget, who employed, in his experiments, a spirit which he had rectified, until its specific gravity at $65\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ of Fahrht. was, 81990, whereas the standard spirit of my tables for same temperature, is only 82227; but when raised to $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ degrees of heat, it will be equivalent in specific gravity to that of M. Pouget (see tables, page 2d.) Hence I conclude, that a spirit in S. G. 92000, at the temperature of $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, by my tables, contains a measure of standard spirit, in proportion to the strength of Mr. Pouget's, at $65\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ of heat, and is found in column 1st and 2nd, page 67, under index 189 S. and W. that is 100 parts of Mr. Pouget's spirit, and 89 of water, both by weight, computed according to the tenth rule of the introduction, page 49, gives 59,370 parts, by measure, of his spirit, to compound 100 of the specific gravity given. Indeed the measure of standard spirit at 60°, found at the bottom of these columns, is pretty near that found by computation.

On the same principles, the proportional measure of Mr. Pouget's pure spirit, in a brandy 90000, in S. G. is found in page 87, under index 159 S. and W. the computed measure, by the rule, is 69,037 parts per cent. of spirit.

The author of the article *spirituous liquor*, in the 17th vol. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, appears disappointed, that the specific gravities were not computed, and given in these tables for integral parts of alcohol or standard spirits, (which he has done for the temperature of 60°). However, I preferred the series, as established by the original and very accurate author above mentioned, whose scientific abilities are well known, and highly merit public confidence, to which I had no claim; at same time I knew that my tables furnished data for calculating intermediate specific gravities for any given proportion of standard spirit per cent. The rules contained in the introduction, are, in my opinion, sufficiently

full to enable any ordinary arithmetician to compute tables from mine, suitable to his weighing bottle, and for any branch of the spirit trade.

Should the above answer, at this distance of time, be admissible into your original Publication, I also anxiously hope that my tables may soon meet with respectable patronage from the public, more particularly as they were published with the view of making the nature of that extensive branch of British trade and revenue, better understood by all concerned.

I trust my attempt to do a service to my country will meet with your indulgence. I am, respectfully,

Dundee, Your's, &c.
O^r. 24th, 1797. JOHN WILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I SHOULD be extremely obliged to any of your learned correspondents who will favour me, through the medium of your useful Repository, with an account of the origin and establishment of the weight, in common use, known by the name of *Avoirdupois*. I have employed some time in the investigation of this subject: but my opportunities of research being few, I have not been able to satisfy myself. I have found, however, that there is only one weight established by law in England, namely, the Troy*; but that the Avoirdupois is so far legally confirmed, that a standard of it is kept with those of the other weights and measures in the Exchequer; but how or when it was established, or what is the precise proportion it bears, or ought to bear, to the pound troy, I have not discovered. I know that Mr. Ward relates the result of an experiment made by him about the beginning of this century, to have been, that the pound avoirdupois contains 6999 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. But I cannot give much credit to experiments, however correct, made with weights, the divisions of which do not accurately measure the unit, which I understand to be the case with the present standards, and which inaccuracy has, doubtless, arisen from the great length of time, upwards of two centuries, they have been in constant use.

I am, &c.

Nov. 5, 1797.

J. R.

* The troy weight is also the foundation of the wine measure; but, probably, the ale-measure depends equally on the avoirdupois; what then is its proper proportion?

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

ON the first of July, I proceeded from WANGFORD (a petty inn) to a small village half a mile from WOODBRIDGE, in Suffolk, 25 miles. Great sameness in the country; the surface has some gentle rises and falls, but all the views are shut out by high hedges and trees. The soil is a fine loam, and very fertile in the production of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. The crops have the most luxuriant appearance of any I ever saw; wheat is almost universally dibbled or set by the hand, at the expence of about eleven shillings per acre, which the saving in seed will nearly pay; and so great is the quantity set, that, it is said, no less than 3000*l.* was paid last year for dibbling that grain alone, in the Hundred of BLYTHING, in this county. The quantity of seed sowed, the employment which dibbling affords to poor women and children, and the general superiority of the crops, are considerations deserving the notice of farmers in other counties, as well as the nation at large. But wheat is also much cultivated here as a fallow crop.—Rent of land about fifteen or sixteen shillings per acre.—I observed no commons or common-fields in this district; indeed I have not seen much of the latter, either in Norfolk or Suffolk. In some parts of Suffolk, I am told, a great deal of hemp is grown.

WOODBIDGE is surrounded with a most delightful country, and the fertility of the soil is evinced by the fine tall beautiful hedges. The fields are large and regular. The road continues excellent, formed of fine gravel.

July 2d. This day proceeded to Ipswich, in Suffolk, nine miles. I passed over some tracts of pretty good soil, but, in general, this district seems rather barren. The road crossed different commons, producing much furze. This was one of Ipswich race days, and the country people were flocking there to see the races. The town stands in a hollow, is dirty and disagreeable; the market place, however, and some of the streets are

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wide and pleasant enough: though at a distance from the sea, the river is navigable up to it, but the trade is much decayed. Ipswich is a very large town, but considerably diminished in size: it now contains twelve churches, and is said to have formerly had twenty-one. In the evening I took a walk to the race ground, which is distant about a mile; found the company very great, among which were a considerable concourse of gentry of both sexes; but there were so many two and four wheeled carriages and horses, particularly the former, and so little room for the spectators, that a person on foot had some difficulty to avoid being trampled upon or run over.—The race ground is a very indifferent one, and in no respect suited to the purpose; being, instead of a smooth plain, a collection of fields, with the course for the horses very uneven.

The county of Suffolk, taken generally, seems to possess a fertile loamy soil, well adapted for the growth of wheat, peas, and beans, but particularly for the former; the farmers depend mostly on the plough for the payment of their rent, &c. though it is not without grazing districts. The very high rents of land in the north of England, considering its inferior qualities, is, perhaps, the reason why I have always thought that the territory of these districts was let much beneath its intrinsic worth. The Norfolk mode of plowing is generally, though not universally, adopted in this county. The air appears to be mild, and not unwholesome. The country is rather low and woody, and the lords of manors are so tenacious of the game, that in many parts of the county, and particularly about Woodbridge, the hares, pheasants, &c. are so numerous that, I am credibly informed, nearly *one third* of the crops are destroyed! As a palliation, however, of this hardship upon their tenants, most of the wealthy landlords make them a pecuniary compensation: the loss, however, to the public is a very serious evil.—Suffolk is almost wholly an agricultural county; the inhabitants are well informed, and live in a very genteel way.

On July 3d, I proceeded from Ipswich to COLCHESTER, in Essex, eighteen miles. The country is quite level; once or twice only I passed a small hollow, where a brook also crossed the road. The soil is rather strong, and extremely productive of corn, grass, and roots. The roads are remarkably fine, spacious, and well gravelled, but bordered with such

high hedges, that it is very rare that a peep into the next field can be obtained; and the country in general is so smothered with trees, woods, and tall hedges, that all views of any extent are completely cut off. The buildings are, many of them, thatched, several have wooden walls, either wholly composed of boards, or of lath and plaster; others are constructed of bricks and tile, particularly the late erected ones. The only stones are flints. The sheep are mostly of the Norfolk breed; the cattle are also somewhat similar to those of that county; they are small, want horns, and are speckled with red and white; they are said to be excellent milchers. The land is well cultivated and kept in the neatest order, as are the gardens, houses, &c. even hedges, by the sides of roads, are lopped of their superfluous branches and properly weeded; in short, every thing announced my approach to the capital.

COLCHESTER stands upon a sort of hill which falls at each end; it contains sixteen parish churches, and about eight thousand inhabitants; is the great thoroughfare to London from the eastern counties, and carries forward a manufacture of baize. The manufacture has declined much of late years, and much more so since the commencement of the present war. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, the ruins of which are still visible, but so much is the present town diminished from its ancient bounds, that in some places the remains of the walls extend one or two hundred yards into the fields. An old castle is yet almost entire. The streets are tolerably wide, and remarkably clean; and many of the houses and shops, particularly the latter, are extremely elegant. In some streets, towards the skirts of the town, I observed grass growing plentifully among the pavement which marks a declining population. Barracks were lately built on a good situation near the town, but a fever, brought on shore by the soldiers, has lately been very destructive there; it also spread its ravages into the adjoining part of the city, and proved equally fatal. I heard similar accounts along the whole extent of the coast, of the direful effects of that contagion.

On July 7th, I passed on from Colchester to CHELMSFORD, in Essex, twenty-two miles.—This district resembles the last which I passed, but is more garden-like; indeed it is quite a paradise.—The soil is a clayey loam, with a mixture of stony gravel; the farmers sowing turnips

in broad cast; some of them use the Norfolk wheel plough, and others the common foot plough. Several seats appeared near the road, which united with the luxuriance of vegetation, and the delightful fields, rendered this one of the most pleasant parts of my tour.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL IDEA OF PERU.

[Translated from *El Mercurio Peruano*, a Peruvian Journal published at Lima, the objects, &c. of which are described in our Magazine for October 1797.]

THE principal object of our periodical paper is to convey a better knowledge of the country we inhabit,—a country respecting which foreign writers have published so many fictions and absurdities. Among the Spanish authors who have treated of Peru, the earlier ones either compiled the relations of their own adventures, or introduced into their histories and annals what tradition had handed down to them. Of this class are Garcilaso, Herrera, Zarate, Gil Gonzales, &c. as are also all those by whom they have been followed, if we except his excellency Don Ulloa; who, in the history of his voyage to South America, has treated of the customs, manners, and diversions of the inhabitants. This illustrious author is the first among the Spanish writers, who, in describing these countries, has soared to the contemplation of man in his moral and physical relations.

From such loose materials as the above, and from the slight informations which a few travellers have picked up in a cursory way, almost all the histories, reflections, charts, geographical tracts, and compendiums, which have been published respecting Peru on the banks of the Seine and of the Thames, have been compiled. The spirit of system, national prejudices, ignorance, and caprice, have by turns so much influenced the greater part of these productions, that the Peru which they describe to us, appears to be a country altogether different from the one with which we are practically acquainted.

The consequence which we deduce from this exposition is, that we may, without presumption, set out by giving a general sketch of Peru, without fearing to incur the imputation of plagiarism; and with the certainty of furnishing more precise, and, at the same time, more novel

vel information, than any that has been hitherto given.

This great empire, the foundation of which by the Incas remains enveloped in the obscurity of a series of fables, and of an uncertain tradition, has lost much of its local grandeur since the time when it was stripped, on the north side, of the provinces which form the kingdom of Quito*, and afterwards of those which, towards the east, constitute the viceroyalty of Buenos-Ayres†. Its present extent ‡ in length runs, north and south, for the space of from 420 to 450 leagues, and from 2 degrees to nearly 23 degrees of south latitude; and its greatest breadth is from 100 to 120 leagues, east and west, and from 297 to 310 degrees of west longitude, the first meridian being taken at the Peak of Teneriffe. The river of Guayaquil divides it from the new kingdom of Granada on the north side. The depopulated territory of Atacama separates it from the kingdom of Chile towards the south. Another horrible desert, of more than five hundred leagues extent, separates it towards the east, from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos-Ayres. And, lastly, the Pacific Sea washes its western shores.

A chain of barren and rugged mountains; several sandy plains, which in a manner reach from one extremity of the coast to the other; and several lakes of many leagues in extent, some of which are situated on the summits of the above chain of mountains, occupy a great part of the Peruvian territory. Throughout, the breaks, and the vallies, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, present to the view an extensive range of delightful plains, replete with cities and towns, and the climate of which is highly salubrious. That of the elevated spots of la Sierra is extremely cold. In the Pampas le Bombon§, Fahrenheit's thermometer is con-

stantly at from 34 to 40 degrees above zero*.

The population of Peru, so far as the original races are considered, is composed of Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes. The secondary species best known, and proceeding from a mixture of these three, are the Mulattoe, the offspring of the Spaniard and Negro woman; the Quarteron, of the Mulattoe woman and Spaniard; and the Mestize, of the Spaniard and Indian woman. The final subdivisions which are formed by the successive mixtures, are as many as the different possible combinations of these primitive races.

The rural operations of sowing and planting, as well as domestic employments, have constantly fallen to the lot of the negroes. It is true, indeed, that within these four years past several white people have engaged in these different tasks. Prior to this, any one, neither a negro nor a mulattoe, who should have hired himself as a valet or a labourer, would have been in a manner reputed infamous; to such a length was prejudice, or it may, perhaps, be said, pride, carried on this head. Enlightened politicians are not wanting who think it would be very unfortunate for the kingdom, and more especially for this capital (Lima), if this prejudice were to be entirely done away.

The commerce of Peru has been considerably augmented, since it has, by the arrival of the merchant vessels of Spain by Cape Horn; and by the grant of an unrestrained commerce, freed itself from the oppression under which it groaned in the time of the Galeons, and of the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. Prior to that epoch, the bulky and overgrown capitals circulated through, and were in a manner lost in a few hands; and while the little trader tyrannized over the people, by regulating at his own will, the prices of the various productions and commodities, he himself received the law from the monopolizing wholesale dealer. The negotiations of this capital with the interior were then, in a great

* This equality of temperature must appear very extraordinary to the inhabitants of Europe: a variation of six degrees only throughout the year, by night and by day! In Great Britain there is often a greater variation in the space of half an hour; and the extreme variations throughout the year may, without the intervention of extraordinary heat or cold, be estimated at sixty degrees at the least.—TRANSLATOR.

* In 1718.

† In 1778.

‡ The geographical map of Santa Cruz, and the hydrographical chart of Don Ulloa, inserted in the third volume of his voyage to South America, have been useful to us in fixing the longitudes and latitudes, respecting which Butching, Lacroix, and various other geographers, differ most essentially.

§ These are plains of fifteen leagues in length, and five or six in breadth, which form a part of the sub-delegation of Tarma, and of the intendency of the same name. They are distant from Lima, in an eastern direction, forty leagues. The lake of Clincha-y-eecha intersects them in their length; and they constitute the most lofty and most level part of la Sierra,

measure dependent on the intelligence and the decisions of the magistrates; and the commerce with Spain owed its best security to the circulation of the silver entered in the bills of lading. Commerce, on the other hand, being at this time subdivided into so many smaller branches, maintains a greater number of merchants; at the same time that the fortunes which accrue from it are not so numerous. It is necessary that a commercial man should combine his plans skilfully, and extend his speculations, to be enabled to acquire a handsome property.

The manufactures of this country consist almost entirely of a few friezes, the use of which is in a manner confined to the Indians and negroes. There are besides an inconsiderable number of manufactures of hats, cotton-cloths, drinking glasses, &c. which do not, however, occupy much space in the scale of the riches of Peru. Sugar, Vicuna-wool, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa, (it is to be observed, however, that the two latter articles, as well as a considerable part of the Peruvian bark, are sent hither from Guayaquil, &c.) are the only commodities, the produce of our mines excepted, which we export.

The mines are the principal, it may indeed be said the only source of the riches of Peru. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help which commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6,038 of gold, were smelted and refined last year (1790) in the royal mint of Lima; and 5,162,239 piastras*, in both materials, were coined there†.

From the mines of Gualgayoc‡, and from that of Pasco§, about one half of the silver which is annually smelted, coined, and wrought, is extracted. The mine of Guantajaya|| is abundant in ores

* Dollars.

† In the former year, 1789, 3,570,000 piastras in silver, and 761,768 in gold, were coined.

‡ This mine is in the intendency of Truxillo, 178 leagues distant from Lima, and from Truxillo 68.

§ Otherwise called Cerro Mineral de Lauricocha. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombon; and is distant from Lima 45 leagues, and from Tarma 22.

|| This mine, which, in opposition to the laws nature generally observes, is situated in a very hot and sandy soil, is comprehended in the province of Tarapacá, in the intendency of

and rich metallic veins, but does not yield in proportion, in consequence of the dearth of every necessary, as well for working, as for convenience and subsistence. On account also of its distance from the capital, the benefits which would otherwise arise from it are lost: the ores of thirty marks the caxon*, do not pay themselves; and the same may be said of the products of the smaller and more superficial veins, which occasionally present themselves, and in which the silver is chiseled out. It is greatly to be hoped that the plan of transporting the produce of this mine to Callao may be adopted: this would not only cause the mine itself to flourish, but would be beneficial to all the adjacent provinces.

That of Guarochiri†, the effects of the abundance of which are more immediately felt in this capital, does not flourish in a degree which should apparently correspond with the richness of its metals, and the abundance of its metallic spots and veins. The adoption of the newly introduced method of amalgamation; the employment of a sufficient number of Indian labourers, who may be engaged without difficulty; and a few reforms in the practical part of the laborious operations; these are the only principles on which this mine, as well as all the others in the kingdom, can be brought into a truly flourishing condition.

The navigation of Peru is limited. Our commerce in corn carries us to the ports of Chile; with Guayaquil we carry on a traffic in timber, &c. and, lastly, we make a few voyages to Chiloe, Juan-Fernandes, Valdivia, and Panama. We navigate with economy and with ease; but are deficient in the scientific part, deriving no aid whatever from astronomy. Those who have the charge of our trading vessels have no skill beyond imitation; the hydrographical charts which are consulted, are, on many accounts, defective; and the situation of the coasts is more parallel than it is represented. On another hand, the fogs which almost constantly hover over the land, and hide it from the navigator's view, oblige him to make a

Arequipa. It is distant from that intendency 80 leagues, from Lima 300, and from the port of Iquique nearly two leagues.

* The caxon contains 6,250 pounds.

† This mine extends, in a manner, over the whole of the province which bears its name, the capital of which is the town of Guarochiri, distant from Lima 17 leagues, and from Tarma 28. It belongs to the intendency of Lima.

circuits

circuitous course, by which his voyage is considerably delayed. Until about the year 1780, it was a source of vast riches to a commercial house to keep a vessel of its own, employed in the coasting trade; but in proportion as mercantile speculations have been since multiplied, the price of freightage has been lowered, and the profits are divided among a greater number of adventurers.

The fishery is a branch of industry exclusively belonging to the Indians, situated on the coast: but they are destitute of skill, and being, at the same time, unprovided with proper boats and fit instruments, keep constantly within sight of the coast, venturing but a very small distance to sea. Hence arise the scarcity and dearth of fish, so often experienced in this city, and in all the places along the coast. A few years ago several boats of a particular construction were built, for the purpose of fishing throughout the whole extent of these seas, but this scheme was shortly afterwards abandoned. The lakes of this kingdom afford but few fishes. Were the Indian to resort to them, he would put no price on the fruit of his labours. Content with his maize, and his dried pease, he considers the multiplicity of foods as a voluntary surrender of health and life.

Agriculture might, generally speaking, be made to supply our wants, inasmuch that our subsistence ought not to be so precarious as it is, nor so dependant on foreign aid. In the vallies adjacent to this capital, wheat may be cultivated with the greatest success. The bad uneven roads, together with the delays and expence of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal circulation of this kingdom, and are so many obstacles in the way of agriculture. The valley of Jauja* affords many proofs in support of this proposition: the facility with which it sends its maize and other products to the mine of Pasco, keeps it in a most flourishing condition.

The natural history of Peru is fertile in prodigies. All the systems which have been formed in Europe, on this subject, are capable of a thousand amplifications, whenever their theories shall be applied

to our natural productions. The mountains of Chanchamayo, Huanuco, Lamas*, &c. are so many privileged spots of nature with respect to the surprising gaudiness and beauty of their productions. The circumstances of several humid and hot climates, and the dread of the hostile Indians who inhabit them, have contributed to withhold from us much information on this head: there is, however, a great scope for investigation and description; and accordingly the natural history of Peru will occupy no small space in our periodical journal.

Knowledge is general throughout Peru, as well on account of the natural quickness and penetration of its native inhabitants, as through their fondness for study. In whatever does not require a meditated combination of ideas, the fair sex has commonly the advantage over ours. The Royal University of St. Mark, and, proportionably, the other universities of this kingdom, form a centre of literature which diffuses an abundant light to the whole of the circumference. Under their auspices, the moral and philosophical sciences have latterly made an incredible progress, and make it constantly proud of being received in the palace of the supreme authority; they have found their way into all the schools, and from thence diffused themselves rapidly into every order of the state. May this philosophical light be so constant and efficacious, as to influence and ameliorate the common system of education! Education, taken in the sense which comprehends the whole of the kingdom, is that alone in which Peru is, in some measure, defective. A good taste, urbanity, and a social disposition, are the hereditary qualities of every Peruvian.

We have thus fulfilled our promise, by giving an idea of Peru in general terms, not subject to a determinate point either of history or of literature. It is a prefatory introduction; or, if we may be permitted to adopt the phrase, a leisure composition which will give us a greater facility in speaking of the kingdom of Peru, in the whole series of the MERCURIES, according to the variety of the subjects which may present themselves.

* This valley, the circumference of which is not more than 17 leagues, is extremely populous—Atunjauja is the capital of the province of that name, dependent on the intendency of Tarma, from which it is distant 10 leagues, and from Lima 38.

* The mountains of Chanchamayo are distant from Tarma 25 leagues. Those of Huanuco are distant from Lima about 80 leagues. The mountains of Lamas extend from Tefe, the boundary of the Portuguese possessions, to the confines of the intendency of Truxillo.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEOGRAPH.

By JOHN CHRISTIE of Liverpool.

(See the Plate.)

Designed for initiating young pupils in the art of music, and to enable them not only to read, but, if they have a taste for composition, to set their own music in tangible characters.

In form it resembles a music-book.

PAGE 1st. The cushion on which music is to be set. This page is divided by eighteen parallel lines; each line being represented by two brass strings, between which the pin should pass when a note is to be placed on a line, to prevent mistakes which would frequently happen if the lines were single. Some of these lines are plain and others twisted.

The four lowest F.A.C.E. are plain, and represent the ledger lines in the bass.

The next five, G.B.D.F.A. are twisted, and correspond with the five lines, or stave, in the bass.

The line above is plain, and denotes the middle C. of the instrument.

The next five, E.G.B.D.F. are twisted, and answer to the five lines, or stave, in the treble.

The next three, A.C.E. are plain, and represent the ledger lines in alt.

The space above is F. which completes the scale, and provides a line or space for each key of the harpsicord, as appears by the letters on the margin.

Additional keys may be provided for by changing the clift.

When the student is become familiar with the scale, he may proceed to acquire the names, properties and feelings, of the characters.

Page 2d. A cushion divided into sixteen squares, in which are placed the characters: six made of cork or leather; six for card paper, a little smaller; and four, pins headed with sealing-wax.

By these, with some easy combinations, upwards of sixty of the notes, marks, and terms, used in harpsichord music, are provided for, and, if more be wanted, they may be readily supplied by the student's own invention, as these are capable of a much more extensive combination. In organ music, the names of the stops, with all the various modes of expression, may be signified. A minute detail of the combinations already formed, would be considered rather too extensive for our limits.

To enable the student to obtain a more general and comprehensive idea of musical notes, a set of semibreves, minims, crochets, &c. are made of tin, resembling, in shape, these characters, as they appear in print, and are placed above the bars in the margins of the second page; the names, properties, and form of each, being acquired, will not only enlarge his knowledge of the art, but render him more accurate in communicating that knowledge to others, particularly to those who have sight.

The portable size of this machine excludes the possibility of setting whole tunes thereon; the intention of it being only to enable the student to acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of its principles, for which the compass of a few bars is sufficient.

When as much music is set as the length of the stave will admit, the characters may be withdrawn, and replaced in their respective squares, ready to begin a new passage.

When the student has acquired a thorough knowledge of the principle of this machine, and is desirous to set movements at length, one or more frames may be provided with cushions, each a yard long, six inches broad, and one inch thick, having strings on both sides alike; so that when one side is full, he may proceed on the other, covering the first side with a thin board; for which purpose, the frames may be made to rise on each side a quarter of an inch higher than the cushions; and thus he will be enabled to retain his compositions till transcribed.

Mr. CHRISTIE has also in some forwardness an invention which will enable the performer (with or without sight) to write music in the act of playing on the organ or harpsicord, and by which extempore music may be preserved.

P.S. In our Magazine for July, we described Mr. Christie as *resident* at the Asylum in Liverpool, which was a mistake, as he only attends there to instruct the musical pupils belonging to that institution.

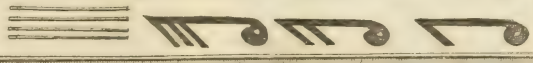
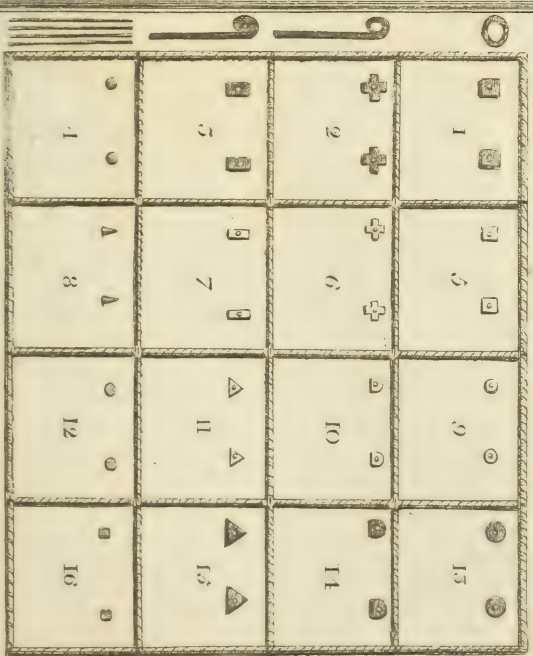
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Lately discovered a property belonging to the elastic resin, caoutchouc, popularly called India rubber, which, I believe, has not hitherto been noticed. This property may be ascertained in the following manner:

Take a quarter of a sheet of writing-paper, hold it to the fire till it be pretty warm, and then immediately lay it upon a table,

Therigraph, a) Machine for teaching, Music to the) Blind.



a table, or any even surface; hold it there steadily to prevent its slipping, and briskly rub it, ten or a dozen times, in the same direction, with a piece of India rubber. Now, upon attempting to lift the paper, it will be found to adhere closely to the table; and, being suddenly raised, and again brought within a small distance, it will be strongly attracted to the table. This is occasioned by a quantity of *electric fluid* accumulated between the table and the paper, by the friction of the rubber. For, on presenting a conducting body, the paper will be attracted to it. Sparks, attended with a crackling noise, may be drawn from the paper in the usual manner; which, when viewed in the dark, appear more luminous than might at first be supposed.

It must be supposed, however, that unless the paper be lifted very expeditiously from the table, the greater part of the fluid will escape in doing it; and, consequently, the paper will exhibit but small signs of electricity. Indeed, the quantity of fluid accumulated is always much greater than that which remains on the paper; but in dry, frosty weather, the best time for making the experiment, I have found the quantity remaining to be considerable. I have several times endeavoured to excite the paper without having previously warmed

it at the fire; but though I have continued the friction till the paper has grown warm, my endeavours have never succeeded. I am, sir,

Hereford, Your humble servant,
Nov. 12, 1797. THO. HOWLDY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I SEE, in the last Monthly Magazine for October, an account of a new invented instrument for transplanting turnips, by James Kirkpatrick. This a mistake, and which, if you will give me leave, I will rectify.

The instrument in question was invented, many years ago, by Mr. CUBITT GRAY, a very respectable farmer in Norfolk; and you will find, in the fourth volume of papers, published by order of the Agricultural Society at Bath, a letter from me, addressed to the secretary, giving a description of it; since which I have had many dozens of them made here, under my inspection, for the use of the members of the Bath society.

Thinking it not right to deprive the inventor of so good an instrument of the merit he deserves, I have troubled you with this explanation. And remain,

Yr^l Wight, Your most obedient servant,
Nov. 7. JOS. KIRKPATRICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

The public will peruse with much satisfaction, the continuance of the proceedings of this respectable Association. We have been favoured, by one of the subscribers, with the following interesting substance of a quarto pamphlet, which has just been printed, and privately circulated among the members of the Association.

WHEN the last memoir of the *Proceedings of this Association* came from the press, the progress of Major Houghton was the subject of just exultation. He had reached Ferbanne on the river Falemé, in the dominions of the king of Bambouk, and had been received with extraordinary kindness by the king of that country, who had furnished him with a guide to Tombuctoo, and money to defray the expences of his journey.

In the major's letter to Dr. LAIDLEY of the 6th of May, 1791, written from Medina, he appears to have entertained great confidence of success. "I have received, (he observes) the best intelligence of the places I design visiting, from a *sheereef* here, who lives at Tombuctoo, and who luckily knew me when I was British consul to the emperor of Moro-

co, in 1772. I find, that in the river I am going to explore, *they have decked vessels with masts, with which they carry on trade from Tombuctoo EASTWARD to the centre of Africa.* I mean to embark in one of them from Genné, in Bambara, to Tombuctoo."

Of the major's subsequent progress there is no certain account. The latest intelligence received, immediately from himself, was dated the 1st of September, 1791, about six weeks after the date of the last letter from the king of Bam-bouk's capital. This advice came in the following very short note to Dr. LAIDLEY, on the Gambia river;—"Major Houghton's compliments to Dr. Laidley, "is in good health; on his way to Tom-buctoo, robbed of all his goods, by "Fenda Bucar's son."

This note being written with a pencil, the name of the place from whence it was dated was nearly obliterated. It appeared to Dr. Laidley to be Simbing; but no such place can be traced on any existing map, or in any part of the intelligence communicated to the Association. Major Rennell has therefore suggested, that, if it could be supposed, a part of the initial had been defaced, the name might have been written *Timbing*; in which case, it would nearly answer to the Timbi of D'Anville, placed about eight journies short of Tombuctoo.

That major Houghton was within a short distance of Tombuctoo, there is, indeed, no room to doubt; and it was with inexpressible concern, that the next communication from the Gambia brought advice of his death. It was reported, at first among the traders on the river, that he had been murdered, by means of the king of Bambara; but Dr. Laidley writes, that this report was afterwards contradicted. Subsequent accounts, however, confirmed the circumstance of his death; but neither the place, nor the time of his demise, were ascertained with precision. The natives report, that he died a natural death; and, by their description, it appears that the complaint which proved fatal to him was a dysentery. They added, that his remains lay under a tree in the wilderness.

It would seem, from various information, that this unfortunate gentleman, notwithstanding the hospitable reception he had met with from the king of Sanbouk, was no favourite of the natives in general. It was stated, on a former occasion, that he derived an assurance of safety from his poverty; but, unhappily, he had no such security. Contrary to all the suggestions of prudence, and the remonstrance of his friends in England, the major had encumbered himself with an assortment of bale goods, consisting of linens, scarlet cloth, cutlery, beads, amber, and other merchandize, which presented to the ignorant negroes such temptations as savage virtue could not resist. He complains, in all his letters, of the pilfering disposition of the natives; and it appears, that he was involved in perpetual contests with them on that account. Circumstances of this nature, without doubt, deprived him of those kindnesses and attentions which might have contributed to his preservation. Dr. Laidley offered rewards for the recovery of his books and papers, but without effect.

In deploring the melancholy issue of this unhappy expedition, it must, however, be observed, that the miscarriage of Major Houghton furnishes no proof that the difficulties of proceeding to Tombuctoo, by way of the Gambia, are insuperable: on the contrary, there is reason to believe, that a traveller of good temper and conciliating manners, who has nothing with him to tempt rapacity, may expect every assistance from the natives, and the fullest protection from their chiefs. All doubts, indeed, on this head, are obviated by a letter of Major Houghton himself, referred to in page six, of the last memoir; which, besides acknowledging, in the most explicit terms, his hospitable reception by all ranks of people, contains so many curious and important particulars that it is thought necessary to lay before the society, in a postscript to this account, the material parts of its contents, in the major's own words.

As soon as the committee were convinced, that the intelligence of Major Houghton's death was but too well founded, they took the first opportunity that presented itself, of engaging another person to follow the same route. Mr. MUNGO PARK, a native of Scotland, a young man of no mean talents, who had been educated in the medical line, and was lately returned from a voyage to India, offered himself for this service; and the committee, finding him sufficiently instructed in the use of Hadley's quadrant to make the necessary observations, geographer enough to trace out his path in the wilderness, and not unacquainted with natural history, accepted his offer.

He set out accordingly in May, 1795, and soon afterwards arrived at the Gambia, when Dr. Laidley, to whose good offices the Association are under the greatest obligations, received him more as a son than a stranger: and it is to be lamented, that the river Gambia having been for more than a year blocked up by French privateers, many letters from him and the doctor, of which notice has been obtained through various channels, have miscarried: in particular, the dispatches, by a vessel called the Endeavour, which was captured on her passage home; but the crew making their escape in the long boat in the night, have given advice, that there were letters on board to the Association, both from Mr. Park and Dr. Laidley. In another case, it is known that the dispatches were thrown overboard.

board. The only letters of consequence which the committee have received, are, one from Mr. Park, dated Pisania, 1st December, 1795; and two from Dr. Laidley to Mr. James Willis (the intended consul to Senegambia) communicated by him to the committee, the one dated the 23d of May, and the other the 1st of August, 1796. From these communications, the subscribers will perceive, that well-grounded hopes may be entertained, that the views of the Association will, in a great degree, be speedily accomplished. Should Mr. Park have happily escaped the dangers incident to the undertaking and the climate, his return may be daily expected; and the knowledge he must have acquired, cannot but be highly interesting and important.

The following are Copies of these Letters.

‘GENTLEMEN, *Pisania, Dec. 1, 1795.*

‘YOU need not be surpris’d at my long stay in Gambia, for, I assure you, that this is the first opportunity that has presented itself since my arrival; and it happens very fortunately for me, as I am now greatly recovered from a long and painful sickness, that confined me to the house, or bed, during the greater part of the rains.

‘As Mr. Willis is not yet arrived, I must have lost the travelling season for this year, had not Dr. Laidley, who has, on every occasion, seconded the laudable designs of the Association, given me every assistance in his power, and provided me with two attendants, an horse, two asses, and every thing necessary for the journey.

‘One of my attendants is a resident of the place; he speaks good English; and goes as my interpreter. My terms with him are ten bars per month, from the time he leaves Pisania till his return; five bars per month to his wife, during his absence; and, if he accompanies me as far as Sego, he is to receive the price of two prime slaves on his return.—The other is one of Dr. Laidley’s own servants; he has always behaved in the most faithful manner; and the doctor has offered him, as a reward for going with me, his freedom, when he returns. A blacksmith and his son likewise accompany us; they have been employed by the doctor for two years, and are now going to their native town, Jumbo, in the kingdom of Karta.

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‘With this small, but select, party, I shall take my departure, to-morrow morning, from Pisania. It is my intention to travel with as much expedition as possible, till I have crossed the Senegal, and got into the kingdom of Casson. I shall then think the most troublesome part of this journey is over, and take the first opportunity of writing to the Association.

‘As all my former communications have fallen into the hands of the French, I shall here repeat some of the most material points of information contained in them. I shall begin, by enumerating the days’ journeys between this and Sego, by the northern route, which is the route commonly used by the Slatées, and that by which I shall travel. They are as follow: From Pisania, Coota, Cunda, Woolli, Color, Tambacunda, Nomataba, Jalicæ, first town of Bondou; Fittayeraboy, Cufang, Dibboo, Goolambo, or Galambob, last town of Bendon; Gung-gadi, on the northern bank of the Senegal, in the small kingdom of Cajaga; Kirisnani, first town of Casson; Saboofura, Cooniakari, Soomma. Comoroo, Samipo, the last town of Casson, situated at the bottom of the Banbara mountains; Karrunculla, Gemmo, or Kimmoo (for the G sounds hard) Fangoomba, Dibbong-Meissang, Seco, Karta-bejanga, Comba, Dubbila, last town of Karta, Pampara, first of Sego, Nyamoo, Glungorollo, Dampa, Finimarboo, Scracorro, Faninboo, Woollocomboo, Doolinkeeboo, Diggani, Sego.

‘Diggani stands on the northern bank of the Joliba, opposite to Sego, which is upon the southern bank of that river. The Joliba is very broad here, but so shallow, that people can wade over it in a dry season; but the king would be much offended at any merchant that crossed the river in this manner; for, the old fishermen are entirely supported by the small fares they receive for carrying passengers over the river.

‘The route from Sego to Genné, lies along the southern bank of Joliba, by the places mentioned on the chart of the Association. And from Genné they proceed, by water, to Tombuctoo; few of the Slatées go farther than Sego, and none, I believe, farther than Genné. The only person I have yet seen who has been at Tombuctoo, was an old priest; he represents it as a very large town; and says, that Houssa is thirty days by land, and forty-five by water, to the coast.

coast of Tombuctoo; that the canoes are large, and *not made of one tree*, but of many planks put together; and, what is more surprising, that they are navigated by people *as white as I am*.

'These are the most remarkable points of information that I have been able to collect concerning the route. I have got no information respecting the termination of the Niger, and I am sorry it is so lame in other parts.

'I think it is but justice, to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to Dr. Laidley, who received me, on my arrival in Africa, with an invitation to his house, where I have been ever since; and it has been entirely owing to his exertions, that I am now enabled to put my designs in execution, and attempt, with some probability of success, to fulfil my engagements to the Association.

'I am, gentlemen,

'Your obedient servant,

'MUNGO PARK.'

DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, May 22, 1796*

'YOUR esteemed note, per the Robert, Captain Grandison, I duly received. Your letter to Mr. Park will be sent off immediately, although I have but little hopes of its reaching him. A messenger, who arrived here yesterday, informs me, that he had passed Gytim, in his way to Sego, two months ago, and had passed the territories of Dessy, previously to the breaking out of the war that now rages between him and the king of Sego: had that not been the case, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of returning hither, or endeavour to penetrate, by a long, perilous, and circuitous route, his way to *Genne*. I am happy he has in time reached the territories of the king of Sego; and I hope, if all is well with him, he must, by this time, have reached Tombuctoo. For farther particulars respecting his outfit, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, I refer you to his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, which accompanies this. I understand there are letters at Galamboh and at Dessy, for the Association, which I am in daily expectation of. Should they arrive in time, they will be forwarded by the Robert. I remain,

'With great deference,

'Sir, your most humble servant,

John Willis, Esq. 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

DR. LAIDLEY TO MR. WILLIS.

'SIR, *River Gambia, Aug. 1, 1796.*

'YOUR esteemed favour, per the Robert, was delivered me by captain Grandison; in answer to which. I beg leave to acquaint you, that Mr. Park left me on the 2d December, 1795, completely equipped for his intended journey; since which I have received no dispatches from him, which rather surprises me as he promised to write to the Association, from Galambole. I have lately learned, that he has reached the residence of an Arabian king, situate to the northward, and considerably to the eastward, of Sego—the northward route, I judge, he has found necessary to take, to avoid the territories of Dessy, which have been depopulated by a numerous army of the king of Sego's. I cannot account for his taking such a circuit, in any other manner than to avoid the seat of war, which has been carried on with unabated fury between those two powerful princes, for several months past: this may, perhaps, account for his silence; or, he may have left letters in the hands of several people that may not have reached me. I hope he has long ere this reached Tombuctoo; and I flatter myself he will find great inducement to penetrate as far as Houssa. *From every information I have received, ships come there of about 100 tons burthen,* (according to the description given of them) but from whence, and by whom navigated, cannot learn.

'I have written to Mr. Park several times, but from the rapidity of his journey, I have little hope of any of my letters reaching him. Your letter will be forwarded the first opportunity.

'I have also, since the death of my friend, Mr. H. Beaufoy, written by different opportunities to Sir Joseph Banks, acquainting him of every particular respecting Mr. Park, and the engagements I have entered into on his account, some of which may not have reached him, as several letters have been destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

'Having nothing farther to communicate, I remain, with great deference,

'Sir, your humble servant,
J. Willis, Esq. 'JOHN LAIDLEY.'

WITH whatever hesitation some of the facts, stated in the preceding letters, may be received, concerning the species of boats which are said to navigate the river leading *eastward* from Tombuctoo to Houssa, and the magnitude of the ships

ships that come up to the latter city, it is, however, certain, that similar accounts have been transmitted to the society from very different quarters, and from persons of the highest credit, wholly unconnected with, and at an immense distance from each other. Testimonies without number occur to prove, that the river running eastward to Tombuctoo, and from thence to Houssa, widening as it runs, is the Niger, or a considerable branch of it; and its termination in an extensive lake, or mediterranean ocean, in the very centre of Africa, seems extremely probable. Major Houghton (as we have seen) was informed at Medina, by the Shereef, whom he had known at Morocco, that he might embark at Genné, and proceed *with the stream* to Tombuctoo; and, moreover, that decked vessels navigated. The same information was given by the native who served the major as a guide; and the society have received a letter from Mr. Matra, the consul at Tangiers, inclosing one from his brother at Tunis*, wherein the latter expresses himself in these words: "I have traced a mediterranean sea in the interior of Africa, from such a concurrence of testimony, as obviates all doubts of its existence, and it must be of a prodigious surface!"—Concerning the people, mentioned by Mr. Park as *white*, the only conclusion to be drawn is, that they are of *Moorish origin*. Some of these might appear, in the eyes of Mr. Park's informant, the negro priest, a race of whites; but it cannot easily be supposed that a nation perfectly white, like the people of Europe, is to be found in the bosom of the African continent.—

Since the foregoing sheets were printed, the secretary of the association has been enabled to announce to the subscribers, that a Mr. HORNEMANN (another intended traveller) has begun his journey under very favourable circumstances. Having been provided with introductory

letters to some distinguished literary characters in France, members of the *Institut National*, he proceeded to Paris, where he arrived in the beginning of July, and was received by those gentlemen with great kindness and attention; and with assurances, on their part, and on the parts of their colleagues, of an ardent zeal to promote the purposes of his mission. M. la Lande furnished him with some copies of his *Mémoire de l'Afrique*, and presented him to a meeting of the *Institut National*, at which he was permitted to assist. M. Broussonnet, who is appointed consul for Mogadore, introduced him to M. de Roche, lately nominated consul-general at Tangier—by whose means, he has formed an acquaintance with a Turkish gentleman, a native of Tripoli, now residing in Paris; who being made acquainted with the motives and views of the African Association, has entered into Mr. Hornemann's intrepid enterprise with a liberality and ardour, particularly honourable to a Mahometan. Besides giving him much excellent advice and instruction with respect to his route, he has favoured him with a letter of introduction, written in Arabic, to a person of consequence residing in Cairo, conceived in terms of the warmest recommendation. He particularly requests his friend, "to introduce Mr. Hornemann to such Mahometan merchants (men of integrity) as have travelled into the interior of Africa; to furnish him with every assistance and facility in prosecuting his journey; and, above all, to secure to him such protection in the caravan with which he may travel, as may render his progress not only free from peril, but commodious and pleasant.

Thus provided, Mr. HORNEMANN was on the point of proceeding to Marseilles; from whence to embark by the first opportunity for Alexandria; at which place it is probable he will arrive before the end of this month.

August 25th, 1797.

* Dated 16th, September, 1794.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our desire to present our Readers with the Proceedings of the African Association, which, we have reason to believe, is not likely, at present, to appear before the Public in any other shape, has occasioned us to defer several Mathematical Communications, and the answers to some questions. At this moment also it may be proper, that we should announce our design not to insert any more mathematical questions; but to confine our mathematical department entirely to mathematical letters, and general discussions upon curious and unascertainable points. We adopt this new arrangement with a view to enlarge our article of NEW PATENTS, which, in future, will be conducted by a gentleman of the first eminence in the philosophical world, and be extended to every species of mechanical and chemical discovery or improvement.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNETS,

attempted in the manner of
 'CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.'

SONNET I.

PENSIVE, at eve, on the hard world I mus'd,
 And my poor heart was sad : so at the moon
 I gaz'd—and sigh'd, and sigh'd !—for, ah ! how
 soon

Eve darkens into night. Mine eye perus'd
 With tearful vacancy, the *damp* grass,
 Which wept and glitter'd in the paly ray :
 And I did pause me on my lonely way,
 And mus'd me on those wretched ones, who
 pass

O'er the black heath of sorrow. But, alas !
 Most of MYSELF I thought : when it befell,
 That the sooth SPIRIT of the breezy wood
 Breath'd in mine ear—"All this is very well ;
 But much of *one* thing is for *no* thing good."
 Ah ! my poor heart's inexplicable swell !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

SONNET II.

TO SIMPLICITY.

O ! I do love thee, meek *Simplicity* !
 For of thy lays the lulling simpleness
 Goes to my heart, and sooths each small distress,
 Distress tho' small, yet haply great to me !
 'Tis true, on lady Fortune's gentlest pad
 I amle on ; yet, tho' I know not why,
 So sad I am !—but should a friend and I
 Grow cool and *miss*, O ! I am *very* sad !
 And then with sonnets and with sympathy
 My dreamy bosom's mystic woes I pall ;
 Now of my false friend plaining plaintively,
 Now raving at mankind in general ;
 But whether sad or fierce, 'tis simple all,
 All very simple, meek SIMPLICITY !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

SONNET III.

ON A RUINED HOUSE IN A ROMANTIC COUNTRY.

AND this rest house is that, the which he built,
 Lamented Jack ! And here his malt he pil'd,
 Cautious in vain ! These rats that squeak so
 wild,

Squeak, not unconscious of their father's guilt.
 Did ye not see her gleaming thro' the glade !
 Belike, 'twas she, the maiden all forlorn.

'What tho' the milk no cow with crumpled
 horn,

Yet, *aye*, she haunts the dale where *erst* she
 stray'd :

And, *aye*, beside her stalks her amorous knight !
 Still on his thighs their wonted brogues are
 worn,

And thro' those brogues, still tatter'd and betorn,
 His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white ;

As when thro' broken clouds at night's high noon
 Peeps in fair fragments forth the full-orb'd
 harvest-moon !

NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

TO MISS M. A. H—, FROM HER MOTHER ;

With an Introduction to Botany.

TO thee, dear object of my tenderest love,
 A gift I send ; may't thou my choice ap-
 prove.

No labour'd trifle, no expensive toy,
 No glittering bauble shall attract thy eye ;
 Nor luscious cates my fondness shall express
 Tempting thy youth to dangerous, mean excess ;
 Nor gaudy ornaments, by whim design'd,
 With vulgar vanity infect thy mind.
 The gift I send shall other joys bestow,
 Joys that from nature and from knowledge flow.
 Not knowledge, such as ill-formed minds dis-
 play,

Of modes and forms, the fopperies of a day :
 Not such as shows, by calculations cool,
 To win the rubber, or secure the pool ;
 Instructs the plume to wave, the robe to flow,
 Or the pale cheek with borrow'd tint to glow ;
 Nor vulgar pleasure, such as courts the vain
 Fantastic slaves of fashion's transient reign :
 Not such as wait on dissipation's call,
 In crowded card-rooms, or at midnight ball,
 Where avarice and envy rule confess'd,
 Where every mean sensation fills the breast ;
 Where virtue, taste, and knowledge must give
 way

To self-important folly's boundless sway ;
 Where age and youth one common path pursue,
 One common scene of trifles keep in view,
 Life wasting in an useless, waking trance,
 Vain of profusion, sloth, and ignorance.

This gift, improved, shall, to thy mind, in-
 sure

Knowledge more noble, and delight more pure.
 Shall teach thee nature's footsteps to pursue,
 Her varying beauties place before thy view.
 Teach thee her secret workings to explore,
 Till thy expanding mind shall learn to soar
 Above the wonders of this earthly ball,
 To the wise, just, and powerful Cause of all.
 The simplest blade that decks the humble sod,
 Shall raise thy soul, adoring, to that GOD
 Who with like skill the stately oak has made,
 And the low plant that creeps beneath its shade.

Sweet is the task thro' woodland-wilds to
 stray,

Health and Content, companions of thy way ;
 To watch the earthly blossom's opening bloom,
 Admire its tints, inhale its sweet perfume.
 Each little beauteous stranger to select,
 With pleasing care each part minute inspect,

Till their agreeing characters proclaim
Its nation, tribe, and family, and name.

Such pleasing tasks be thine; and could the
prayers,

The watchful ardor of a mother's cares,
From thy dear head each future danger ward,
From peril shield thee and from error guard,
Nor pain, nor sorrow should disturb thy rest,
Nor folly tease, nor passion wound thy breast.
And hope describes thy path as straight and fair,
Removed from want, and toil, and sordid care.
Not strewed with briars, but with roses deckt,
By friends protected, and with culture blest.

Yet, ah! the common lot, assign'd to all,
Spite of my tenderest cares, to thee must fall!
Spite of my fond precautions thou must bear
Of disappointment's weight, a common share!
Oh! then may reason strong, and virtue pure,
Teach thee its heaviest pressure to endure.
So, should thy fun of happiness decline,
Should sorrow, pain, or toil, or want be thine,
By these supported, shall thy steady pace
Right onward steer, nor one weak step retrace.
Guided by these thy well-formed mind may
trust,

That, to the wife, benevolent and just,
The paths of woe, tho' gloomy and uneven,
Tho' strewed with thorns, shall terminate in
heaven.

Steuernburg.

A. H.

THE DREAM.

AN IMITATION OF THE BEGINNING OF
THE ELEVENTH BOOK OF APULEIUS.

IN a vision of the night,
Bursting on my ravis'd sight,
Lo! the moon * before me stood,
By the foam-besilver'd flood.

* In order to understand the description of the moon in these verses, which, with some addition, is taken from Apuleius, it is necessary to observe, that each of those mighty powers, rooted in the first cause, and which were called gods by the ancients, is, according to the Grecian theologists, the leader of a luminous series of a greater or less extent, according to its nearer, or more remote alliance to the highest god. Hence, as the deity of the moon, i. e. Diana, is of the vivific series, she is celebrated by Apuleius, as Ceres, Proserpine, Rhea, Isis, &c. &c. in consequence of those divinities belonging to the same series. She is likewise said even to illuminate the sun; because, according to the same theologists, that vivific series of which she is the head, is superior to the harmonic series to which the sun belongs. Considered, therefore, with relation to her summit, or first subsistence, she is superior to the deity of the sun. Nature too, was considered by the same theologists as principally flourishing in the moon; and hence they called the moon, *αυροπλον φυσικως αγαλμα*, i. e. "the self-conspicuous image of nature." For nature belongs to the vivific series.

The many-coloured garment of the moon, is

Matchless were the garb and mien
Of the heav'n's refulgent queen,
As the graceful press'd the ground,
Dews ambrosial spreading round,
Dazzling like the burnish'd gold,
Shone her hair, in ringlets roll'd,
Copious on her neck behind,
Softly waving to the wind.
Multiform, with flow'rs around,
Hecate's crown her temples bound,
In whose middle, on the sight
Flashing like a mirror bright,
Shone an orb of glorious light.
Viper's furrows, ears of corn,
Bind the diadem and adorn.
With a many coloured vest,
Was the awful goddess dress'd—
Lucid now with beauteous white,
Now with yellow saffron bright;
Of this golden hue instead,
Flaming now with rosy red.
But what dazzl'd most my sight,
Was a robe like that of night,
Of the deepest dusky hue,
Darkly splendid to the view.
This the goddess spreading round,
Fring'd at bottom, on the ground
Floated gracefully behind,
By a silver zone confin'd.
Thence the folds sinister tend,
Emboss'd, and at her shoulder end,
Glittering stars in copious store,
Spangl'd all the vestment o'er;
And half-full the moon between,
Breathing flaming fires was seen.

As I gaz'd with holy awe,
A brazen rattle next I saw,
Brandish'd in her strong right-hand;
Emblem of her dread command
O'er the savage fiends of hell.
That in Stygian darkness dwell,
While her arm from side to side
Vig'rous shook the rattle wide,
With terrific thund'ring clang,
Triple rods resounding rang.
Next a boat-like cup of gold,
In her left-hand I behold,
On whose handle, proudly rais'd
An asp, with venom bloated, gaz'd
Sandles last her feet display'd,
From the conqu'ring palm-leaf made.

Breathing all Arabia's sweets,
Me the goddess mildly greets;
Rapture warbling as she spoke,
And night's awful stillness broke.
Moved with thy fervent prayers,
Adverse fate, and anxious cares,
I, from whom all beings spring,
Consolation deign to bring.

intended to represent the various and mutable colour of the lunar orb: and her darkly-splendid vestment, perhaps, alludes to the nature of that orb which is partly luminous, and partly obscure. Her boat-like cup, perhaps, signifies her dominion over moisture; and her agreement with Isis.

For I am NATURE, her whose sway
All the elements obey:
Of the starry spheres the head,
Queen of ages, and the dead.
I that of the pow'rs divine
Th' uniform resemblance shine.
Gods supernal me revere,
Me, the gods Tartarean fear.
Heav'n my pow'r resistless rolls
Round the adamantile poles;
And its all resplendent height
Marks my nod, and owns my might.
With this female light of mine,
I, on ev'ry structure shine;
And with moist enlivening fire,
The joyful seeds of plants inspire.
Balmy breezes of the sea,
Hell's dead silence yield to me.
From my fount divinely bright
Flows the sun's victorious light;
And while from Olympus steep
His strong steeds impetuous leap,
While with matchleis speed they fly,
Thund'ring thro' th' astonish'd sky,
Crown'd with fire, th' harmonic king
Boasts from me his splendors spring.
Grateful labds in times of yore,
Glory'd me heav'n's queen t'adore,
Under various names and rites,
Which to mark my soul delights.

Much-enduring mortal hear,
Nor adverse fate, nor fortune fear;
For in me confiding still,
Thou shalt vanquish ev'ry ill;
And with independence blest,
Soon from ev'ry ill shall rest;
And indignant from the crowd,
Vain, impertinent, and loud;
From unfeeling folly's mirth,
Doctrines of Tartarean birth,
Lab'rins of delusion dire,
Thou shalt happily retire.
The goddess said, and swift as light,
Shot like a meteor thro' the night.
I woke, and starting from the bed,
Her rattle seem'd retounding as she fled.

Walsworth.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

SPRING,

A SONNET.

NOW Spring, diffusing gladness all around,
With smiles alluring courts the western
breeze:
Her gayest wild-flowers scatters o'er the ground,
And clothes in foliage green the spreading
trees,
Where cowers his partner on her mossy nest,
The linnet carols down the stoethorn glade;
The thrush, mellifluous, swells his raptur'd
breath,
In yonder thicket's close-embowering shade;
The lark mounts buoyant o'er the shepherd's
head,
And soaring peerless pours the note of love—
Why, then, to all this joy around me dead,
Can Spring no sorrow from my heart re-
move?

Ah! no—condemn'd to never-ending care—
No Spring returns to comfortleis des' air!

ALBOIN.

IMITATION

OF THE FIRST ODE OF ANACREON.

I WISH on some more noble string,
Of Cadmus, glorious chief, to sing:
But, ah! my chords alone will move
To soft, enchanting strains of love.

Afraid of late I strung my lyre,
Relating heroes—martial fire—
Still from the chords, to war a foe,
Love's airy, vernal measures flow.

Oh! chiefs, farewell! my humble note
Only in Beauty's praise may float;
'Tis mine, away from toilsome fight,
To play of Leibia and delight.

November, 1796.

E. T.

IMITATION

OF THE FIFTH ODE OF ANACREON.

WITH the plant of love, the rose,
Let us tinge our sparkling wine;
With the fairest flow'r that blows,
Let us blushing crowns entwine;
And, while laughing Bacchus flows,
Sorrow to the winds consign.

Fragrant rose! thou sweetest flow'r!
Daughter of the perfum'd Spring!
Priz'd by Gods, at banquet hour!
Moving in the Graces' ring.
Crown'd with roses, Venus' boy
Shakes his wreath, and smiles for joy.

Hither, as my sportive lyre,
Bromian Bacchus shall inspire,
Let the lovely girl advance,
With the mazy winding dance;
Tuck'd above her knee the vest,
Hair unbound, and open breast;
While her limbs, to music gay,
Each soft lurking charm display.

November, 1796.

E. T.

FROM THE GREEK OF PHILODEMUS.

TO RHODOCLEA.

TO thee, fair Beauty, taught by Love, I bring
A chaplet, wreath'd with all the sweets of
spring;
Sweet blooms narcissus—sweet the blushing
rose,

In modest hue, while many a violet glows;
Accept the wreath thyself, a fairer flower,
As soon the victim of the fatal hour.

F. Æ. C. D.

OVER THE TOMB OF ANACREON.

BY ANTIPOTOR OF SIDON.

MAY the fair field in purple foliage bloom.
And wanton ivy bind Anacreon's tomb!
Soft milky fountains o'er the marble play,
And sweetest wine in beds of roses stray;
So shall his ashes still some pleasure know,
If pleasure ever lights the shades below!

F. Æ. C. D.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN, GUSTAVUS III.*

ON the king's return from the diet at Gefle, when his majesty had every reason to be satisfied with the proceedings of the assembly, a grand ball was given at the Opera House. This was succeeded by several similar entertainments, the last of which was fixed for the 15th of March, 1792.

The king, according to custom, dined at one of his seats, called Haga, about a league distance from Stockholm, on the road to Upsal. At four in the afternoon he returned to the capital, and alighted at the apartments which he had caused to be fitted up for his reception contiguous to the Opera-House. The royal palace had been long deserted by the Swedish monarch, his place of actual residence being Haga.

Precisely at two o'clock, a note had been delivered to one of the pages, sealed with a wafer, and bearing the impression of a coat of arms, which were afterwards recognized for the arms of M. de Lilienhorn, an officer in the guards. It was directed "*To the king.*" Scarcely a day passed, but some mysterious note or other was addressed to his majesty. The page, through forgetfulness, kept this letter in his pocket, till six in the evening, when he delivered it into the hand of the monarch.

From the hour of four to six his majesty was engaged in familiar conversation with many gentlemen of rank, who were present at the delivery of this note. It was written with crayon, and ran as follows: "I am still among the number of your friends, though I have reasons to be such no longer. Do not go to the ball

this evening. Your life will be attempted."

After reading this laconic epistle, the king returned it with a smile into his pocket. He then adjourned to the Opera, where he staid the whole time in his box. The performance being finished, the king showed the note he had just received to baron Von Essen, his equerry, regarding it in the light of a malicious forgery. The baron, however, was of a very different opinion, and, instead of partaking the security of his royal master, employed his utmost rhetoric to persuade him to sift this affair to the bottom, and to avoid the threatened danger, by returning immediately to Haga. The king, however, continued firm in his determination to be present at the ball: "At least, let me beg of your majesty (replied the baron) not to come without a cuirass." Unfortunately the king was deaf to all prudent remonstrances. He regarded such measures of precaution, as an act of pusillanimity. Warnings of a similar nature, had of late been frequently sent him, but he imagined, that the malcontents only aimed at keeping him in continual alarm, and would never have the temerity to carry their threats into execution.

After supper, the king descended into the lobby belonging to the first range of boxes. An old French soldier, named Delan, formerly a corporal in the regiment of Royal Swedes, in the pay of France, having retired to Stockholm, had obtained permission to vend fermented meats and refreshments in this lobby. This veteran had conciliated the good graces of the monarch, and indeed of the whole court, by his good humour and military frankness. It was a common thing with the frequenters of the Opera, to divert themselves with making him talk Swedish, of which he had a very imperfect knowledge; his answers, of course, never failed to excite laughter. The king amused himself, a few minutes, with this facetious corporal, and seemed highly entertained with his replies; then taking the arm of baron Von Essen, who had kept close to him the whole evening,

he

* This account of the assassination of the late King of Sweden, differing materially from any statement we have hitherto seen, we have been induced to give it to our readers. It is extracted from a *Narrative of the Assassination of his late Swedish Majesty, Gustavus III.* lately published on the continent, by a Polish officer, who was an eye-witness of the whole transaction.

he jocosely said, "Let us see, whether they will dare to assassinate me."

The court happened to be in mourning. The king, according to the custom of the country, was dressed in a short black vest, with a robe of the same colour. This robe exactly resembled that worn by the abbés in France. A long scarf of black taffety was folded several times round his body.

The ball had already commenced. His mask could not prevent him from being known by the insignia which he wore, as well as by the hurried and quick step characteristic of his late Swedish majesty.

The king no sooner made his appearance, than the cry, "The king! the king!" was repeated in a kind of whisper from every part of the assembly. A crowd immediately precipitated itself towards him from the bottom of the hall; another group, advancing from the opposite quarter, endeavoured to force its way through. These two parties meeting, probably by preconceived design, caused a temporary and instantaneous stoppage. The king found himself completely surrounded. In this critical moment the report of a pistol was heard, the explosion of which seemed to be smothered. The monarch instantly fell, and was caught in the arms of baron Von Essen, who had never quitted his master's side. "I am wounded (said the king) by a tall* mask in black."

The king was conveyed, with all possible expedition, to his apartment. On the first examination it appeared, that he had received a very deep wound in the side. He had perceived the pistol levelled at his breast, and, by a rapid motion of his hand, had warded off the blow from that mortal part to his side. The numerous folds of his scarf had deadened the force of the ball, otherwise he must have been killed upon the spot. The scarf itself had caught fire from the explosion, the flames communicated to his robe, but were extinguished in the ball room.

In the scene of confusion, which immediately took place, the young baron de Pollet, son to the governor of Stralsund, had the presence of mind to fetch the troops in garrison at Stockholm, on whose fidelity the friends of the king could fully rely. Every avenue of the house was immediately beset, and not a

single person suffered to leave the place, fresh numbers of the military arriving every moment.

In the midst of this tumult, some persons, most undoubtedly in the interest of the malcontents, endeavoured to increase the disorder, by giving the alarm of fire. The stair-cases throughout the whole building were unprovided with bannisters, having only a kind of pedestal at stated distances. These pedestals were taken possession of by some of the malcontents, who kept their posts with surprising pertinacity; and such was the general eagerness to escape the threatened ravages of the flames, that many of them were the victims of their own contrivance, being thrown headlong to the bottom of the stair-case.

In a little time M. de Lilienspeare, lieutenant of the police, entered the hall with a numerous escort. The building was completely invested with troops, who debarred all persons whatever from either entering in or leaving the place. The number of persons assembled was between seven and eight hundred. The lieutenant posted himself at a table in the hall, with his secretary by his side. Every person was individually summoned to give an account of his name, age, profession, and residence.

After several had, in this manner, passed muster, the turn came to Anckarstroem, an ensign in the regiment of Blue Guards. He affected an air of assurance, but suspicion was already directed against him. One of the musicians belonging to the orchestra had remarked that he had forced himself very close to the person of the king, at the time of his being surrounded. The musician having openly made this remark before the whole company, it easily reached the ears of Anckarstroem. In the interval, between conveying the king to his apartments and the arrival of the troops, he had thrown himself in the way of this musician, whom he invited to partake of some refreshment with him, drank to his good health, and very cordially shook hands with him at parting. These false caresses produced an effect diametrically contrary to what Anckarstroem intended. The musician not only continued to promulgate his suspicions, but related the additional circumstances of Anckarstroem's sudden generosity. These particulars were quickly reported to the lieutenant of police.

Anckarstroem was actually habited in a black

* The assassin was not tall of stature, but probably appeared so at this moment to the king.

a black domino. After he had answered some introductory questions, the magistrate said to him, with a stern voice, "You are the rebel who already have attempted to incite the peasants of Upland to revolt against his majesty. Your being present on this occasion appears to me very suspicious; what were your motives for coming to the ball?" To this interrogatory, Ankarstroem replied with great boldness: "I am under no obligation to render an account of my pleasures; and it does not become you to suspect publicly of so base a crime a man against whom you have no proof."—Having made the answer, he walked off from the tribunal and lost himself among the crowd.

The hall still continued surrounded with troops, and intelligence was conveyed every minute of the state of the wounded monarch. On coming to himself his first care was to send for all the foreign ministers. He was instantly attended by four, the Spanish, Imperial, Russian and Polish ambassadors. Among other discourse, the king let fall this remarkable expression: "I should like to know what Brissot will say of my death in the National Assembly." This speech being immediately circulated, both within doors of the Opera-house, and through the town, exposed all the French to great insult, and for some days rendered it unsafe for them to appear in the streets.

In proportion as the lieutenant of police proceeded in his examination, those who had passed muster were conducted into the lobbies, till, at length, the hall was entirely cleared. A brace of pistols, with a dagger, were now discovered on the floor. The dagger was of a very singular form, and constructed on such principles that the slightest wound inflicted with it could not fail of proving mortal. The pistols were of English manufacture, the barrels about five inches in length. One appeared to have been newly fired off. On unloading the other, it was found to contain two small round balls, not equal to the calibre of the piece; one small ball, which seemed to have been cut, another sewed up in leather, eight small nails, and some bits of lead; in all twenty-eight pieces. This discovery gave reason to apprehend that the pistol with which the king had been wounded, might have been loaded in the same manner, and, consequently, that his majesty had received an equal number of shots in his side.

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At four o'clock in the morning, the examination closed in the hall, without any information being obtained, which might lead to a discovery of the assassin. Every person was now suffered to depart. The same morning the lieutenant of police caused a proclamation to be issued, promising a reward of 10,000 dollars to whoever should discover the actual murderer of the king. In the next place, he recommended all the gun-smiths and sword-cutlers to appear at the *Hôtel de Police*, there to undergo an examination, touching the dagger and the pistols.

This prudent measure led to a discovery. The company of armorers having assembled at the *Hôtel de Police* about nine in the morning, the weapons were produced. The pistols were immediately recognized by one of the company, who deposed, that he had imported them from England, and sold them to M. Ankarstroem, ensign in the regiment of blue guards. A party of soldiers were immediately dispatched to his lodgings, where they found him quietly in bed with his wife, who appeared to be ignorant of the share which her husband had in the regicide. Ankarstroem was directly taken into custody, and underwent several examinations, which led to a complete proof of the charge against him.

NO. IV, FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

The Editor of the PORT-FOLIO has been favoured with several communications, which shall receive early notice: farther correspondence is earnestly solicited.]

A NECROLOGY*.

OF late, numerous are the tributes given in favour of the study of biography; and this amiable species of literature begins to be understood and tasted by the public. It is, indeed, of recent date in this country. The lives of our greatest writers, prefixed to their collected works, present the curious with specimens of the unhappy manner of our biographical compositions. *A few uninteresting dates; some petty anecdotes, given without taste, and placed without art; an arid catalogue of works, without criticism; and this penury rendered more forbiddingly repulsive by the tattered finery of superlative panegyric, of which the reverberated phrases descending, like entailed jewels, to the race of these biographers, enabled them

* NECROLOGY is derived from the Greek words νεκρος, nekros, a person deceased, and λογος, logos, a discourse.

to compose a portrait as melancholy and uninteresting as the monotonous darkness of a *filhouette*. The beautiful colouring and lively image of Nature was unknown in this rude state of the art. This mode of biography exacted neither learning to comprehend the works it noticed, nor a susceptibility of sentiment to adapt itself to the character recorded, nor taste, in describing works of taste; and, in a word, neither art nor nature. Swift's Life of his patron, Sir William Temple, may be deemed even too favourable a specimen of this biography; but if it were not subscribed with his name, no critic, of common charity, would venture to affix it. Doctor Birch was one of the late, but, I fear, he is not the last doctor, of these biographers of the old school; and it was pleasantly said of his sepulchral pen, that he had a dead hand at a life.

Perhaps Johnson is the *first* English biographer of eminence. His affection for literary history; his habits of meditation; his singular penetration into human nature; and, above all, his sovereign command over the remotest boundaries of our language, enabled him to *create* a critical distion, which, in its energy, its glow, and its felicitous shadowings of intellectual sensation, had the charm of novelty in this country. To imitate this model is mortifying, and, perhaps, it is as dangerous, as to essay wielding the club of Hercules. But let it not be forgotten, that this model was himself a lover and an imitator of the most enchanting biography; the *Eloges* of Fontenelle, and some of his successors.

Of these *Eloges*, it is a prevalent and erroneous notion, that they are as determined panegyrics as that of Pliny's on Trajan. But every thing has now received the touch of philosophy; some things have perished at that touch, while others have been ameliorated; among this vast concussion of human events, *Eloges* have not suffered. They have become the instrument of bold and impartial truths; and, in a funeral oration, the life of a great man has been examined, as the Egyptians at the tombs of their princes, ere the body was deposited, were permitted to form their accusations, or their applause. Fontenelle, in his *Eloges*, observes, that "their title is unjust; for that of lives had been more correct." But even, admirable as are his own, perhaps they have still been invigorated by a bolder strain of opinion than was hazarded in his age. A biographer is a painter of man, an interpreter of nature. Every life of an

illustrious character contains something valuable to that art, that science, or those virtues, in which he excelled; it becomes, therefore, not only the life of an artist, but a portion of art; not only the tribute to individual virtue, but to virtue itself.

It is, indeed, the peculiar charm of such biography to address itself to the domestic and the local passions; to reflect the image of our own existence; and to awaken in YOUTH the feelings of Fame; to put a new pulse in their heart; to open to their view the universe; and to extend the sense of existence to the next generation. The secret fascination of biography, on a heart capable of profound impressions, has been so often acknowledged! and what great men has not the perusal of Plutarch created!

But the study of ancient has not an equal interest with modern biography. Our sympathy is always proportioned to the approximation of its object. There is ever a dissimilarity in the manners, the characters, and the situation of nations, as of individuals; even every age has a genius of its own. Socrates, Apelles, and Themistocles, like the remotest stars, whose magnitude the curious astronomers may calculate, lose the sensation their magnificence might communicate by that awful interval that separates them from the common eye; but Johnson, Reynolds, and Cook, are stars that shed their influence in our common path, and are viewed without the effort of imagination.

The close of every year terminates the career of some eminent persons. Their actions, or their labours are registered in some periodical obituary; but it is evident that that can be no place to animate with that popular eloquence which adorns the severest truths, with those graces that speak to the imagination; with that illuminating criticism which warms, as well as enlightens; fixing that taste, which it found uncertain and hesitating; and inspires our youth (the citizens of the next age) with that spirit of emulation, that forms us to imitate what we are taught to love.

A work consecrated to the memory of men illustrious in the sciences and the arts, or dignified by an extraordinary force of character, might be annually composed, and offered to our youth, as a sublime and enchanting school of genius and of rectitude. These precious volumes would contain the traits that characterise a great man; trace, with a lucid retrogression, the progress, the obstacles, and the perfection of their talents; unfold their

studies and their habits; exult in their virtues, and discriminate their petty and their splendid errors. Every man of genius has some splendid error; something which the lustre of their character half conceals, and renders sometimes respected, because attached to them. There may be nothing invidious in dwelling on the imperfections of great men: it is, perhaps, necessary that those may receive encouragement whose delicacy is too severe a self-judge, and who, because they discover themselves less perfect than they wish, swallow, in despair, the opium of inaction, stretch themselves in the deadly lethargy of indolence, and have become the suicides of their own fame. This volume would teach such an amiable infirmity how in the moral, as well as the physical world, health depends on exercise.

Such a work would gradually become the annals of literature, of the arts, and of morals. Every professional man effects some invention; approaches some perfection; or has adorned some branch of his pursuits. He has either himself made discoveries, or what is not less valuable, he has popularised former discoveries. All these noted in each life, become so many scattered members of one art; these separated truths will naturally, in an attentive mind, gravitate towards each other; time, that only suffered them to be detected, one by one (as if it were to remunerate human industry) will assemble and assimilate them to their respective art.

This work would be a history of the human mind, and an estimate of the national genius. In becoming properly acquainted with the sources of public information, in observing the reception certain works, or certain men, have met, and in tracing the favour which has been accorded to a work of bad taste, or to a man of impure morals, neither good taste nor virtue would suffer.

What an agreeable picture the imagination forms in viewing this work realised! It traces the generous ardour of youth, not wandering in a labyrinth of doubt, or of ignorance; the path that he is to tread is made level to his eye; no cold and prudent parent, incapable of the sentiment of public felicity; no inane preceptor, instructing his pupil in obsolete maxims, and restraining the growth of the human intellect, like those barbarians, who, by swathing the limbs, flatten and diminish their strength and beauty;

no adversity of fortune, that worst of parents and preceptors, shall impede his progress, or abate his fervour. He will see in this volume his feelings, his obstacles, and his hopes described; he will revolve its pages with enthusiasm; and, burning with the contagion of a sublime industry, he will at once be the marble and the sculptor.

But who are to be the composers of these records? None but the men of talents of the age. It must not be the miserable biographer, who reverberates in his compilations the sentiments so often echoed; whose inverted commas, in his extracts, are but an half kind of honesty in his pil-lages; for if he could only extract and compile, why did he write? Why make us repurchase, at an enormous price, what we have long had in our library and our head? Why make us, guilty (so to express myself) of becoming receivers of stolen goods?

The writers of this NECROLOGY should be men whose opinions are valued by the public; whose taste is sure and delicate; and whose judgment is confirmed by experience. Sublime talents are not requisite to pay a homage to exalted merit; the biographer does not *create*; he only selects and combines; he gives birth to no flowers, he only mingles and sets them off in the wreath. His genius is didactic, but never inventive; while his imagination reposes, his taste reflects the feelings, and his judgment disentangles the intricacies of that genius, whose progress he records. He furnishes the materials of literary history.

From such a register of the exertions of our great contemporaries, there can be no doubt that many beneficial effects must arise. I shall here notice but one; the creation of men, who will add to the glory and strength of the British empire. In revolving the discoveries of the astronomer; the navigations of the adventurer; the inventions of the mechanic; the edifices of the architect; the pictures of the painter; the poems of the poet; the researches of the eloquent historian;—what a crowd of congenial minds will arise! The living artist will be solaced in his labours as he turns these pages; the applause of his rivals (rivals then no more) will half console him for his domestic anxiety, and sometimes for the public neglect. He will view that Time is the friend of merit, and a severe friend, who teaches us gradually to be worthy of its regard. He will correct his errors, by

meditating on the errors of his predecessors; and, with the heroism which should animate all great efforts, he will be taught to love that art from which sometimes he turns away in despair, but oftener embraces with enthusiasm. Instructive to the artist, how delightful would this work become to those who seek to be initiated in the arts, and in the strength of the human character.

*** Mr. PHILLIPS the Proprietor of the *Monthly Magazine*, has been encouraged by many literary Gentlemen of the first respectability, whose assistance cannot fail to secure the credit and success of the undertaking, to avail himself of his various sources of information, and to attempt the annual publication of A NECROLOGY, on the plan and in the manner which have been suggested in the preceding pages, by his intelligent correspondent.

The French Necrology was confined to French men, and those chiefly of literary characters. It is proposed, however, to extend

the English Necrology to the natives of every civilized country; and to introduce into it the Biographical Productions and Curiosities which may appear, from time to time, in every language.

To assist this very important and interesting design, the EDITORS, with great respect and deference, solicit the aid and correspondence of literary men in general; and they call, in particular, upon Friends and Relatives, to communicate all the facts which may be necessary to give value and accuracy to the notice of the Lives, and the illustration of the Characters, of eminent Persons recently deceased.

It is conceived, at present, that each of the volumes may be conveniently extended, by interesting and valuable materials, to about 500, 600, or 700 pages, in octavo.

Communications, proposals of assistance, &c. should be addressed to Mr. Philips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, for the use of the Editors of the Necrology, any time before the first of February next.

THE NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in October and November.

This Article will, in future, be considerably enlarged and improved, under the Conduct of a Gentleman of distinguished Eminence in the Chemical and Philosophical World.

WATTS'S DRAINING IMPLEMENT.

ON the nineteenth of October, Mr. HARRY WATTS, of Binley, in the county of Warwick, obtained letters-patent for the invention of an implement for draining, or foughing, wet lands.

The principle of this invention consists in the patentee's mode of forming a sort of subterraneous channels, cavities, foughs, or drains, from every part of the ground to be drained, which channels run into a principal drain, or ditch, cut by the hand in the usual way. These subterraneous channels he forms by means of a particular species of share, foot, or wedge, affixed to a sort of plough, which is drawn by horses in the usual way.

In the beam of the plough is fixed a perpendicular or vertical plate of iron, about 24 inches long, called, from its sharp steel edge, *the cutter*. To the bottom of this cutter is affixed a solid wedge, or foot, or share, of cast steel, or wrought-iron, 12 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at the base, and terminating in a sharp

point. This wedge, before the plough is put in motion by the horses, is introduced into the ground as deep as may appear to be necessary; and, by its passage under the surface, it forms the subterraneous channels or foughs which carry off the moisture to the main or principal drain.

To lessen the resistance formed against the sharp edges of the cutter and wedge, in their passage through stiff soils, a circular or rolling cutter may be affixed immediately before the perpendicular cutter; or any other species of shorter perpendicular cutter, may be affixed immediately before the longer principal cutter, at the pleasure of the maker.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S APPLICATION OF TILES.

Letters-patent were granted, on the eleventh of October, to the Rev. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.A. of Mary-le-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, for a new application of a cheap and incombustible substitute for any materials commonly used in the securing of buildings from fire.

Mr. Cartwright proposes to apply tiles, such as are the least liable to be cracked by fire, in lieu of laths, reeds, or boards, in the making of the ceilings, partitions, or floors of rooms. Each tile is to be of such size that it may be extended from the centre of one joist, spar, or sleeper, to the centre of another, and the interstices are to be accurately filled up with mortar, plaster-of-paris, sparging, tempered brick, earth loam, or any other cement. The tiles are then to be plastered over, and the room finished as in the usual manner.

MR. PARISH'S COMBINATION.

Mr. JOHN PARISH, dyer, of Road in Somersetshire, procured letters-patent, on the 31st of October, for a method of rendering all kinds of woollen cloths, stuffs, hats, &c. water-proof.

To effect his purpose, he combines alluminous earth with the metallic parts of a supersaturated solution of tin, and the colouring particles of the *reseda major*; he then mixes such a portion of this combination as the substance requires, with water, that is, about six degrees below a boiling heat, and immerses the cloth in the mixture about half an hour, when it will have acquired a degree of impenetrability to moisture which will continue while the cloth, &c. endures.

MR. ECKHARDT'S CARPET-LOOM.

On the 4th of July, letters patent were granted to Mr. ANTHONY GEORGE ECKHARDT, of Charing-cross, member of the Society of Haerlem, and of the Royal Society of London, for an improvement in the Carpet-loom.

In the carpet-looms hitherto used, no more than *five colours* could be introduced. These were deemed insufficient to produce sufficient shade and variety in the more expensive carpets. In general, one colour has been disposed of for the ground, and two for the edging; only two, therefore, have remained for the inner ornaments.

The great obliquity observed in the manner of placing the benches, and their distance asunder, made it impossible for more than five of them to be introduced. Each of the benches contained a bobbin with different coloured threads. The patentee has, however, added four additional benches; and, by placing them closer together, and by the aid of a *bridge*, similar to that of a violin, upon which the four threads of the four additional benches are made to rest, the defect which has hitherto existed, has been completely removed, and as many colours as can be wished for may now, therefore, be introduced into carpets.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Article are earnestly solicited from all our Friends.

SELECT Sermons, never before printed; by the late Rev. W. Enfield, LL.D. corrected for the press by himself, are now preparing for publication; in three volumes octavo. The price to be one guinea in boards, to be paid on delivery. Subscriptions (for the benefit of the widow) will be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The long expected work of Dr. WILLAN on Cutaneous Diseases, which has been delayed on account of the difficulties attending the coloured plates, with which it is to be illustrated, is now in such forwardness, that the first order may be expected this month.

A very important work on practical education, by RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, esq. of Edgeworth town, Ireland, in one large volume in quarto, is so far advanced in the press, that its publication may be expected in January or

February. Mr. Edgeworth has been assisted in this work by his daughter, Miss EDGEWORTH, author of a valuable book for children, entitled the *Parent's Assistant*, in three small volumes.

Miss LINWOOD, of Leicester, whose excellent collection of her own pictures is well known to the nobility and gentry of the midland counties, and to artists in general, has engaged, for the season, the rooms of sir John Gallini, in Hanover-square, in which she proposes to gratify the public at large by an exhibition of those *chef-d'œuvres* of art which have hitherto been confined to a provincial circle.

Mr. Alderman BOYDELL announces a design to publish, by subscription, five prints, from part of the collection of pictures which he some time since liberally presented to the corporation of the city of London. The pictures from which

which these engravings are to be taken were painted *en fresco* by RIGAUD and SMIRKE, and are beautiful and obvious allegorical emblems of Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, Happiness, and Conjugal Affection.

Mr. PEARSON, surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary, is preparing an account of experiments he has made with the nitrous acid in venereal cases, which he intends to publish in the spring of 1798. He also proposes to add some observations on the effects of several other medicines, which he has tried at different times, during nearly seventeen years that he has had the opportunity of cultivating such enquiries at the Lock Hospital.

Mr. PEARSON has been many years employed in collecting materials for a treatise on the lues venerea, and the diseases connected with, or dependent upon, the action of the virus, and the effects of mercury. He likewise intends to give, in a more detailed form, the opinions he has during many years delivered in his lectures, on the origin of that disease; and to offer his proofs of its not having been imported from America by Columbus, or the companions of his voyages.

The same gentleman will begin his lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, in the middle of January, 1798, at his house in Golden-square; in which he will, as usual, deliver the history and treatment of scrofula and lues venerea.

Mr. ROSCOE, the justly celebrated author of the *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, has been, for some time, engaged upon a life of Burns, the Scotch poet.

A novel in three volumes, called the *Recluse's Son*, by MISS PLUMPTRE, is in the press, and will be published soon after Christmas.

The *Aubrey* papers, so long expected, both from Mr. MALONE and his opponent, Mr. CAULFIELD, are at length promised in the present month by the latter gentleman. Of the embellishments we have heard high encomiums, which we trust will prove to be merited.

Dr. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Heriot's Green, Edinburgh, is employed in revising and enlarging his *Biographical and Critical Prefaces to the Works of the British Poets*, for a separate edition. This work will contain the Lives of the most eminent British Poets, from Chaucer to the present time, with critical observations on their works. Hints and notices, for supplying deficiencies and rectifying mistakes in the lives of the poets of a remote period, and authentic information respecting the lives

of the modern poets, especially of those lately deceased, of whom there are no written memorials, will be thankfully received by Dr. ANDERSON, either communicated through the channel of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, or transmitted to J. and A. Arch, Gracechurch-street, London; Mundell and Son, Edinburgh; and J. Mundell, College, Glasgow.

A new edition of Adams's *Essays on the Microscope*, which has been for some time preparing, will appear in a few days, with considerable additions and improvements by Mr. F. KANMACHER, F.L.S. illustrated with thirty-three folio plates.

The poem entitled *Pursuits of Literature*, ascribed in London solely to Mr. T. J. MATHIAS, treasurer to the queen, and author of *Runic Odes*, and of an *Essay on the Evidence respecting Rowley's Poems*, is generally considered at Cambridge as the joint production of Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MANSELL, the public orator, and of Dr. RENNEL. How far the latter opinion be correct, or how much was the degree of assistance afforded, we do not take upon us to determine.

Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, of Doncaster, has announced a work in two volumes octavo, by subscription, under the title of "*The Experienced Farmer*." In this work he proposes to explain the whole system of agriculture, husbandry, and the breeding of cattle; and to point out at large the best methods and the most recent improvements in every branch of the farming business.

Miss CLARK, the grand-daughter of the late Col. Frederic, son of Theodora, king of Corsica, has announced a novel, under the auspices of the PRINCE OF WALES, for which such a respectable subscription has already been obtained, as does great honour to LADY JAMES, Mr. NORTHMORE, and its other active patrons. The novel is to be entitled, "*Ianthe, or the Flower of the Creation*," and to be published in two volumes, at a subscription of half a guinea. The interesting memoir of Col. Frederic, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for February last, has, we hope, not left an useless impression upon the minds of our opulent readers.

In addition to the information given in our last, of an intended course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, by Messrs. BOWLES and SMYTH, surgeons, of Bristol, under the patronage of Dr. BEDDOES, we are now able to state, that the undertaking has been encouraged in the most flattering way. The introductory lecture, on the general means of preserving

erving health, written by Dr. B. was read by Mr. BOWLES to a large and polite audience, on the 17th of last month. We understand it is shortly to appear in print, in an extended form.

Miss WATTS, of Leicester, a lady possessed of much poetical genius, announces for early publication, the translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, upon which she has been engaged several years.

A gentleman residing in Gun-street, Spital-fields, of the name of DYSTER, has been engaged for a considerable time in bringing to perfection an ærostatic machine, constructed upon principles that are entirely mechanical. The principle of his invention consists of an application of the accumulation of power evinced in *flies*, and in other machinery producing a centrifugal force: Mr. D. conceives that a strong centrifugal force may so far overcome the action of gravity as to produce a degree of comparative levity sufficient to render the subjects of that force buoyant in the atmosphere.

Mr. RIDGWAY, of York-street, proposes to publish, in the course of the ensuing month, a complete edition of the works of the late Miss RYVES, of whom, it will doubtless be recollected, a very interesting biographical account appeared in this Magazine for September.

The Treatise on Spherical Geometry, announced some time since by Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is now in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. O'KEEFE, whose dramatic talents have so often entertained the public, proposes to print a complete edition of his works, in four volumes octavo. The subscription is one guinea and a half; one-third of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other two-thirds on the delivery of the books in June next.

The following directions for the cure and prevention of THE PLAGUE, are compiled from a small pamphlet in the Italian language, lately published by count BERCHTOLD at Vienna, 1797; one copy of which is in possession of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his excellency Mr. PINTO, her majesty's secretary of state, &c. The academy ordered translations to be made of them into Arabic, French, Portuguese, and English. Count BERCHTOLD says, that the method was first proposed by Mr. BALDWIN, the British agent and consul at Alexandria, in Egypt; who, during a long residence in that country, was induced to believe, that the use of sweet olive oil, applied to the skin,

might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful malady. Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the reverend Louis de Pavia, twenty-seven years the chaplain and agent to St. Anthony's Hospital, at Smyrna; who, after five year's experience, pronounced it to be the most efficacious remedy hitherto made use of. He acquainted count Berchtold with the success, and the mode of application; and from his communications, the pamphlet was principally composed. Count Berchtold farther states, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publish a more full and philosophical relation of his observations and experiments: that he has favoured the count with the perusal of the manuscript, and permitted him to transcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and Mr. Baldwin for the anticipation of the work, at the same time observing, that he feels it a sacred duty to lose no time in making known a discovery of such importance: particularly to those countries that have frequent commerce with the Barbary States, and the ports of the Turkish empire. The directions are simply these:

"Immediately that a person is perceived to be infected with the plague, he must be taken into a close room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean sponge, dipped in warm olive oil, his body must be very briskly rubbed all over for the purpose of producing a profuse sweat: during the friction, sugar and juniper berries must be burned in the fire, which raise a dense and hot smoke, that contributes to the effect.

"The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be used at each time.

"In general, the first rubbing is followed by a very copious perspiration, but should it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated; first wiping the body with a warm dry cloth: and in order still farther to promote perspiration, the patient may take any warm sudorific drink, such as elder flower tea, &c.

"It is not necessary to touch the eyes; and other tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

"Every possible precaution must be made use of, to prevent the patient taking cold; such as keeping covered those parts of the body not directly under the operation; nor must the linen be changed till the perspiration has entirely subsided.

"The operation should be repeated once a day, until evident symptoms of recovery begin to appear.

"If there are already tumours upon the body, they should be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a state of supuration, when they may be dressed with the usual plasters.

"The

"The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease; if neglected till the nerves, and the mass of the blood are affected, or a diarrhœa has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but still the patient should not be despaired of, as by an assiduous application of the means proposed, some few have been recovered, even after the diarrhœa had commenced.

"During the first four or five days, the patient must observe a very abstemious diet: the author allows only a small quantity of Vermicelli, simply boiled in water. Nor must any thing be taken for the space of thirty or forty days except very light food; as he lays an indigestion in any stage of the disorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the use of wine till the expiration of forty days.

"There is no instance of the person rubbing a patient having taken the infection; he should previously anoint himself all over with oil, and must avoid receiving the breath of the infected person into his own mouth or nostrils. The prevention to be used in all circumstances, is that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and easy digestible food.

"One of the many ingenious observations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongst upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the plague in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the space of four years, he could not discover a single oilman, or dealer in oil."

Among the establishments in Paris, which concur towards the advancement of the sciences and the arts, one has been recently set on foot in the *Champs-Élysées* (elysian fields) under the title of *Elysium*, which is devoted to the arts, the muses, and the graces, and which opened its winter meetings on the 22nd of October last. The literary assemblies are held three times in each decade (ten days) and the following subjects have been, and are to be, treated of successively during six months, reckoning from that day: First, a course of statistics. Next, a course of the astronomical part of elementary cosmography. Next, a course of *belles-lettres*, so far as they relate to the fine arts; together with the physical and moral resources they hold out in domestic life, and their influence on the relations of nations. Next, a course of theoretical and practical harmony, or of the musical language, reduced to the principles of grammar, syntax, and poetry. And, lastly, a course of technology, and of the influence of the mechanical arts on the activity and advancement of commerce. This establishment has a library, and a cabinet set apart for study. Besides the above courses of lectures, there are, in each decade, a morning concert of amateurs, an evening concert of professors, and a dress ball.

LALANDE, the French astronomer, has received advices from his associate, Beauchamp, who arrived at Trebizonde on the 26th of June, of the present year, and reached Constantinople on his return on the 4th of September. He states to him that he has surveyed the principal points of the Black Sea, which the ignorance of the Turks and the jealousy of the Russians had hitherto covered with a thick veil. He has found the latitude of Sinope to be 42 degrees 2 minutes, instead of 41 degrees as it has been laid down in the best charts; insomuch that the breadth of the Black Sea, between the Capes Karadzé and Indgé, which was thought to be 62 leagues, is 37 only. So considerable an error was well deserving the attention and the labour of so zealous an astronomer. Beauchamp was to set out on the 20th of October, for Bagdad, from whence he was to proceed to Mascate, in Arabia, where he has the appointment of Consul.

Three bread-fruit trees have been lately brought in the French frigate, *La Cybele*, from the Isle of France; to Rochefort, from whence they are to be conveyed, in a suspended carriage, to the Museum of Natural History, at Paris. These trees were procured at the Friendly Islands, by the squadron commanded by M. d'Entrecasteau, and were planted at Batavia, where they flourished for several years, prior to their removal to the Isle of France.

M. NOEL has published a very learned dissertation on the art of curing herrings; in which he proves that this invention was known upwards of two centuries prior to G. BEUKELZ, whom the Dutch represent as the original inventor.

A very interesting memoir was lately read in the *National Institute*, at Paris, by citizen BENEDICT PREVOST, concerning the different methods of rendering the emanations of odoriferous bodies perceptible to the eye. This memoir contains a multitude of experiments, from which we select the following: If the fragment of any strongly odoriferous body be placed in a glass, and covered with pure water, the water will instantly recede and leave a dry circular space round the odoriferous body. Again, if any odoriferous body be placed on the surface of pure clear water, it will acquire a very rapid motion. This experiment was made with camphor, by M. ROMIEU, who attributes the effect to electricity; but citizen PREVOST has shown, that it is common to all odoriferous bodies.

dies. If the smallest particle of any odoriferous liquid or oil be dropped upon the surface of the water, the motion ceases instantly. If drops of water are taken out of a glass, by an instrument of wax, and put into another glass, where the camphor is in actual motion, at the sixth or sixth drop, the motion will be observed to cease. This is not the case, if a piece of metal is made use of instead of wax. If the piece of camphor be put into the water from which the drops were taken, by means of the wax instrument, the motion is the same as ordinary: after a few moments the motion ceases of its own accord. The camphor dissolves sooner upon the surface of the water, than in damp air; it acquires a round form, and becomes transparent. If a cylindrical piece of camphor is put in water, and one of the ends loaded to immerse it half under the water, it corrodes a little above the surface, till it divides itself into two pieces. All odoriferous bodies appear to be capable of producing the same effects, with more or less energy, according to their inherent degree of fragrance. This, rule, however, is not without exception. The *cerumen* of the ears, and the fat of birds, though endued with very little odour, produce very strong effects. These effects citizen PREVOST attributes to an elastic fluid, which emanates rapidly from all odoriferous bodies, and with sufficient force to repel, for a time, the circumambient liquid. The emanation of this fluid appears to be assisted by the point of contact of the air and water. Accordingly, if, instead of air, any other fluid, as for instance, vapour, or a fragrant atmosphere, be floating on the surface of the water, the elastic fluid of the odoriferous body emanates more gradually, and no motion of the odoriferous body is perceptible.

COLLET DESCOSTILS has communicated to the *Philomatrical Society*, in Paris, the result of an analysis of the *flavolite*. From his experiments, it appears, that this mineral is composed of the following proportions: Silex 48. Allum, 40. Black oxyde of iron, 9.5. Oxyde of manganese 0.5. Calx, 1.

LAMETHEIE, in his edition of BERGMAN, has given an analysis of the garnet, which, from its crystalline form, appears to be the same with the *flavolite*. The result of this analysis, which was made by WIEGLEB, differs essentially from the report of COLLET DESCOSTILS. It seems probable, that the subject of WIEGLEB's experiment,

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was a species of green garnet, and not the real *granatus*. His analysis gives the following proportions: Silex, 56. Calx, 30. Iron, 20.

The celebrated German writer, WIELAND, has turned his attention to agriculture. He has purchased an estate in the neighbourhood of Weimar, where his time is alternately devoted to rural occupations and literary pursuits.

SCHWEIGAEUSER, professor of Greek and Oriental literature, at Strasburg, is preparing for the press a pocket edition of Polybius, to be published at Leipzig.

M. DENIS, the principal inspector of the Imperial library, at Vienna, has lately published a second edition of his *Bibliography, or Introduction to the Knowledge of Books* (*Einleitung in die Bucherkunde*). This Edition has received considerable improvements, and is spoken of as a classical work, which no scholar ought to be unacquainted with.

The school of the orphan-house at Brunswick, has for upwards of a year, been attended by several Jewish children. M. GIESEKE, a man of great merit, devotes those hours in which the principles of the christian religion are expounded to the rest of the scholars, to the benefit of his Jewish pupils, with whom he reads interesting works on literary and scientific subjects. To prevent as much as possible, all invidious distinctions, these lectures are attended by several of the children of the most respectable ecclesiastics and citizens.

A society of young physicians has been formed at Halle, in Saxony, under the direction of professor SPRENGEL. The object of this society is, to select and mutually communicate to each other, practical observations on the art of physic. In honor of the great SYDENHAM, it has adopted the name of *Societas Sydenhamiana Halensis*. The society is composed of 15 active members, and 40 honorary members, consisting of the most celebrated physicians.

Voss, an eminent bookseller in Berlin, has announced a complete edition of the posthumous works of DIDEROT, to which will be prefixed, a portrait of the author, with an account of his life and writings.

The celebrated HEDWIG, of Leipzig, has just published a second edition, with considerable augmentations, of his excellent botanical work, entitled: *Theoria generationis et fructificationis plantarum Cryptogamicarum*.

The Teylerian society at Haarlem, has

proposed the following prize-subject for 1798: "Is man governed by no other principle of action, than self love: into which all his affections and passions may be resolved? or, is a principle of benevolence engrafted in his nature, distinct from self-love, and which can justly claim the title of disinterestedness?" The prize consists of a gold medal, valued at 400 florins. The dissertations are to be written, at the option of the different candidates, in the Dutch, French, Latin, or English language, and must be delivered before the 31st of December, 1797.

MENTELLE lately announced at a sitting of the Lyceum of Arts, at Paris, a panorama of that metropolis in relief, by ARNAUD. This work, the product of six years' indefatigable labour, is spoken of as a *chef d'œuvre* of ingenuity and patient accuracy. Not only every street, square, and public edifice, but literally every house; in short, all Paris is here represented to view in miniature. The ingenious artist was rewarded with a medal.

REGNIER gave in the same sitting, a description of two new inventions, of which he is himself the author. One of these bears the title of an *Anemometer*, and ascertains, at once, from what particular point the wind blows, and its precise degree of force. The second instrument is termed a *Potamometer*, and is designed to determine the force of any current or stream of water,

VIALLOU, one of the inspectors of the library of the Pantheon, at Paris, has invented an hydraulic machine, which works without the aid of a piston. The simplicity and utility of this machine were so evincingly displayed to the members of the Lyceum, that the crown of merit would have been unanimously decreed to the inventor, if he had not been a member of the society.

In the same sitting, the poetical prize of 300 livres for the best ode on the power of poetry, was adjudged to BILLON-COURTADE.

M. SOMMERING has lately published a very curious physiological disquisition on an aqueous fluid in the cavities of the brain, which he considers as the seat and organ of the soul. But the following experiment gives us reason to doubt the truth of this hypothesis. A person of the name of Kuehn, was beheaded at Brunswick, on the 3d of January, 1797. Immediately after the execution, his head was carried with the greatest expedition to the anatomical theatre, where it was instantly dissected in the presence of the professors and physi-

cians, SOMMER, ROSE, WIEDMAN, HIMLY, SCHOENYAN, CRAMER, FRICKE, &c. The membranes of the cerebrum were found sufficiently distended with blood. Twenty-five minutes after the execution, the operators proceeded to make horizontal incisions in the brain, which was still warm and humid. For a considerable time prior to this, no motion whatever could be perceived in the retina, nor any other symptoms of sensation. Thirty minutes after the execution, the left cavity was opened, but without discovering any traces of an aqueous fluid. The same happened on opening the right-hand cavity. At the expiration of thirty-three minutes, the third cavity was opened, and in three minutes more, the fourth; but not the smallest drop of water was discoverable, not even in the *calamus scriptorius*. As the cavities of the brain have no communication with the *vertebræ dorsales*, it cannot be supposed that the separation of the fourth vertebra from the fifth could occasion the evaporation of a fluid previously existing in the cavities of the brain. The obvious inference from these observations cannot be better expressed than in the words of M. SOMMERING himself: "I conclude, therefore, that if this fluid (aqua) appertains to the natural structure of the brain, it must, of necessity, not only be frequent, but more than frequent; that is to say, it must be constant and invulnerable."

Dr. CROME, in his *Statistic Journal*, lately published in Germany, gives the following as the probable account of the losses in men and money of the belligerent powers, sustained in the present horrible war, from 1792, to the end of 1796:

	Guillders.	Men.
Austria.	300,000,000	- 280,000
Ger. Empire and Prussia.	130,000,000	- 100,000
England.	800,000,000	- 150,000
Holland from 1793 to 95.	152,000,000	- 30,000
Spain.	480,000,000	- 100,000
Portugal.	40,000,000	-
Naples.	40,000,000	- 20,000
The Pope	10,000,000	-
Sardinia	38,000,000	- 50,000
France	2,802,500,000 guild. or 6,100,000,000 livres, and 1,000,000 men;	

No less than 289 different works have been added to the catalogue of *prohibited books*, by the imperial Censor, at Vienna, between the months of June and September, 1796. Among others, are GOWIN's *Caleb Williams*, PAINE's *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance*, DUGOUR's *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, and HARRINGTON's *Political Aphorisms*.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age; never before printed. With an Appendix, consisting of original, explanatory, and scarce Papers. *By the Author of the Anecdotes of the Life of the Earl of Chatham.* 3 vols. 18s. bds. Longman.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke; interspersed with a Variety of curious Anecdotes, and with Extracts from his secret Correspondence with some of the most distinguished Characters in Europe, by Charles M'Cormick, LL.B. 4to. 18s.

168, Piccadilly.

Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries, 4 vols. a new edition, with very considerable Additions. Cadell and Davies.

The new Master may be had separately, 5s. in Boards.

Lives of the English Regicides and other Commissioners of the pretended High Court of Justice, which sat upon Charles the First, with some Additions to the Cromwell Memoirs, by the Rev. Mark Noble, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Stockdale.

CHEMISTRY AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

No. XLII of the Repertory of Arts and Sciences, being the last Number of Vol. VII. 1s. 6d. Lowndes, &c.

An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry, read at the Laboratory in Oxford, on Feb. 7, 1797, by Robert Bourne, M.D. 2s.

Rivingtons.

THE DRAMA.

Cheap Living, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, by Frederic Reynolds, 2s. Robinsons.

No. VII of Mr. Dibdin's complete History of the English Stage, 1s. Dibdin.

Trip to the Nore, 1s. Cawthorn.

EDUCATION.

The Little Family, written for the Amusement and Instruction of young Persons, by Charlotte Sanders, 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed.

Bath, Cruttwell—London, Dilly.

Evening Recreations; a Collection of original Stories, for the Amusement of her young Friends, by a Lady, 12mo. 3s. Crosby.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Description of the Town and Fortrefs of Mantua; together with an Account of its late Blockade and Siege, with Three Engravings, 1s. 6d. Verner and Hood.

No. VII and VIII of Andrew's Historical Atlas of England, Physical, Political, Biographical, Naval, Parliamentary, Ancient and Mo-

dern Geography, &c. with Discourses, Notes, and Dates, for every Map, 7s. 6d. each.

Andrews.

HISTORY.

The Chronologist of the present War, second edition continued, corrected, &c. 4s. 6d. boards. Robinsons.

LAW.

A Treatise on Copyholds, by Charles Watkins, Esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds; or 10s. 6d. bound.

Pheney.

A Syllabus, or Heads of Lectures publicly delivered in the University of Cambridge, by Edward Christian, A.M. Professor of the Laws of England, 2s. 6d. Butterworth.

A Complete System of Pleading, containing Covenant and Debt; comprehending the most approved Precedents and Forms of Practice, such as have never before been printed, with Indexes, &c. by John Wentworth, esq. Barrister at Law, vol. V. royal octavo, 12s. boards.

Robinsons.

An Essay on the Law of Bailments, by Sir W. Jones, 8vo. 5s. bds. Dilly.

A new edition, in two vols. quarto, of Jacob's Law Dictionary, corrected by E. Tomlins, 3l. 13s. 6d. bound. Robinsons.

A new edition, with additional notes, &c. of Vattel's Law of Nations, large octavo, 12s. boards. Robinsons.

Juridical Arguments and Collections, by Francis Hargrave, Esq. 4to. 1l. 7s. boards.

Robinsons.

MEDICINE.

Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Fever and Febrile Diseases; whether applied to the Surface of the Body, or used as a Drink. With Observations on the Nature of Fevers, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition; by James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, 6s. bds.

Cadell and Davies.

A Dissertation on the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Bristol Hot-well Water; to which are added, Practical Observations on the Prevention and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, by A. Carrick, M.D. 2s. 6d.

Cadell and Co. and Yearsley.

Observations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament, for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College, including a Sketch of the History of Surgery in England, by Thomas Chevalier, A.M. a Member of the Corporation, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Johnson.

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MISCELLANIES.

The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, translated from the Latin of Apuleius; to which are added, a Poetical Paraphrase on the Speech of Diotima, in the Banquet of Plato, four Hymns, a Panegyric on the intellectual Philosophers of Antiquity, &c. with an Introduction, in which the Meaning of the Fable is unfolded, by *Thomas Taylor*, of Walworth, 8vo. 4s. bds.

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A Dictionary of Quotations in most frequent use, from the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, with Illustrations historical and Idiomatic, 3s. Robinsons.

Doddsley's original Cellar-Book for 1798, 1s. 6d. Symonds.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Warner, refuting certain Assertions made by him respecting the *Atheists of the Rights of Women*, 6d. Parsons.

A Letter to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, with a Postscript to Lord Kenyon, respecting Williams's Trial, by *John Martin*, 6d.

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The Celestial Telegraph, or Almanac, for 1798, containing the usual English, and an Explanation of the French Calendar, an Account of the late Comet, and other astronomical News; with astrological Speculations and Predictions, in verse, concerning the Weather and Public Affairs, &c. 1s. 6d. Wallis.

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West's Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics, by which the movements of Battalion, or larger body of Troops, may be displayed upon the present improved System, intended for the Use and Instruction of Subalterns of the Army, 18s. Egerton.

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An Essay on Naval Tactics, systematical and historical, in two Parts, by *John Clark*, Esq. of Eldon, F.R. & A.S.E. each Part 10s. 6d. bds. Cadell and Co.

A Comprehensive View of some existing Cases of probable Misapplication in the Distribution of contingent Allowances, particularly in the Militia of Great-Britain, addressed to the Earl of Meira, by *Charles James*, 2s. 6d. Egerton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The History of British Birds, with Figures engraved on wood, by Mr. T. Bewick, Vol. 1, wove demy, 10s. 6d.; royal, hot-pressed, 13s.; super-royal, 18s.; imperial, 1l. 1s. Robinsons.

NOVELS.

Cinthelia; or Woman of Ten Thousand, by *George Walker*, 4 vols. 14s. Crosby.

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PHYSIOLOGY, &c.

An Illustration of the Analogy between vegetable and animal Parturition, by *A. Hunter*, M.D. F.R.S. L. & E. 1s. Cadell & Co.

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A Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, occasioned by his Speech at the Shakespeare Tavern, on the 10th of October, from a *Yeoman of England*, 1s. Stockdale.

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Authentic Papers which passed in the late Negotiation for Peace at Lisle, between Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, and the Commissioners from the French Directory, presented to the House of Commons, Nov. 3, 1797, with an Appendix, containing his Majesty's Declaration, and other important Documents, 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

Another Edition was also published by Wright, facing Old Bond-street.

An Appeal on the Subject of the English Constitution, by John Cartwright, Esq. 6d. Johnson.

POETRY.

Icelandic Poetry, or the Edda of Saemund; translated into English verse, with copious Notes, by A. S. Coste, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 8s. bds. Robinsons.

A Poem on the Authors of two late Productions, intitled, the Baviad, and Pursuits of Literature, 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

An Elegy on the Death of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by Mrs. West, 4to. 1s. Longman.

First Flights: containing Pieces in verse, on various Occasions, by John Heyrick, jun. 4to. 61 pages. Dilly.

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A View of the Lynn Tuesday market-place; engraved by Mr. Pollard, from a painting of Mr. Butcher's, of Yarmouth, 15s. Macklin.

A Pair of beautiful Plates of a Girl feeding Pigs, and a Girl feeding Calves, from the graver of W. Ward, from Pictures of Morland. Collins & Co.

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Remarks on Revelation and Infidelity; being the substance of several Speeches lately delivered in a Private Society, in Edinburgh, with Anecdotes of two of the Members, &c. by A. Mc Secretary, 3s. bds. Vernor & Hood.

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The Insufficiency of the Light of Nature, exemplified in the Vices and Depravity of the Heathen World, including some Strictures on Paine's "Age of Reason," wherein the Principles and Practices of the most eminent Heathen Philosophers are brought before the eye of the Reader, in order to enable him to judge of the truth of the assertion: "that the Deist lives more consistently and morally than the Christian." 8vo. 1s. 6d. Archs.

An Apology for Human Nature, by the late reverend and learned Charles Bulkley; with a prefatory Address to William Wilberforce, esq. by John Evans, A.M. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS,

SIX Sonnets, and Six Sonatas, with a Frontispiece, designed by T. Zoffany, R.A. The whole composed by W. E. Southbrook. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Understanding that the author of this publication is a boy, only eleven years old, we feel it impossible to enter upon its critique with that scrupulous eye which a riper age would justify. Defects of harmony, and some falsties of melody, there certainly are; but so far from wondering at these, our astonishment is excited to find so few. The airs of the sonnets are tolerably smooth and natural, and though sometimes puerile, glide on agreeably. The instrumental part of the work is also far above the age of the ingenious author, and induces us to prognosticate, that, by due application, and proper tuition, he will soon become a respectable composer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with or without the additional keys, and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, *ad libitum*, composed by J. Mozzinghi. 7s. 6d. Goulding.

In this set of sonatas, the general style of which are calculated to support Mr. Mazzinghi's merited reputation, are introduced several popular and favourite airs. These airs, embellished and variegated by his judicious hand, form most excellent sonata movements, and will captivate the ear, while they improve the finger. The melody with which the second piece commences, and that with which the last concludes, are particularly attractive. But not to confine our approbation to these ornamented compilations, we pronounce the *new* matter to be conceived with great taste, and the whole to be qualified by its merit to attract and to maintain public favour.

A New Christmas Anthem, as performed at St. Paul's Cathedral, composed by G. E. Williams. 1s. Cahusac and Sons.

Without allowing for the age of the author, which is only fourteen years, we can pronounce it an excellent piece of church composition. The duet with which it opens is pleasingly fancied, and its parts are put together with a degree

of science far beyond the general learning of such young musicians. The chorus with which it concludes commences with an *imitation* ingeniously constructed, and which, while it displays a lively invention, confirms our high opinion of the theoretical acquisitions of the composer.

A New Christmas Hymn, the words by Dr. Watts, set to music by G. E. Williams. 1s.

Cabufac and Sons.

We profess ourselves greatly pleased with this little effort. The solo with which the composition opens, is extremely attractive in itself, and perfectly adapted to the subject. The short recitative; "*Thus Gabriel sung*," &c. is expressive and theoretical, and the melody of the succeeding *cantabile* is engaging. The chorus with which the anthem concludes is formed from the second movement of Handel's Water-Piece, which is ingeniously converted to the compiler's purpose.

Tyro-Musicus, being a complete Introduction to the Piano-Forte, with eight progressive Lessons, composed and fingered throughout by J. Mazzinghi. 5s. Goulding.

The manner in which the first rudiments are here laid down, is simple and explicit. The exercises are perfectly progressive, and contain some of the best examples of fingering, while the lessons, all of which are fingered, are well calculated for the improvement of the Tyro. The super-added preludes for the several *minor* and *major* keys, will be found highly useful, as also the explanation of the terms employed to point out the different degrees of time.

Hymn to Nature, composed by M. Schulz. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This little air is beautifully simple in its style: we are only sorry it is so short. Had the author drawn out "its linked sweetness" with an introductory and a concluding symphony, the composition would have assumed more importance, and the ear have been still more delighted.

Number I. of Guida Harmonica; or, An Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical, in Two Parts; the first consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-Forte, with the requisite Instructions for fingering and expression: and the second containing Essays on the several branches of the science; by T. Relfe. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

On the plan proposed in this work, which the author informs us, with some truth, "is different from any hitherto

published," musical students are furnished with the means of correcting their own exercises, and of attaining a progressive knowledge of the theory. In this work, which we consider to be highly useful, Mr. Relfe gives a regular series of progressive instructions, with essays, comprising a simple illustration of the several subjects, and rules exemplified in a course of well-digested exercises. And we find the whole so arranged as speedily to lead the practitioner to a knowledge of modulation, transposition, thorough-bass, and every branch of composition. One number of this work is intended to be published every three months; but to how many numbers it is to extend, we are not informed. The sonata given in the first number is well calculated for the young pupil, and the theoretical exercises are laid down with great correctness and judgment. The exhibition of the various tones represented by one and the same key of the piano-forte, and the explanation given of the minor and major semi-tones are particularly useful, and together with the other recommendations in the work, lead us to predict its great and general utility.

Guida de Musica (Second Part) consisting of several Hundred Examples of Fingering and Six Exercises, with various Explanations and Illustrations; to which is added, a concise Method of learning Thorough-Bass; on an entire new plan. The whole composed by J. Hook. 15s. Preston and Son.

In the Second Part of Mr. Hook's Guida de Musica, we find many excellent examples of fingering, given in passages of from two to eight notes, both ascending and descending; and we cannot doubt that pupils, by sufficient attention to them, will find their execution rapidly improved. Of all the various requisites towards a good performer, nothing is more important than a correct and judicious arrangement of the fingers. Mr. Hook, by extending most of his exercises to two octaves, particularly in the left hand, has greatly served the principal purpose of his publication, and proved himself perfectly adequate to the respectable office of a public tutor. We perfectly agree with the ingenious author, that "students ought to practise as much with the left hand as with the right, since it is only by such practice that the execution and command of both hands can be equal;" and we also entirely approve of always employing the thumb of the right hand after the flat or sharp is ascending; also

also of using it before the sharp or flat in descending; being careful to reverse the rule with the left hand. In that part of the work dedicated to Thorough-Bass, Mr. Hook has certainly simplified the intricacies of this difficult province of music; but we cannot be so sanguine in our expectations as to prognosticate that, by the assistance of his book, the study of a few weeks will be found sufficient to qualify the pupil to accompany any modern composition. Much credit is due to the manner in which we find the several chords laid down and illustrated; and the explaining by what alteration of the common chord the various foreign chords are formed, is a new and ingenious guide to the practitioner in thorough-bass, and adds considerably to the general utility of the publication.

Six Canzonets for the Voice, with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, composed by Signor Giardani. 5s. Preston and Son.

We find much to praise in these canzonets, and also some things to which we cannot give our approbation. The passages in general are happily conceived, and arranged with a masterly hand, but the subject and sentiment of the poetry are not always sufficiently attended to, and the accent and metre are frequently false. Viewing the collection with a general regard to excellence, we should select, as the best pieces, the second, which is elegantly soothing; the fourth, in which we find great refinement of fancy; and the fifth, which is beautifully simple, and replete with propriety of expression. The sixth canzonet, "*Blest as th' immortal Gods is he*," certainly possesses considerable beauties; but taken in the aggregate, is, we must say, greatly inferior to the music given to the same words by Mr. Jackson, of Exeter.

"Perhaps it is not Love;" a Canzonet for the Piano-Forte or Harp, composed by an Amateur. 1s. Dale.

The composer of this little air has proved himself not only an amateur, but also a successful cultivator of the harmonic science. The melody is easy, simple, and attractive; and the bass, which

is in the *arpeggio* style, is conducted with judgment.

Pizarre; the favourite Grand Ballet performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, composed by Monf. Gallet, adapted for the Piano-Forte by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. Goulding.

The ballet of Pizarre comprises twenty-six movements, most of which are excellent in their kind. They are adapted for the piano-forte with skill, and are perfectly suited to the practice of pupils. The most striking of them are the *Marcia*, No. 1; the *andantino* movement, No. 3; the *amoroso* movement, No. 9; the *larghetto con espressione*, No. 16; the *largo* movement, No. 21; the *allegretto* movement, No. 23; and the *allegro*, No. 26, with which the ballet concludes.

A Catch for Three Voices, on Admiral Duncan's Victory, on the 11th of October, 1797. 6d. Dale.

This catch, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is evidently a hasty composition. The parts harmonize tolerably, and the general effect is good, but some puerilities occur in the conduct of the responsive passages; and the notes of the last bar of the second voice lose much of their intended effect by not standing an octave higher.

Britannia; an Allegorical Overture in Commemoration of the Victory obtained by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch Fleet, composed for the Piano-Forte, and humbly inscribed to the King, by Dr. Steibelt. 3s.

Longman and Broderip.

We had hoped that ere this, weeping humanity would have been allowed a respite from slaughter, and that the dissonance of battles and sieges would have ceased to delight the lovers of harmony. Mr. Steibelt, by his dedication, seems to suppose that "the discharge of small arms," and "the roaring of cannon," are still symphonious to the ears of majesty, and endeavours to soothe his royal auditor with the "*cries of the wounded*," and "*the distress of the vanquished*." Considering how long these sanguinary scenes have been fashionable, and that the subject of human destruction has been almost exhausted, the composer has acquitted himself with a respectable degree of skill.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
CATARRH	21	Peritoneal Inflammation	1
Acute Rheumatism	4	Apoplexy	2
Pneumony	1	Contagious malignant Fever	5
		Scarlatina Anginosa	2
			Angina

	No. of Cases.
Angina Maligna	1
Apthous Sore Throat	2
Whooping Cough	2
Slow Fever	2
Childbed and Milk Fevers	4
Acute Diseases of Infants	10

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia	15
Droopy	7
Chronic Rheumatism	5
Lumbago and Sciatica	3
Paralysis	2
Cephalæa	3
Epilepsy	2
Hysteria	5
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Convulsio	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	31
Pulmonary Consumption	6
Pleuritic Stitch	3
Dyspepsia	8
Gastrodynia	9
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	8
Constipation	9
Hæmorrhoids	3
Menorrhagia	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Chlorosis, and Amenorrhœa	7
Fluor Albus	2
Schirrus of the Uterus	1
Schirrus of the Ovaria	1
Schirrus of the Liver	1
Jaundice	2
Tape Worm	1
Ascariæ	3
Gravel and Dysfury	3
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Struma	3
Dry Tetters	2
Scald-Head	2
Purpura	1
Itch and Prurigo	5

PERIODIC DISEASES.

Quartan	1
Hemicranium	1
Periodic Gastrodynia	2
Hæctica Adolescentium	4
Hæctica Senilis.	3

On the approach of winter, the variety of acute diseases is always greatly reduced; and rheumatic, catarrhal, or other pulmonic complaints become most prevalent. Malignant fevers, and other contagious diseases have occurred in a much smaller proportion during the present, than in the two preceding months. The case of angina maligna, along with the usual symptoms of a malignant fever, exhibited deep ulcerations of the tonsils, and adjoining parts, covered with ash-coloured sloughs, and surrounded by livid edges. Nevertheless, the fever ceased, and the ulcerations were healed in about

eight days, by the use of the powder of Rondeletia, a valuable bark, lately imported from the colony at Sierra Leona.

Among the lists of chronic diseases, a never-failing series of complaints, mostly produced by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, has been comprised under the titles of Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Enterodynia, and Intestinal Hæmorrhagy; to which may be added several cases of the asthma, paralysis, apoplexy, gravel, or dysfury, scirrhus liver, jaundice, and droopy. Fevers, internal inflammations, and many pulmonic diseases are rendered inveterated or even fatal, by the same kind of intemperance. On comparing my own observations with the bills of mortality, I am convinced that considerably more than one-eighth of all the deaths which take place in persons above 20 years old, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits. These pernicious liquors are generally supposed to have an immediate and specific effect on the liver, which viscus has been found after death, in drinkers of spirits, hardened or altered as to its texture, discoloured and diminished. It appears, however, that the stomach and bowels suffer first from the use of spirits; and that their baneful influence is afterwards extended gradually to every part of the body, producing a variety of morbid phenomena.

1. The usual symptoms of indigestion, attended with a disrelish of plain food; with frequent nausea, and oppressive pains at the stomach; with an inexpressible sensation of sinking, faintness, and horror; and with sudden, convulsive discharges from the stomach into the mouth, of a clear, acid or sweetish fluid*.

2. Racking pains, and violent contractions of the bowels, and of the abdominal muscles. These symptoms often return, periodically, about four o'clock in the morning, being attended with extreme depression, or languor, a shortness of breath, and the most dreadful apprehensions.

3. In persons of the sanguine temperament; inflammations of the peritoneal membrane, long-continued, and pro-

* This symptom is termed in Scotland, the *water-brash*, and is an usual effect of the deleterious spirit, whiskey, manufactured in that country, and diffused with a lavish hand to persons of both sexes, at every period of life, as well among the middling classes, as among the lower orders of the people.

ducing intense pain, so that the slightest pressure on the abdomen cannot be endured.

4. Swelling of the abdomen; emaciation of the limbs, with frequent cramps, and pains of the joints, finally settling in the soles of the feet. These symptoms are succeeded by a degree of paralysis, or, at least, an incapacity of moving the limbs with any considerable effect.

5. Sallowiness of the complexion, with dryness and scalliness of the skin. As the powers of circulation are more and more impaired, the red vessels disappear from the white of the eye, the secretion of bile is imperfectly performed, and the small hairs of the skin fall off, leaving the surface, especially of the lower extremities, very smooth and shining.

6. Jaundice; ascites; dropical swellings of the legs, with general redness or inflammation of the skin, terminating in black spots, and gangrenous ulcers.

7. A frequent recurrence of aphthous ulcerations in the mouth, throat, &c. and an offensive smell of the breath, similar to that of rotten apples.

8. Hemorrhagy; the intemperate use of spirits often occasions profuse discharges of blood from the nostrils, stomach, bowels, kidneys, or bladder; and from the lungs, in persons of a consumptive habit. Women of the sanguine temperament, who indulge to excess, often have the catamenia very profusely, long after the usual period: in some spirit-drinkers, I have known them continue beyond the 60th year of age.

9. An entire change in the state of mind. At first, low spirits, strange sensations, and groundless fears, alternate with unseasonable, and often boisterous mirth. A degree of stupidity, and confusion of ideas succeeds. The memory and the faculties depending on it, being impaired, there takes place an indifference towards usual occupations, and accustomed society or amusements. No interest is taken in the concerns of others: no love, no sympathy remains. Even natural affection to nearest relatives is gradually extinguished: and the moral sense obliterated. The wretched victims of a fatal poison, fall, at length, into a state of fatuity, and die with the powers both of body and mind wholly exhausted. Some,

after repeated fits of derangement, expire in a sudden and violent phrenzy. Some are hurried out of the world by apoplexies; others by the slower process of jaundice, dropsy, aphthous ulcerations of the alimentary canal, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities.

The limits of a periodical work will not admit of a more extended view of the dreadful effects produced by drinking spirits; but I can, with pleasure, refer to two publications* on the subject, by experienced physicians, whose statements, if attended to, could not fail to deter the readers from a practice so injurious to individuals, and to society at large.

The deaths recorded in the bills of mortality, for the last four weeks, are as follows:

Aged	-	-	-	79
Apoplexy, and suddenly	-	-	-	14
Bleeding	-	-	-	2
Cancer	-	-	-	7
Child-bed	-	-	-	15
Consumption, Asthma, &c.	-	-	-	318
Convulsions	-	-	-	274
Croup	-	-	-	2
Dropfy	-	-	-	61
Fever	-	-	-	96
Fistula	-	-	-	2
Gout	-	-	-	6
Gravel	-	-	-	2
Gripes	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	15
Jaundice	-	-	-	9
Inflammation and Ulcers	-	-	-	31
Livergrown	-	-	-	1
Lunatic	-	-	-	10
Measles	-	-	-	17
Mortification	-	-	-	13
Palsy	-	-	-	6
Pleurisy	-	-	-	4
Rupture	-	-	-	1
Small-Pox	-	-	-	22
Still-born and Abortive	-	-	-	44
Stone	-	-	-	1
Teething	-	-	-	34
Thrush	-	-	-	3
Water in the Head	-	-	-	3
Worms	-	-	-	2

* Dr. Anthony Fothergill's Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors; Dr. Lettison on Hard Drinking; see also Memoirs of the Medical Society, vol. 1 p. 152. I cannot here pass over the elegant author of "Scotland's Saith," whose patriotism deserves the warmest thanks of his countrymen.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In November, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 2d of November, the king opened the session of the British parliament; he signified that it was a matter of great concern to him, that the earnest endeavours which he had continued to employ to restore to his subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, had unhappily been rendered ineffectual. He expressed his confidence that the papers which he had directed to be laid before the two Houses, would abundantly prove to them and the world, that the long delay and final rupture of the late negotiation for peace, were to be solely ascribed to the evasive conduct and the inordinate ambition of the French. He observed, that during the period of hostilities the revenue had been highly productive, and that commerce had surpassed its former limits. He noticed the important victory gained by the fleet under the command of Admiral Duncan; and concluded with alluding to the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, which had so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe.

On the 10th, in consequence of the opposition of Sir John Sinclair to an address, which pledged the lives and fortunes of the members in the continuance of the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and made a long speech, of which we shall confine ourselves to a few leading points, the rest being little more than a history of the late negotiation, and the customary reprobation of the French rulers. He called them *frantic*, and said they oppressed the people beyond the example of any civilized country; he confessed, that "he wished for the dissolution of the present tyrannical government." As to his Majesty's title of king of France, he called it a harmless feather. Adverting afterwards to Sir John Sinclair's amendment and observations, he said that nobody but a *driveller in politics*, would propose giving up every thing to the French, in the hope of their giving something back; that the French government felt itself that its conduct was not to be vindicated, and that they kept their negotiators at Lisle, as a mere colour and pretext, to show that they had not broken off the treaty. He said, he could not assent to the opinions of some gentlemen, who had asserted that with such an usurpation as had

taken place in France, no peace, however admissible in terms, ought to be concluded. In the present spirit of the enemy, indeed there was little hope that they would be disposed to listen to any terms comparable with the honour, the dignity, and the welfare of this country. — Though "he should rejoice at the downfall of a government which existed by such detestable means as usurpation and tyranny," still that was not the object nor the principle of the war. Mr. Pitt then went into a long detail of the progress and final issue of the late negotiation, highly reprobating the want of justice and sincerity in the rulers of France, attributing the continuance of the war to their views of tyranny, ambition, and usurpation. After the minister had run through the progress of the negotiation, he exhorted the nation, in the strongest terms, to persevere in the war. "If, says he, we value property, if we value liberty, if we value law, if we value national power, if we value any thing that can contribute to our *happiness* or safety, we will resist the demands lately made by the enemy, with contempt. It affects us all, from the highest to the lowest. There is not a man, be his enjoyments ever so great, or property so considerable, who should not sacrifice any portion of it to oppose the violence of the enemy, nor one whose stock is so small, that he should not be ready to sacrifice his life in the same cause."

On the 20th, the Secretary at War presented the army-estimates for the ensuing year, of which the following is a recapitulation :

The whole of the force to be provided for the service of the ensuing year, in regular troops, militia and fencibles, was computed at	Men. 78,627
The number to be employed in guards and garrisons, which this year would consist only of the Islands of Great-Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, and Jersey, was reckoned at	48,609
The forces in the plantations, reckoning only British, and not the troops upon the Irish establishment, nor those employed in the East-Indies	30,018
The militia and fencible regiments would be, like those of last year	55,291
And the fencible cavalry, which was reduced partly by a change of circumstances at home, and partly by drawing some off to Ireland	6911
The	

The Secretary at War then moved the resolution relative to the grants for the army. Among other articles, there was granted to his majesty,

For guards and garrisons, from the 27th of December, 1797,	£.	s. d.
to December 24th, 1798	1699,450	7 3
For maintenance of troops in foreign plantations, from ditto to ditto	1,025,536	6
For the recruiting service, for 1798	108,000	0 0
For militia and fencible infantry, from December 25th, 1797, to 24th December, 1798	1,417,179	10 5
For the fencible cavalry, from December 25, 1797, to December 24th, 1798	404,570	0 0

On the 22d of November, that amiable and patriotic nobleman, EARL MOIRA, in the House of Lords, absorbed its attention by an affecting picture which he drew of the present situation of Ireland. "The system now pursued in that country, was, (he said) the cause of all the calamities which were to be apprehended. It was a system of misapplied severity—severity not merely in individual application, but in its general design. In viewing the state of Ireland, the first thing that struck him, was the light in which it was now customary for the military to view an Irishman. In their estimation, every Irishman was an enemy to the government of England. Every species of insult, of menace, and oppression was exercised, upon this supposition. He recollected, when he read the history of this country, the *curfew*; he had been accustomed to consider it as a degrading badge of servitude. This custom, however, was now established in Ireland, in all its rigour. At nine o'clock, every man was called upon to extinguish his candle and his fire, and the military enforced the regulations. An instance had occurred within his own knowledge, in which a party of soldiers had come to the house of a man by the road-side, they insisted that he should extinguish his candle, the man intreated, that he might be permitted to retain his light, because he was watching by the bedside of his child, which was subject to convulsion fits, and might every moment require assistance. The party however, rigorously insisted that the light should be extinguished. A species of *inquisition* (he said) was also established in Ireland; when a man was taken up, and suspected of being guilty himself, or of concealing the guilt of others, he was put to the torture; the rack indeed was

not applied, because perhaps it was not at hand; but *torture of another species* was employed. He had known in repeated instances, men taken up on suspicion, subjected to the dreadful punishment of picketting, and after fainting, in that situation, were taken down, and after recovering from the fit, were picketted again; and that cruelty had been inflicted upon the same person three times successively. In another instance, in order to extort confession, men had been hanged up till they were half dead. So far (he observed) had these severe and cruel measures failed of the intended purpose, that the number of United Irishmen had considerably increased in various parts of the country." He concluded with observing that a change of system was the only chance left.

Lord GRENVILLE replied to Earl Moira, and defended the conduct of government, and contended that a conspiracy existed among the United Irishmen, to overturn the present form of government.

To this Earl MOIRA answered, that though he was not a friend to a parliamentary reform himself, he really believed that the views of the greater part of the United Irishmen, went no farther than a parliamentary reform, and a redress of some specific grievances; and observed, that the only mode he could recommend for the salvation of the country was conciliatory measures.

The topic which, besides the above, has most generally engaged the public attention, is a new System of Finance, which is at present in agitation, viz. That of *trebling*, and in some instances *quadrupling* the assessed taxes. To this requisition, many objections will probably strike our readers: First, it will not bear upon the great and opulent, who will not be taxed either according to their property or expenditure; but it will bear upon the middle industrious classes of citizens, who will by this means, be robbed of all their little savings; and in many instances be reduced to beggary. Secondly, it will press very unequally; for in populous towns, tradesmen pay a great rent for situations, whereas in remote parts of the country, even the opulent will pay a very small proportion. And thirdly, it will not be productive; for the assessed taxes are already as high as the majority of the people can bear, and numbers must infallibly be ruined by any farther exaction. We understand that it is already in agitation, in most of the great towns, to call public

meetings for the purpose of petitioning against this unpopular measure.

SCOTLAND.

Of those whom ignorance and distress provoked to oppose the first steps in the legal execution of the MILITIA ACT for SCOTLAND, some fell, as was related in our last, by the bold valour of the troops which were employed against them; others were reserved, it seems, for a different, although perhaps not a happier fate! Not a few of them flying from the terrors of public justice, have become outlaws and voluntary exiles; many have been seized and brought to trial before the *High Court of Justiciary*. The rioters at Eccles were the first whose cases particularly attracted the public notice. They were, by the jury, found guilty of having riotously opposed the execution of the MILITIA ACT; but of having done so only before they could properly understand its nature. For this the jury did not imagine them likely to be condemned to undergo any very severe punishment. But, *Dis aliter visum est!* so thought not those virtuous, humane, and enlightened JUDGES, to whom the rising colony at BOTANY BAY owes some of the most truly respectable among its members! To the astonishment and terror of the whole country, the judicial sentence, pronounced upon the convicted rioters at Eccles, condemned them to *transportation beyond seas, there to be detained for the space of FOURTEEN YEARS!!!* Such, however, was the effect of these frightful sentences on the minds of the jurymen, that in the subsequent trials for similar riots against the execution of the MILITIA ACT, the juries have been more wary: several of the persons indicted have been acquitted for want of evidence; others have been condemned only to a term of imprisonment at home; others to *transportation* for only seven years. One poor man was found dead in his bed, on the morning before his destined trial; it appeared uncertain whether his death was occasioned by the influence of fear and anxious agitation upon his spirits, or by *mephitic gas* composing the atmosphere of the room in which he slept.

It is observed with pleasure, that, amid the various calamities of the present war, and its unhappy effects upon nearly every species of industry and trade, the number of the STUDENTS who have already resorted to study at Edinburgh, during the present session, is more considerable than the number of almost any past session, since the war commenced.

FRANCE.

General BUONAPARTE, happily for humanity and his country, has, as a negotiator, been more successful at Udina than Lord MALMESBURY has been at Lisle. A definitive treaty of peace between the French Republic, and the Emperor of Germany was signed on the 17th of October.

The leading articles in the treaty of peace between the Emperor and the French Republic are the acknowledgment of the Cisalpine Republic, and the sur-

render of the Belgic provinces to the French Republic.

The Emperor also agrees, that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Sante Marie, Cerigo, and the other dependent islands, and in general all the Venetian territories and establishments in Albania, situated below the Gulf of Lodrino.

The emperor, on the contrary, is to possess Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the mouth of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the lakes and countries between the hereditary estates of his majesty the emperor and king, the Adriatic Sea, and a line which shall proceed from the Tyrol, follow the torrent in front of Gardola, traverse the Lake of Garda, as far as Lacis; from thence a military line as far as Sangiacomo: the line of limitation is to follow the left bank of the Adige to the mouth of the canal Blanc, and the left bank of the Great Po. to the sea.

The city of Mantua is to be given up to the Cisalpine republic.

The emperor cedes to the duke of Modena as an indemnification for the countries which belonged to that prince and his heirs in Italy, the Brisgaw.

There is also to be held at Rastadt, a congress, solely composed of all the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for a pacification between the two powers.

On the fourth of November, Fabre presented the following statement of the ordinary and extraordinary expences, for the sixth year of the French Republic:

	Fr.
Indemnity to Electors	829,080
Council of Ancients	2,543,592
Council of Five Hundred	4,887,960
Archives	105,540
Executive Directory	2,736,125
Minister of Justice	7,075,983
Minister of the Interior	58,154,000
Minister of Finance	4,966,107
Minister at War	341,054,000
Minister of the Marine	83,500,000
Minister for Foreign Affairs	3,501,688
Minister of General Police	1,963,500
The National Treasury	4,684,419
Rents and Pensions	83,333,333
Auditorship of Accounts	675,000
Extraordinaries	15,989,673
Total	616,000,000

The above, in English money, amounts to 25,666,660l.

AMERIC

AMERICA.

By letters from the United States, dated about the middle of October, it appears, that horrid ravages had been made by the yellow fever in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Providence, &c. The returns which were daily made of the burials amounted, in Philadelphia, in the month ending in September, to 550 adults, and upwards of 300 children.

EAST INDIES.

By the last advices from the East, it appears that Zemaun Shah made his triumphal entry into Lahore the capital of the Seicks, on the first of January, 1797: He was preparing for his march to Delhi, with an army at least of 100,000 men, accompanied by a Frenchman, late ambassador from the Convention to Constantinople.

Marriages in and near London.

Mr. Charles Troycross, of Thavies Inn, to Miss Jones, daughter of James Jones, esq. of the Royal Circus.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Yeates, esq. of the navy, to Miss Sarah Cookley.

At Allhallows, Thomas-street, Mr. William Elliot to Miss Sarah Wallis.

At St. Andrew's church, Holborn, Edward Boyd, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Yule, niece to Mark Sprot, esq. of King's-road, Gray's Inn-lane.

Mr. Evans, of Wych-street, stationer, to Miss Pritchard, of the same place.

At St. George's, Bloombury, Mr. E. Whitehead, of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Miss Birch, of King-street, Holborn.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Bullen, esq. adjutant of the Royal Wakefield Volunteers, to Miss Dressings, only daughter of John Dressings, esq. of Pimlico.

The rev. Mr. Tweedie, vicar of Tudlow, in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Sharp, of Penrith, Cumberland.

Henry Bullock, esq. of Whitechapel, to Miss C. Layton, of the same place.

William Taylor, esq. of the Navy-pay-office, to Miss Pye, of Walworth Terrace.

G. Torrance, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, to Miss E. Bruton, of Jermy-street.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes, of White-friars, to Miss Ann Bray, of Wardour street.

At Hackney, Mr. John Peter Duraveray, merchant, of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Etienneette Chapuis, of Geneva.

James Burrough, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of T. Walker, esq. accountant-general of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Deacon, of Fleet-street, to Miss Cox, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Mr. James Etches, of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Bond, of Finsbury-square.

Mr. Cater, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss S. Lillington, of Warwick.

At Chiswick, Mr. John Frederick Smith, of Wakefield, to Miss Howorth, daughter of the late Captain Edward Howorth, of the royal navy.

Mr. Edward Hopkins, of Maiden-lane, goldsmith, to Miss Hancock, of Bethnal Green.

Mr. Richard Gregory, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Walt, of Kennington.

At Mary-le-bone church, William Smith Forth, esq. of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Cumberbatch, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

At Cheshunt Church, Mr. R. Dalie, attorney, to Miss Feather, of Red Lion Passage, Holborn.

At Christ Church, J. Leader, esq. of Bexley, to Mrs. Shaw, of Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.

Deaths in and near London.

At Finchley, Mr. Edward Jordan.

Mrs. Mary Mason, of Brook street, Holborn. In Great Queen-street, Miss Mary Clarke.

At Fulham. Mrs. W. Burchill.

In Sloane Square, Knightsbridge, Mr. William Stewart.

Mr. Weale, of Castle-street, Holborn, auctioneer.

At Twickenham, William Heckford, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. William Mucklow, colourman, of Tophill-street, Westminster.

At Coaley Grove, near Uxbridge, Master Cotteiell, esq. of Garnons, near Hereford.

At Judd Place East, Mrs. Oldham, wife of Mr. Oldham, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

Mr. William Griffiths, of Cheap-side.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Miss Marianne Calvert, eldest daughter of Thomas Calvert, esq.

In Devenshire-street, Portland Place, the rev. Charles Cowley, rector of Goldhanger, Essex.

The hon. Mrs. Walpole, wife of the hon. Horatio Walpole, of New Burlington-street.

In Gower-street, R. Austin, esq.

Mrs. Barton, wife of the rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Sir Stephen Langton, knight, alderman of Bread-street ward.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Sannenberg, corner of Hand-court, Holborn.

At the Queen's house, Mrs. Hood keeper of the princely apartments.

Mrs. Skynner, of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. March.

At Hackney, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Mary Nash.

In Red-lion-square, in her 84th year, Mrs. Geo.

Gee, sister-in-law of the late, and aunt of the present Lord Camden.

In Cavendish-square, aged 90, John Rofs, Mackye, esq.

At his apartments, in Dean-street, Soho, H. Brewster, esq. of Wrentham-hall, Suffolk.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Macdonnel.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, master of the boarding-school, in Cheyne-row.

At Ealing, Mr. Thomas Downes, of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

At Kensington, Mrs Mary Domville.

In Great Turn-stile, Holborn, Mrs. Kelly.

In London, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, an artist of great eminence, and conductor of the painting department of the theatre royal Drury-lane.

Mr. James Arnold, of the Temple.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mr. James Badger, one of the Yeomen of the Guards.

Of a consumption, Mr. Kirk, a well-known artist.

At Chelsea, aged 53, Mrs. Durnford, wife of Mr. Clark Durnford, of the Ordnance-office.

At Brompton, Miss Bru.

At Stoke Courcy, suddenly, after being safely delivered of a male child, the lady of J. F. H. Rawlins, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Mr. Joseph Rose, of St. Ann's Lane, Aldersgate-street; he was one of the oldest members of the court of assistants of the Goldsmiths' company.

In Chapel-street, Portland Place, Miss Higgins.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Joshua Deighton, f London, merchant.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Ranea Leighton, relict of the late General Leighton.

In Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Roger Payne, a celebrated bookbinder. This ingenious artist introduced a style of binding which united elegance with durability, in a manner which no other person has been able to imitate. He may justly be ranked among artists of the greatest merit. The ornaments he employed were selected with a classical taste; and in many instances appropriated to the subject of the work, or to the age and time of the author. Each book of his binding was accompanied with a written description of the ornaments, drawn up in a most precise and curious style. His *chef-d'œuvre* is his *Æschylus*, in the possession of Earl Spencer; the ornament and decorations of this book are uncommonly splendid, and truly classical. The binding cost the noble proprietor fifteen guineas. Those who are not accustomed to see bookbinding executed in any other than the common manner, can form no idea of the merits of the deceased, who lived without a rival, and there is reason to fear has died without a successor.

Oct. 3, in Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, Mrs.

Harris Highmore, wife of Mr. Anthony Highmore, Attorney at law, second daughter of the late justly respected Henry Hinckley, M.D. of Aldermanbury, by his first wife. She was suddenly attacked by an apoplexy on the previous evening, which terminated in her death in less than 24 hours. She was born April 23, 1763, and married to Mr. Highmore on Sept. 6, 1787, by whom she has left two sons and one daughter. Although the call was sudden, she possessed a soul which was never unprepared: she was blessed with an elevated fortitude, a quick and brilliant perception, and capacious understanding: her mind, formed by early habits of enquiry, was amply and profitably furnished with sacred and philosophical knowledge, although she had received her early instructions from her father, yet she had adopted his opinions from the study of maturer years; and was not only a truly Unitarian Christian in her faith, but a truly real Christian in her life and conduct: her conversation was cheerful and enlivening without intruding, and informing without affectation. Her manners were the just admiration of her acquaintance, and the delight of every intimate friend. In her family she was beloved and respected: she soothed all their cares, and augmented all their joys. Her domestic economy was formed upon method and punctual regularity; and where the limitation of her powers could not reach, she gave a ready tear, and poured a balm upon afflicted poverty. In fine, there was scarcely a duty which did not perform, an affection she did not possess, a delight she did not communicate, or a blessing in the power of female excellence to bestow, which she did not disperse on all around her.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS
LATELY DECEASED.

Not residing in London.

At Norwich, Nov. 3, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends, and the irreparable loss of a most affectionate family, the Rev. WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL.D. minister of the Octagon Dissenting Congregation, in that city, and a literary character of eminence. Dr. Enfield was born at Sudbury, on March 29, O.S. 1741, of parents in a humble walk of life, but of very respectable characters. His amiable disposition and promising talents early recommended him to the Rev. Mr. Hextall, the dissenting minister of that place, who took great care of his education, and infused into his young mind that taste for elegance in composition, which ever afterwards distinguished him. In his 17th year, he was sent to the academy at Daventry, then under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Ashworth, where he passed through the usual course of instruction preparatory to the office of the ministry; and with such success did he cultivate the talents of a preacher, and of an amiable man in society, that, on leaving the academy, he was at once chosen,

chosen, in 1763, minister of the very respectable congregation of Benn's Garden, in Liverpool. In that agreeable town he passed seven of the happiest years of his life, very generally beloved and esteemed. He married, in 1767, the daughter of Mr. Holland, draper, in Liverpool, with whom he passed all the rest of his days in most cordial union. His literary reputation was extended, during his residence in this place, by the publication of two volumes of sermons, which were very well received, and have served to grace many pulpits besides that in which they were originally preached. A collection of hymns and of family prayers, which he also published at Liverpool, did credit to his taste and judgment. About 1770, he was invited to take a share in the conduct of the academy, at Warrington, and also to occupy the place of minister to the dissenting congregation there, both vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Seddon. His acceptance of this honourable invitation was a source of a variety of mixed sensations and events to him, of which anxiety and vexation composed too large a share for his happiness. No assiduity on his part was wanting in the performance of his various duties; but the diseases of the institution were radical and incurable; and perhaps his gentleness of temper was ill adapted to contend with the difficulties, in matter of discipline, which seem entailed on all dissenting academies, and which, in that situation, fell upon him, as the domestic resident, with peculiar weight. He always, however, possessed the respect and affection of the best-disposed of the students; and there was no reason to suppose that any other person, in his place, could have prevented that dissolution which the academy underwent, in 1783. During the period of his engagement there, his indefatigable industry was exerted in the composition of a number of works, mostly, indeed, of the class of useful compilations, but containing valuable displays of his powers of thinking and writing. The most considerable was his "*Institutes of Natural Philosophy*," (quarto, Johnson, 1783) a clear and well-arranged compendium of the leading principles, theoretical and experimental, of the sciences comprized under that head. And it may be mentioned, as an extraordinary proof of his diligence and power of comprehension, that, on a vacancy in the mathematical department of the academy, which the state of the institution rendered it impossible to supply by a new tutor, he prepared himself, at a short warning, to fill it up; and did fill it with credit and utility, though this abstruse branch of science had never before been a particular object of his study.—He continued at Warrington two years after the academy had broken up, taking a few private pupils. In 1785, receiving an invitation from the principal dissenting congregation, at Norwich, he accepted it, and first fixed his residence at Thorpe, a pleasant village, near the city, where he pursued his plan of taking a limited number of pupils to board

in his house. He afterwards removed to Norwich itself; and, at length, fatigued with the long cares of education, entirely ceased to receive boarders, and only gave private instructions to two or three select pupils, a few hours in the morning. This too he at last discontinued, and devoted himself solely to the duties of his congregation, and the retired and independent occupations of literature. Yet, in a private way and small circle, few men had been more successful in education, of which many striking examples might be mentioned, and none more so than the members of his own family. Never, indeed, was a father more deservedly happy in his children; but the eldest, whom he had trained with uncommon care, and who had already, when just of age, advanced in his professional career so far as to be chosen town-clerk of Nottingham, was most unfortunately snatched away by a fever, a few years since. This fatal event produced effects on the doctor's health which alarmed his friends. The symptoms were those of *angina pectoris*; and they continued till the usual serenity of his mind was restored by time and employment. Some of the last years of his life were the most comfortable: employed only in occupations which were agreeable to him, and which left him matter of his own time; witnessing the happy settlement of two of his daughters; contracted in his living within the domestic privacy which he loved; and connected with some of the most agreeable literary companions, and with a set of the most cordial and kind-hearted friends that perhaps this island affords, he seemed fully to enjoy life as it flowed, and indulged himself in pleasing prospects for futurity. Alas! an unsuspected and incurable disease was preparing a sad and sudden change: a schirrous contraction of the rectum, the symptoms of which were mistaken by himself for a common laxity of the bowels, brought on a total stoppage, which, after a week's struggle, ended in death. Its gradual approach gave him opportunity to display all the tenderness, and more than the usual firmness of his nature. He died amidst the kind offices of mourning friends, and his last hours were peace!—Besides the literary performances already mentioned, Dr. Enfield completed, in 1791, the laborious task of an abridgement of "*Brucker's History of Philosophy*," which he comprized in two volumes, quarto. It may be truly said, that the tenets of philosophy and the lives of its professors were never before displayed in so pleasing a form, and with such clearness and elegance of language. Indeed it was his peculiar excellence to arrange and express other men's ideas to the utmost advantage. Perhaps, at the time of his decease, there was not in England a more perfect master of what is called the *middle style* in writing, combining the qualities of ease, elegance, perspicuity, and correctness, entirely free from affectation and singularity, and fitted for any subject. If his cast of thought was not original, yet it was free, enlarged, and

manly, of which better proof needs not be adduced, than those papers, which, under the title of *THE ENQUIRER*, have so much gratified the liberal readers of the *Monthly Magazine*. They display a vigour and maturity of mind, which show the value of long-thinking and long living in strengthening the understanding and giving tone to the powers of decision. What he was in the capacity of a teacher of religion, his several congregations will testify with grateful and affectionate remembrance. Few ministers have paid such unremitting attention to the perfection of their pulpit compositions; nor was it only by detached discourses that he inculcated the truths of morality and religion, but by methodical plans of instruction, drawn up with great care and comprehension. The valuable stores of this kind which he left behind him, will not be consigned to oblivion, but, it is hoped, will inform and improve numbers to whom the voice of the preacher could never have extended. In delivery, his manner was grave and impressive, depending rather on the weight of just enunciation than on the arts of oratory.—Little need be added to this sketch of the moral qualities of the excellent man above commemorated. If moderation, compliancy, and gentleness were ever prevalent in him to a degree of excess, who that knew him will blame an excess which opened his soul to every emotion and office of affection and friendship? The intimate friend of twenty-seven years, who writes this, and who cannot recollect in that period one single moment of coolness or displeasure, feels that he has lost what can never be repaired, and mournfully looking round him, cries “Where, oh where shall I find thy fellow?”

J. A.

The late Captain Burgess. In our last Number we inserted, among the deaths a brief account of this officer, whose loss the nation has so much cause to lament, and whose amiable disposition and excellent qualities distinguished him as much in private life, as he was elevated to a pre-eminent rank in the naval service, by the skill, talents, and ardent zeal which so gloriously marked the whole of his professional career. We then stated incorrectly, from an authority on which we thought we could depend, that Captain Burgess was born at Fort Glasgow, in Scotland. It will appear in the course of the following brief sketch of his military life, that he received distinguished marks of approbation in that part of North Britain; and it is most probably owing to this circumstance that the above error respecting his birth crept into circulation: but “England claims him; as her native son;” for the captain was born of respectable parents at Topham, in Devon, on the 17th of August, 1754. He was educated at Tiverton, and went to sea at the age of sixteen. He made two voyages in the merchant service, one to the Straits, the other to the West-Indies. He now entered the royal navy, and served as midshipman in the

Monarch, commanded by Sir Joshua Rowley, an excellent officer, by whom he was afterwards patronized and much distinguished. In 1778, he went to the West-Indies with Rear-Admiral Barrington, and was on board the Prince of Wales, both at the reduction of St. Lucia, and at the attack made on the British fleet by Count d’Estaing. He was made lieutenant into the Nonfuch, Captain Griffith, and was in Admiral Byron’s action off Grenada. He was one of the lieutenants of the Conqueror, with Captain Griffith, when that gallant officer was killed by a shot from the battery, while in the pursuit of a French line-of-battle ship into Fort Royal Bay, Martinique. He next served as lieutenant under Sir Joshua Rowley, now promoted to the rank of admiral, and was in the action of the 17th of April, 1780, as well as in the subsequent actions of that year, between Lord Rodney and Count de Guichen. In the list of these, his brother-in-law, Captain Watson, of the Conqueror, the ship on board which Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley had his flag, was killed. He was first lieutenant of the London, commanded by the above officer, in her action with the Scipion, of 80 guns, on the 17th of October, 1782, when the two ships fell on board each other. On this occasion the French line-of-battle ship ran one of her lower-deck guns, with a considerable elevation, into one of the lower-deck ports of the London. A shot from this gun passed through three decks to the quarter-deck, a plank of which was shivered close to where Captain Burgess stood. By the splinters of the wood the bones of his foot were fractured, and this accident confined him for two years. After the above action, Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley promoted him to the rank of master and commander, and appointed him to the Vaughan sloop of war. He was sent home with a convoy of merchantmen, which he conducted to England in perfect safety, notwithstanding his wound confined him to his bed. It, indeed, happened that two of the ships were separated from the fleet by violent gales of wind which it had to encounter on the passage. These vessels Captain Burgess recaptured, after they had fallen into the enemy’s hands. It was no easy task to do this, and give at the same time the best protection to the convoy. During the peace he was appointed to the command of the Savage sloop of war, and was stationed on the coast of Scotland, where he conducted himself with so much ability, that he was made a Burgess of Greenock and Glasgow. The merchants there were not satisfied with having bestowed on him this flattering testimony of the sense they entertained of his services; for when the present war broke out, they offered a bounty of three guineas to every seaman who should enter on board the ship he commanded. In the armament of 1789, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and commanded the Culloven, stationed in the Channel fleet, and having Sir Thomas Rich’s flag hoisted. He

WAS

was next appointed to the *Argo*, of 44 guns, and proceeded in her to the Mediterranean. He had just arrived at Gibraltar when the news was brought of Admiral Lord Hotham's action with the French fleet. Having at this time the charge of a convoy, he took two men from each of the merchant ships, and manning a French vessel which had been captured, he fitted both her and the *Argo* with stores. This enterprize cost him thirty-six hours only: he set sail, and shortly after joined the fleet at sea, with this very seasonable supply of stores.—It happened shortly after, that Captain Burgefs was left at Gibraltar, with upwards of twenty merchant ships, unprovided with either instructions or rendezvous. His senior officer, who was bound to England with a convoy, of which these ships made a part, was in so great a hurry to get home, that he thought proper to leave them behind. Captain Burgefs took charge of them, and fell in with what he supposed to be a part of Richery's squadron: he had the preference of mind and address to hoist a flag, and cover his ship, the *Argo*, with signals, in consequence of which the enemy's fleet, to windward of him, went off. On the following day two French frigates made their appearance to leeward; he made the signal for the convoy to haul their wind, bore down on the enemy's ships, and drove them off. For this essential service the merchants and underwriters of Exeter presented him with a valuable piece of plate.—Captain Burgefs afterwards served under Sir Edward Pellew, and was with him at the time of the capture of the *Virginia*, &c. He now became captain of the *Ardent*, and was one of the officers on the north station who kept their ships at sea during the late mutiny. We have already recorded the particulars of the glorious action in which he fell, and of his heroic conduct on the 11th of October. Short as was his career of military glory, few officers have had equal opportunities to distinguish themselves, and very few could have turned them to so valuable an account.

On October 29, 1797, died at *Leicester*, where he had been pastor to a society of Protestant Dissenters almost 56 years, the REV. HUGH WORTHINGTON, A.M. in the 86th year of his age. This venerable man was born June 11th, 1712, at *Bulphaw-ourwood*, near Stockport, Cheshire. His father, who was a tanner, and a man truly respectable, had four sons; one of whom applied to trade, the others to the three learned professions. Mr. W. was the second son, and commenced his grammar-learning under the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Eaton, who kept a school there before he removed to Nottingham. When he had attained to his 18th or 19th year, and had acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he studied the sciences and theology under his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Worthington, who was minister almost 30 years at *Dean-row*, in that neighbourhood; a gentleman, distinguished both as a

scholar and a preacher, and who in succession trained many persons for the duties of the pulpit*. In 1734 Mr. W. in company with the late excellent Mr. *Hampton* of Banbury, went to GLASGOW, where they attended the lectures of various professors; and were particularly indebted, for their literary improvement, to the private and friendly converse of the celebrated *Simpson*, whom bigotry had recently ejected from the divinity-chair in that university.

In 1735 he was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, passed a public examination before many ministers in Cheshire, began to preach, and soon after settled at *Leek* in *Staffordshire*. In 1738, he removed to London, being chosen librarian to Dr. Williams's trust in Redcross-street, and pastor to the society at *Newington-green*, where in subsequent years the eminent Dr. PRICE spent a great part of his life. Near the close of the year 1741, the congregation assembling at the *Great Meeting*, LEICESTER, unanimously invited Mr. Worthington to undertake the pastoral office among them, which was then vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. *Wason*†. To this place he soon

* As that gentleman was not only Mr. W.'s relation, but his tutor, and seems to have been a principal instrument in forming him for all his future usefulness, a few particulars respecting him may not be unacceptable. He was trained to the ministry partly under Mr. *Jolly*, of Atterclift, and partly under the still more celebrated Mr. Matthew Henry, of Chester. His first settlement was at Ormskirk in Lancashire, from whence he removed to Dean-row, and continued there till the end of life, preaching with great acceptance, and with more popularity than any minister in that part of England. The chapel, though large, was so crowded, that numbers stood in the aisles: he was fluent, tender, and pathetic in his address, often in tears, and numbers in his auditory were equally moved. He had notes, containing the heads of his discourse, and references to various scriptures, but delivered the major part of his sermons *extempore*. In every sense he was esteemed an excellent preacher, moderate in sentiments, fond of Mr. Baxter's writings, of an amiable temper, and highly respected by his people. Though he was very studious, and assisted not a few in their preparation for the ministry, yet he visited his charge much, and made his visits (especially among the sick) devotional and edifying. Mr. Worthington never spoke of his uncle but with the deepest veneration; and has acknowledged, that under his preaching, the impressions of religion, first received by a pious education, were cultivated and strengthened in his heart.

† Not long after this he married a daughter of the Rev. BENJAMIN ANDREW ATKINSON, who preached at *St. Thomas Apostle's*, London, a minister uncommonly versed in the Oriental languages, and the son of the celebrated author of the *Epitome of Navigation*. She survives, a faithful mourner, and an affectionate parent.

after removed, and by a kind Providence was continued in that important station till the time of his death. Mr. W. though most cordially invited to succeed him in the office of preacher and pastor to that society, yet entered on his work with considerable apprehension and diffidence, both on account of divisions which had formerly subsisted in that large congregation, and also from the distinguished talents and eminence of his predecessor. But the encouragement he received, the union and harmony of his people, the increase rather than diminution of his auditory, the affection with which they always treated him through a period of almost fifty-six years, and the many reasons he had to believe that his labours were instrumental in the hand of God in promoting serious, vital, practical religion—all concurred in their testimony, that this was the place marked out by Providence as the scene of his labour, and the sphere of his usefulness.

During this extensive number of years, he was twice afflicted with such alarming indispositions, as threatened the entire extinction of both his services and life. The former of these happened in 1746, when he preached but once in seven months; and the latter in 1770, when he was laid aside from the duties of the pulpit nineteen sabbaths. In the long period of fifty-four years, however, he regularly preached an annual sermon on Christmas-day, addressed to the juvenile part of his congregation. With these exceptions, few men were ever blessed with a greater share of health, or less interrupted, in the services of half a century; although his constitution was never robust, and he was obliged to observe a strict regimen, by abstaining from animal food, and from every other liquor than water.—During this extensive period, he never had an assistant till the year 1793, when he had entered on his eighty-second year. About thirteen months prior to his decease, his eye-sight greatly failing, he was obliged to lay aside preaching; but every other pastoral function he still discharged, with an assiduity and faithfulness which may have been equalled, but probably were never exceeded. He was in his pulpit the sabbath before he died, and visited and prayed with some of his people on the very day in which his last short illness commenced. Thus was he favoured with the privilege he had long most humbly but earnestly desired, of life and service closing together. He departed, as he had lived—A CHRISTIAN.

His publications, as an author, were not numerous, but well received by the public. They consist of a Funeral Discourse for the Rev. Mr. Dawson of Hinckley; three Charges to young Ministers; an Affectionate Address to his Countrymen during what is called the *Seven Years War*; and a volume of Sermons, some on critical, but most of them on plain and practical subjects. It is intended in a few months to publish another volume of Discourses with a particular reference to the improvement of the young, and the edification of families. Such was his diligence, that the number of ser-

mons composed and fairly written by his own hand, including many which were never delivered, amounts to about *three thousand*. While his sight was perfect, there was no book of importance, whether theological, historical, or political, which he did not peruse; and frequently with a pen in his hand, for the purpose of making marginal notes, or of transcribing the most interesting sentiments into his common-place-book. His sons*, and afterwards his grandsons, he educated himself with unwearied assiduity. The knowledge he had acquired in early life of the ancient languages, and especially the Hebrew, he never (like too many of his brethren, both in the church and among the dissenters) afterwards suffered to decline. With all this business, personal and domestic, he carried on a most extensive correspondence with the greatest readiness and punctuality†, and still found leisure for daily exercise, and visiting his people. Should it be asked, how he gained time for executing such various plans? the answer is as simple as it is true—by very early rising, and tenaciously adhering to method.

It may be hoped, that by the recollection of his instructions and example, as well as by the perusal of his publications—*though dead, he yet speaketh*. An active mind, indefatigable inquiry after truth, sentiments equally distant from enthusiasm and scepticism, a piety rational and sublime, uncommon prudence in words and actions, and an unceasing attention to the improvement and comfort of every member of his flock, were distinguished and indubitable qualities in the character of this veteran preacher.

At Carlisle, the 5th of October, ROBERT McCausland, M.D. descended in the maternal line from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Ireland; he had the misfortune to lose his father before he was ten years old. His mother, one of the best of parents and most excellent of women, after the death of her husband (for she benefited little by the wealth of her family) settled in the North of England, resolving, in retirement and sorrow, to devote her life to the education and support of this her only child. After bestowing upon him the best grammar education the neighbourhood of her residence afforded, she placed her son with an eminent surgeon and apothecary, in Wigton, in Cumberland. After he had passed the time usually spent in this introductory process, his mother,

* One of his sons, the Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, of Highbury-place, Islington, is the respectable pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting at Salters-hall, and the author of several esteemed publications, well known to the literary world.

† This correspondence often extended to persons whom he had never seen; particularly to that most venerable of men the late Rev. MICAJAH TOWGOOD, with whom for twenty-five years he interchanged letters as with an own brother.

at the age of sixteen, sent him to the college, at Edinburgh, where he spent two seasons of diligent application to those studies which were to constitute the business of his after-life. At the early age of eighteen, he sailed for Canada, at the beginning of the American war, in the capacity of an assistant to the surgeon of a regiment stationed there. In a little time the surgeon was removed, and the officers of the regiment petitioned, that Mr. M'CAUSLAND should be appointed his successor. This tribute of respect to his early attainments and premature discretion, was justified by the whole of his subsequent conduct in Canada, where he was the favourite of the regiment, and the idol of the people. Here the regiment remained until near the end of the American war; and Mr. M'CAUSLAND improved the leisure thus afforded him, by incessant application to the sciences, connected more intimately with his profession, and to general literature. Whatever subject he studied, on that it was his constant custom to write; a practice which he was forward to recommend to all students, as the mean of best informing themselves *how little* they know, and of ascertaining the progress of their future years. On duelling, courts martial, and other important subjects connected with military life, the writer of this article knows he wrote many ingenious and valuable essays, which, however, have not yet been published. During a residence in Canada, he sent a paper to the Royal Society, which may be found in their printed Transactions, on the beads of the American Indians, in refutation of a false statement of the ABBE RAYNAL, on that subject. He made an arduous effort to approach the Falls of Niagara, and collected some of the curious spray found there, on which he wrote some very interesting philosophical papers. Always an attentive observer of man, he availed himself of this residence to examine the characters and habits of the savages. He fought in vain amongst these simple people for the two most dreadful proofs of the wretchedness of civilized society, insanity and suicide. Cautious to observe, and slow to conclude, he yet used to pronounce without hesitation, that the savages were more happy than any below the middle class of the civilized nations of Europe. After the regiment to which he was surgeon returned to England, he dissolved his connection with the army, and again went to Edinburgh, a candidate for the first honours of the college. Here he graduated, and then went into Wales, where he meditated a residence, and intended to practice physic. Disappointed in this object, he returned to his mother's house, at Wigton, where he practised as a physician with great reputation. About five years ago he removed to Carlisle, where, until his death, he was equally respected as a physician and as a man. A violent fever, caught in the anxious discharge of his duty, from a patient, deprived

the poor of Carlisle of a father, yet in the prime of life, and society and science of an able and active friend. Few subjects of human enquiry escaped his notice; and on all subjects he held it a sacred duty to form by diligent examination his own opinions. On that of religion he had not learned "*Jurare in verba magistri*," he had enquired into it with care, and his conclusions, as far as he had drawn conclusions, were modest, candid and diffident; agreeable to his notion of the limits of the human faculties, and the immensity of the objects religion offers for examination. He reclined on the bosom of a tolerant church, chiefly because she was tolerant. The hierarchial and sectarian spirit he held in equal abhorrence, as contrary to what he esteemed fundamentally proper on religious subjects, diffidence and distrust of our own judgments. On this subject too he had written at considerable length; but it was to assist his own mind, not to subdue the minds of others. His political opinions, and his perfectly impartial mode of stating them, may be seen in a pamphlet, lately published by Messrs. Robinsons, entitled "*Thoughts on different Subjects, chiefly moral and political, by R. M. C.*" For cool and cautious observation, for accurate and impartial judgment, he was so remarkable, that all the rage of party was unable to influence or to bias his independent mind. Perhaps no man ever collected ideas with more care, or compared them with more exactness. His appearance and manners indicated the true character of his mind. A measured step, and slow and distinct articulation, gave promise of an observing, a steady and collected mind. He was, perhaps, as much as our nature permits, a man of pure intellect; he disliked all appeals to the passions, and thought them mere measures of deceit and imposition, yet never was any man more awake to the calls of humanity. He seemed to live for the poor; their applications were never unseasonable, and his attendance was never wearied. Benevolence with him flowed from the convictions of reason, not from animal sensibility. It is obvious that a man of this character must be ill calculated to raise a name and reputation by mean arts of popularity. He did not set the table in a roar, he did not harangue the populace, he figured in no election committees, he was the retainer to no great man; but the wise resorted to him for advice in seasons of perplexity, the judicious put their health under his care, and the poor sought him when they were ready to perish. The inhabitants of Carlisle regarded his life as a blessing, and they mention his death as a calamity. As a severe student in science, he may be safely held up as an example; and in the discharge of the duties of a son, a friend, and a man, to his connections and society, his conduct commands us at once to admire and to imitate him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

* * For the Convenience of our numerous Provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.

Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the committee appointed to prepare and digest a plan of an Agricultural Society and Experimental Farm, held at the White Swan Inn, in Alnwick, on the 3d instant, it was resolved, that a general meeting of the landed proprietors and farmers should be convened, at the town hall, on the 22nd of December next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, to determine upon the expediency of establishing the said Agricultural Society and Experimental Farm. Outlines of a plan already arranged were ordered to be advertised, in the Newcastle papers.

On the 4th of next month, the charitable institution for relieving the distressed of the poor, by the preparation of soups, upon Count Rumford's plan, will be renewed for the winter months. This benevolent undertaking was carried on with unexampled success last winter; upwards of 180 persons, on an average, being furnished with a daily meal of wholesome and palatable food, from the first of January to the 31st of March last. The committee hope to be able to extend their plan, and render it permanent. Subscribers of five shillings have a right to issue one ticket daily to any necessitous person; those who subscribe half a guinea issue two, and so on in proportion.

At St. Nicholas Church, Durham, Mr. Robert Richmond, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Garth, of Durham.

Lieut. Wm. Bowler Garth, of the North York Militia, to Miss Colt, of Kildon.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Sargent, of London, to Miss Diana Simpson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Simpson, ship-owner, in Sunderland.

Died.]—At Newcastle, Mrs. Rudman. In his 63d year, Mr. William Christopher, of Stockton.

At Lavericklaw, in the parish of Lowick, after a severe and tedious illness, Mrs. Eleanor Park.

In Grindon Chare, in Newcastle, at the advanced age of 99 years and 6 months, Mrs. E. Sommerbell; she retained her intellectual faculties to the last.

Mr. Ralph Flintoff, of Durham Mills. The rev. Christopher Robinson, curate of Painshaw,

in the county of Durham. At Sellaby, in the same county, Mrs. Vickers.

The wife of an anchor-smith, near the Ballast hills, put an end to her existence, on the 28th of October, by hanging herself. She had attempted her life no less than five times previous to this rash act, but had always been prevented from accomplishing her purpose, by being discovered and cut down.

At Hauxley, in his 66th year, John Widdrington, esq. a justice of the peace, and a partner in the Old Bank, at Newcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

J. Whirlings, esq. is elected mayor of Carlisle, for the sixth time.

Married.]—At Penrith, Mr. Richard Habbshaw to Miss Elizabeth Workman.

At Mörpeth, Mr. Laidman to Miss Melbourne.

At Cockermouth, the rev. John Wheatley, A.M. to Miss Benson.

At Kendal, Arthur Shepherd, esq. of Grayrigge, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Robt. Harrison, esq. mayor of Kendal.

At Crosby, near Carlisle, Mr. R. Beatty to Miss Nicholson. Mr. Lucas, of Cleator Hall, to Miss Bouch, of Over-End. Captain Collins, of Whitehaven, to Miss Steele.

Died.]—At Morresley, near Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. John Phillipson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Reed.

At Carlisle, aged 48, Dr. R. McCalland, author of a late publication, entitled "Essays Moral and Political." (See a biographical notice of this gentleman, in page 404 of this Number.)

At Kendal, Eleanor Bonsfield: during the annual scene of confusion which characterizes the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a young man, of the name of Empson, wantonly fired off a fowling-piece, the charge or wadding of which struck the deceased, at about the distance of two yards, and fractured her skull. Several other persons were wounded by the same piece. The wadding, which occasioned the death of this unfortunate young woman, consisted of wet paper, closely rammed, and of a sufficient firmness to have penetrated a three-quarter inch board. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury against

against Empson, who has been committed to jail.

At Threlkeld, near Kefwick, the rev. T. Edmondson, vicar of Rodmerham, and curate of Threlkeld; he was 79 years of age, forty-nine of which he had been in that cure.

We are happy it is now in our power to resume our Cumberland news, by means of the paper which is filed at Peete's Coffee-house. We would suggest, however, to many proprietors of provincial papers the necessity of filing their papers also at the Cheshire Coffee-house, where regular files have been continued for public reference during a long series of years. Our Notice of last month was rather intended as our own apology, than as an attack upon Mr. WARE, the respectable printer of THE CUMBERLAND PACKET.

LANCASHIRE.

A few weeks since, the clothes of a young man, who had died of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, were received by his relatives at Hornby, a village about nine miles from Lancaster. On opening the package, which was wrapped up in blankets, the infection communicated itself to five persons present. The customary symptoms of disease soon appeared, and, in a few days, two of the five died. Some neighbouring families caught the contagion; but happily it has been arrested in its progress, and those who were afflicted are now in a fair way of recovery.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Hurry, of Shields, to Miss Bold. Mr. James Portees to Miss Fleetwood. Mr. Samuel Vernon to Mrs. Sutton. Mr. John Buckton to Mrs. Yard. At the same place, Peter Berthon, jun. esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Ellen Green Park, of Liverpool. Mr. James Thompson to Miss Fanny Bellman. Mr. James Bould to Miss Beftall. Mr. James Anddell to Miss Jane Sinclair. The rev. Lewis Pugh to Miss Everard. Mr. Jonathan Maddock to Miss Martha Jones. Mr. James Winstanley to Miss Musker, of Walton. Mr. Wm. Hanley to Miss Itherwood.

At Manchester, Dr. Archibald Paton, M.D. to Miss Burton. Mr. Royle to Mrs. Whitworth. Mr. Gleave, merchant, to Miss Hale, of Dam Hall. Mr. Edward Taylor to Miss Heap. Mr. Samuel Ryle to Miss Goolden. Mr. John Yates to Miss Godfrey, of Ancoats. At Blackburn, Mr. Samuel Fisher to Mrs. Clayton. The rev. Mr. Bolden to Miss Catlow.

At Prestwich, Mr. John Grundy Ringley to Miss Taylor. Mr. John Cross, of Whitefield, to Mrs. Stopford.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Leigh. Mr. Peter Norris. Mrs. Wheeler. Aged 19, Mr. Robt. Marlin. In his 67th year, Mr. George Agett. Aged 73, Mrs. Haven. Mr. James Melling. Mr. John Carmichael. Mrs. Alice Almond. Mr. Maxwell. Mrs. Owen. Mrs. Meredith.

At Lancaster, aged 46, Bryan Grey, esq. Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Worwick. Mrs. Wilson.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Beardsworth.

At Preston, the rev. J. Nicholson, curate of St. George's Chapel. Suddenly, Mr. Gorr. At Prescot, Mr. Cobham Richardson.

At Manchester, Mr. Walter Mooie.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 16th of October, four Quakers, who have been so long and so cruelly confined in York Castle, at the suit of George Markham, vicar of Cariton, in Craven, for non-payment of tythes, were discharged from their long imprisonment, pursuant to a special clause in the late act of parliament.

On the 3d of the present month, was committed to the Castle Gaol, at the suit of the same ecclesiastic, Benj. King, aged 86, likewise for non-payment of tythes!

Mr. Foljambe, of Aldwark, has given a donation of 200l. to the Sheffield General Infirmary. The duke of Norfolk has subscribed 30 guineas annually towards the support of the same charitable institution.

Married.]—At the Quakers' Meeting-house, in York, Mr. Joseph Tatham, master of the Quaker's Academy, in Leeds, to Miss Sarah North, of York. At the same place, Mr. Sutcliffe to Miss Stables. At Brocklesby, by special licence, Robert Cary Elwes, esq. to the hon. Caroline Pelham, daughter of Lord Yarborough. The rev. Robt. Jarrat, vicar of Wellington, to Miss Margaret Hey, of Leeds. Mr. Joshua Walker, wool-stapler, of Popeley, to Miss Sarah Gomerfall, of Birstall. At Market Weighton, Mr. J. Pulleine, of Methley, to Miss Smith, of the former place. At Wakefield, Mr. M. Pottlethwaite to Miss Julia Perkin. At St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Mr. Nurfaw to Miss Isabella Baldwin, both of Knarefbro'. Mr. Rooth, of Wakefield, agent the Aire and Calder Navigation, to Miss Broadbent, of Doncaster. Mr. Dyion, of Huddersfield, to Miss Turner, of Sheffield. At Ryton, Mr. W. Andrews, of Lemmington, to Miss Jane Renoldson, of Blaydon.

At Leeds, Mr. Jefferison, of St. Peters-square, to Miss Mary Walker.

At Ainstigg, Mr. Wm. Heap to Miss Isabella Burton.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Crossley to Miss Raistrick.

Died.]—At York, Mr. Samuel Johnson. Mr. Mounfor. Mrs. Benson. Mrs. Warburton. In her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Clapham. At Scarborough, the rev. T. Morrel, D.D. At the same place, in her 25th year, after a tedious illness of 12 months, Mrs. Jane Jennings. At Elicricke, near York, in her 16th year, Miss Fearn. At Thornton Bridge Hall, near Helperby: aged 79, Mr. Ambrose Gray. At Hull, Mr. Redford. In his 53d year, the rev. Joseph Milner, A.M. vicar of Holy Trinity Church, and 30 years' master of the free grammar-school in Hull. At Sheffield, Mr. T. Taylor, captain in the loyal-independent Sheffield volunteers. At Richmond, Mrs. Wright. At Birstall, near Leeds, Mr. T. Johnson, one of the oldest preachers in Mr. Wesley's connection.

connection. He commenced an itinerant preacher in 1750. At the same place, the rev. B. Ogden, curate. Mr. Jackson, of Farburn, near Ferry-bridge; he had been the common carrier from Leeds to London upwards of forty years, and his business at the time of his death was of very great extent. At Bull-house, near Pennington, Mrs. Banks: by her death, an estate of 1500*l.* per annum devolves to Hatfield Kaye, esq. of Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield. At Pocklington, in his 32d year, Mr. John Terry, attorney. At Holtby, near Bedale, Mr. Thos. Robson. At Pontefract, aged 24, Miss Ann Wilson. At the same place, in his 78th year, Mr. Osburn, bookseller.

At York, aged 56, Mrs. Margaret Chapman.
LINCOLNSHIRE.

A gentleman of Billingham, near Timberland, lately shot a hare; the animal immediately jumped up, and ran with such force against a dog that stood by his master's side, as to kill him on the spot. The hare died at the same time.

Married.] Mr. Abraham Cooke, of Whapload, grazier, to Miss Sarah Webster, of Pea-kirk, in Northamptonshire.

At Boston, Mr. Wilford to Miss Charlotte Rogers.

At Wigtoft, near Boston, Mr. Christopher West, of Fifttoft, to Miss Overton, of the former place.

At Frinton, Mr. Jackson, of Markham Moor, Nottinghamshire; to Miss Clayton, of Boston.

At Horncastle, Ensign Joseph Smith, of Stockport, to Miss R. Rockcliffe, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Cannon, daughter of the rev. Dr. Cannon, formerly dean of Lincoln; and grand-daughter of the rev. Dr. J. Moore, formerly bishop of Ely.

At the same place, aged 50, Mr. W. Stimson. At Stickford, aged 84, Mr. Robert Thompson.

At Grantham, Mrs. Neale.

At Baumber, near Horncastle, the rev. Elles Rowlands.

At Raithby, aged 85, Mrs. E. Dawson.

At Holywell, in the 93d year of his age, Samuel Reynardson, esq. one of the six clerks in the High Court of Chancery.

At Corby, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Sleight.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Ewes Cooke, esq. of Brook Hill Hall, to Miss Wright, of Nottingham.

At St Mary's, Nottingham, Mr. H. Latham, to Miss Wortley.

At Barton, Mr. Wright to Miss Stevenson.

At Bunny, Mr. Gunn to Miss Attenborough, of Bradmore.

Mr. G. E. Boulton, of Hockerton, to Miss Thompson, of Leicester.

Died.] At Mansfield, lady Dixie, relict of Sir Wolston Dixie, bart. of Bosworth Park.

Mr. Clayton, of Bridlesmithgate.

At Sutton in Ashfield, aged 76, Mrs. Ann

Warop, of Mansfield. At Hucknall Torkard, in his 12th year, Curtis Cordem Jackson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Wigley, master of the band of the 85th regt. to Miss Judith Frost.

At Bakalwell, in the parish of Buxton, Dr. Liptrott, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Newton, youngest daughter of John Newton, esq. of Bullwall House, Nottinghamshire.

Died.] At Chesterfield, on his return from Buxton, Mr. W. Milnes, of Olcar Hall, a justice of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Derby.

At Bower Grange, near Dale Abbey, in his 68th year, Mr. John Stevens, maltster.

At Sawley, Mrs. Cooke, of the Blackmoor's Head.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Shipley.

Mr. Geo. Moorley, of Aston. Returning from Derby market, he unfortunately fell from his horse upon the road, between Alvaston and Elvaston, and was killed upon the spot.

At Derby, Mr. Charles Hutchins: his death was occasioned by the explosion of a fowling-piece, which had been forwarded by the Melbourne post to Derby, and carelessly left charged. The deceased, with another person of the name of Crompton, happening to enter a public-house where the gun was lodged, the latter took it up, and was going through the manual exercise, when it unfortunately went off, and shot Mr. Hutchins through the head.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Ralph Dolphin, of Whittinglow, to Miss Susannah Pugh, of Hamperley.

Mr. George Hilditch, of Haston, to Miss Deborah Morgan, of Shrewsbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Cope to Miss Horden.

Mr. Cartwright, of Donnington Wood, to Miss Hales, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Crane. Mrs. Richards. Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Lomax. Mrs. E. Scott.

At Oswestry, Mr. Williams. Mr. Robert Conway.

At Bickon, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Jenkins.

At Frankwell, Mr. Thos. Edwards. At Mardol, Mrs. Yardley.

At Seifton, near Ludlow, the rev. James Woodhouse, A.M. rector of Culmington, and of New Radnor, and one of the justices of the peace for the counties of Salop and Hereford.

At Hardwick, in his 68th year, the rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Norton and Casco; he had been blind upwards of 30 years, notwithstanding which he regularly did the duty of his parish till within the last four or five years. He had the psalms and lessons read to him on the Saturday, and the strength of his memory enabled him to perform the service on Sunday.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nicholas Burton, who was condemned at the Stafford assizes, in 1790, for committing a rape, but

but afterwards respited, has received a free pardon, and was last month liberated from prison, after having remained under sentence of death for upwards of seven years.

Married.] At Wollstanton, near Newcastle under Line, Thos. Weogwood, esq. nephew of the late John Widdowood, of Buslem, to Miss B. Smith, of Little Chell.

At Lichfield, Mr. T. Taylor, one of the gentlemen of the cathedral, to Mrs. Burton, of the George-inn.

Mr. Potter, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Itell, of Coleham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Hotchkiss, of Walsall, to Miss Louisa Noyes, of the former place.

Died.] The lady of Sir John Parker Mosely, bart. of Rolleston.

At Tettenthal Regis, the rev. J. Ravenhill.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

G. A. Keck, esq. is elected member of parliament for this county, in the room of the late Hon. Penn Asheton Curzon.

Married. At Leicester, Mr. John Beadman, of Market Bosworth, to Miss Spencer, of the Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The rev. Mr. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, to Mrs. Gerard, relict of the late Dr. Gerard.

At Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Drayton, wool-stapler, of Northampton, to Miss Catherine Brown, of the former place.

At the same place, Mr. G. Lockwood, to Miss Palmer, of Kilmarton, Huntingdon.

Also, Mr. Thomas Millar, head clerk in the Leicester Bank, to Miss Hitchcock.

At Houghton in the Hill, Mr. John Rowbottom, aged 72, to Miss Elvra Brainbridge, of the same place, aged 19!

At the same place, Mr. Thomas Hall to Miss Elizabeth Mitton.

At Broughton Astley, Mr. T. Sutton, of Leir, to Miss Jordan, of Thorpe.

At Foston, Mr. Ford, druggist, of London, to Miss Susannah Freeman, of the former place.

At Loughborough, Mr. Ball to Miss Amy Stinson.

Mr. Elton, of Norton, to Miss Mary Wight.

Died.] — At Leicester, Miss Boulton.

At Anby, aged 56, Thomas Martin, gent.

At the same place, after a short illness, in his 36th year, the rev. Hugh Worthington, A.M. *A memoir of this truly valuable and beloved man will be found in page 403, of this Number.*

At Market Harborough, suddenly, Mr. T. Ratten.

CHESHIRE.

The new mayor of Chester has abolished the long established custom of giving the annual mayor's feast on the first Sunday after the election.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Heaton Norris, near Stockport, occasioned by the explosion of two small casks of gunpowder, which were sent from

Battle, in Suffex, by the light coach, for Mr. Fogg, grocer, of Manchester. As Mr. Smith, of the Horse-shoe, in Heaton Norris, where the coach stops, was assisting the coachman to take some parcels out of the basket, a spark from the candle fell upon some loose gunpowder, which immediately communicating to the casks, the whole blew up, with a violent explosion. Mr. Smith, the coachman, and a boy, that held the light, were severely wounded. The first is since dead; the life of the boy is despaired of; and the coachman, who has lost one of his eyes, continues in a very dangerous state. Not a single window was left whole for above thirty yards on each side of the street.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Siddons to Miss Hannah Maddock. Mr. Thomas Matthews to Miss Elizabeth Sorton.

At Farndon, Mr. Wm. Parker to Miss Ann Wright.

At Walton in le Dale, Sir Henry Houghton, bart. to Mrs. Parker.

At Chester, Mr. Pearson to Miss Sarah Price.

At Bebington, Mr. John Stanley, of Liverpool, to Miss Eagles, of Tranmore.

Mr. Wm. Tomkinson, of Bostock, to Miss Frances Nesham.

At Prestbury, Mr. James Barton to Miss S. Wither, both of Macclesfield.

At Malpas, Mr. Mackintosh, of Wrexham, to Miss Seacorne, of Hampton, in this county.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Nathaniel Litherland. Mrs. Ledsham. Mrs. Garnett, wife of Dr. Garnett, of Nantwich.

At Boughton, near Chester, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of the Red Lion-inn. Aged 95, Mrs. Ann Pate.

At Aldersey, Mr. John Lewis.

At Northen, in his 89th year, Mr. Wm. Whitelegg.

At Northwich, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Fletcher.

At Wistaston, Mr. Robert Perrin.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Disbrooke, aged 70, Mrs. Kirby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrison Prize, for the present year, is, "The state of the Jewish people, since the death of Christ, affords an argument for the truth of Christianity."

Mr. Greave's Prize for an English dissertation on the character of William the Third, has been adjudged, by Trinity College, to Mr. Crestwell, A.B. of that society.

Mr. Seaton's Prize Poem, for the year 1797, has been assigned to Wm. Boiland, esq. A.M. of Trinity College.

Married.] Mr. J. Brown, merchant, of Ely, to Miss Diana White, of Cambridge.

Mr. Turner, of Walsich, to Miss Mary Andrews, of Norwich.

Mr. Ash, of the Duke's Head-inn, Gedney,

to Mrs. E. Brown, of the Duke's Head-inn, Thorney.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 80, Mrs. Knowles.

The rev. George Turner, D.D. archdeacon of the diocese of Cambridge, prebendary of Winchester, and vicar of Culham.

In the Free-school-lane. Mrs. Childerley.

Mrs. Faffett, wife of Mr. T. Faffett, of Abingdon Hall.

At Ely, Mrs. Marshall. Miss M. Lawrence.

At Thorney, Mrs. Mary Payne.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Elton, Mr. Stokes to Miss Gaskill.

At Whittesley, Mr. J. Russell to Miss Martha Elsum.

Died.] At Huntingdon, S. Arundel, esq.

At Kimbolton, Mrs. Palmer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Oundle, Mr. Watson, register at Huntingdon, to Miss Rhoda Brown, of Oundle.

At Peterborough, Mr. Wm. Peat to Miss Susannah Phillipson.

At Northampton, Thomas Powell, aged 45, to Martha Chapman, aged 19. This lady is his sixth wife!

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Alderman Gudgeon.

At Peterborough, Miss Strong, only daughter of the rev. Wm. Strong. Aged 84, Mrs. Everitt. Mr. Mitchell. Mrs. Hill. Mr. John Howes. Mrs. Berridge.

At his seat at Cotterstock Hall, in an advanced age, the rev. sir Geo. Booth, bart. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct. The patent bears date May 22, 1611, 9 James I. The ancestor of the late sir George was one of the first who received that honour on its institution.

At Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, Mrs. P. Fremaux.

At Northborough, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Bland.

At Eye, near Peterborough, in his 54th year, Mr. Paul.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Lowe to Miss Hill. Mr. B. Redding, jun. to Miss Mitchell. Mr. P. M. Dedy to Miss Mary Cook. Mr. Hill to Miss Thomas. Mr. James Collyer to Miss S. Fowles. Mr. J. In Butler to Miss Mary Callow. Mr. Daniel Hill to Miss Gill.

At Handsworth, Mr. Pugh to Miss Bofworth.

Mr. Crompton, of Warwick, to Miss Twamley, of Dudley.

At Bedworth, the rev. Mr. Twigger to Miss Shipman.

Died.] At Coventry, Mr. Charles Whittingham. Mr. Wm. Grant. Mr. Patrick Simpson.

At Rugby, Mr. Lawrence, father of the celebrated painter of that name.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Boden. Mr. Thos.

Crompton. Mrs. Rubery. In his 86th year, Mr. Joseph Cook. Miss Jane Jones. Mrs. Burney. Mrs. Hays.

At Dudley, aged 19, Miss Matilda Ann Bronwich.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Russell.

At sir Edmund Hartopp's, bart. at Four oak's Hall, Antoinette Charlotte Menageot. She went to bed in perfect health, but was found dead the next morning.

At Aftley Castle, Mrs. M. Conyers.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Shorthouse. Mrs. Hays. Mrs. Felcher, of the Baths.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Old Swanford, Mr. Richard Harpur, of Stokelake, to Miss S. Dixon.

Died.] At his seat, at Ticknall, Francis Ingram, esq. one of the benchers of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, and many years deputy-remembrancer of the exchequer.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Bradley.

At Leighton, Mr. Thomas Deakin.

At Droitwich, Mr. Painter, dancing master, late of Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was held at Hereford on the 21st instant, for the purpose of instituting an agricultural society in this county.

Married.] Mr. Richard Daves, of Hereford, to Miss Mary Harding Haies.

At Weston, Mr. Robert Williams, attorney, of Monmouth, to Miss Annabella Garnons.

Died.] At Ross, Thomas Statham, esq. captain of dragoons in the service of the East India company.

At Titley Court, the seat of her son-in-law, William Greenly, esq. Mrs. Brown; she was lamented by the poor, and regretted by all who knew her.

Mrs. James, wife of John James, esq. of More Court.

The rev. Evan Morgan, rector of Byton, and of Kingham and Langan.

Of a paralytic stroke, in his 76th year, John Sherburn, esq. of Titley.

At Pittslow Lodge, near Ross, Herbert Abrahall Lloyd, esq. of Carthage.

At Penacreck, near Ross, in his 89th year, the rev. Thomas Wearre. Until a very advanced period of life he remained a member of Jesus College, Oxford, and by extreme parsimony accumulated a considerable sum, which principally arose from his officiating occasionally in the university pulpit at St. Mary's. About fifteen years since he withdrew to his native parish of Goodrich, where he married a young villager, whom he has left, with several small children, to lament his loss.

At Leominster, Benjamin Fellows, esq. attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert Williams, attorney, of Monmouth, to Miss A. Garnons, of Trelough, Herefordshire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Robert Scudamere, esq. of Bristol, has subscribed

scribed 300l. towards the support of the Gloucester Infirmary. The sum total of the contributions is stated to amount to 1528l. 13s. 4½d.

A donation of 400l. has been sent by an unknown benefactor to the Bristol Infirmary.

A melancholy accident occurred lately in the French prison, at Stapleton, near Bristol: The prisoners being very riotous and disorderly, one of the centinels, apprehending that some of them were attempting to break out, fired his piece, and unfortunately shot one of his companions through the body. The soldier expired in a few minutes.

Married.—At Bristol, Mr. Hall to Miss Parsons. Mr. Dando to Miss Rowles. Mr. Thomas Hare to Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins.

At Westminster, Mr. Elsey, quarter-master in the Surrey light dragoons, to Miss Smart, of Chesham.

At Charlton King's, Doddington Hunt, esq. to Miss Nettlehip, of Cheltenham.

Died.—At the Abbey, Cirencester, Thos. Master, jun. esq. late major in the 2d dragoon guards, and only son of T. Master, esq. late member of parliament for Gloucestershire.

At Bredlip, the rev. Wm. Metcalf, A.M. rector of Brimpsfield and Cranham.

At Clifton, John Foote, esq. banker, of London.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Beaven. Mr. Collins. Mrs. Watts. Miss Edmonds. Mr. Watton. Mr. Isaac Reid. Mrs. Emas.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney. Mrs. Bosanquet, the lady of Jacob Bosanquet, esq. deputy-chairman of the East India Company.

At Stroud, Mrs. Freebury.

Mrs. Waterford, of Marshfield.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, Mr. W. Newcombe.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. J. Pears, of New College, to Miss M. Radcliffe.

At Banbury, Mr. Haltill Arnold to Miss Sarah Salmon.

Died.—Suddenly, at Oxford, the rev. Samuel Forster, LL.D. of Wadham College, and registrar of the University. At the same place, Mr. Robert Hoare, aged 23, clerk to the Old Bank.

At Banbury, aged 77, Mrs. Marcella Gibbs.

At Tackley Park, Sir John Whalley Smythe Gardiner, bart.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Harrold, Mr. Robert Stone, of London, to Miss Charlotte Petterford, of Harrold.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Ware, Mrs. Edwards.

ESSEX.

Married. Dr. B. Scutt, of Brighton, to Miss Hart, of Uckfield. At St. Oliph, Mr. Smith Bawtree, to Miss Mary Howard. Mr. Middleton Duddell, M.D. of Coggeshall, to Miss Sophia Johnson, of Kelvedon. At Colchester, Lieut. Garth, of the North York Militia, to Miss Cott, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Cott, of Great Branded.

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Died.—The hon. George Petre, of Bell House.

At Great Waltham, at the advanced age of 100, Mrs. Margaret Wood: she and her ancestors had lived servants in the same family upwards of 400 years.

At Snarebrook, aged 60, Lady Susannah Plomer, wife of Sir William Plomer, knight and alderman.

At Eastwood, Lieut Thomas Hoskins.

NORFOLK.

As some workmen were digging in the garden of Mr. Clement, of Westacre, on Friday, the 3d instant, they discovered a stone coffin, containing a human skeleton, of unusual magnitude, measuring six feet four inches in length. No other relics have been yet discovered which might lead to an elucidation. It is conjectured, however, to be a monk of the Clunne order, as it appears from history that a convent of this religious sect was dissolved by Henry VIII. at this place, about the year 1537. Not far from the spot where the coffin was found, are still to be seen the ruins of a castle, dedicated to Thomas-a-Becket.

Married.—At Norwich, the rev. Harvey Taylor, of Beccles, to Miss Walne, of Harleston. The rev. J. Lewis, of Gillingham, to Miss Turner, of Harleston.

Mr. Aspel Reeve, of Ellingham, to Mrs. Sarah Harrison, of Rochinhal Inferior.

Died.—At Norwich, in his 56th year, the Rev. William Enfield, LL.D. (*See page 400 of this Magazine.*) Aged 75, Mr. Samuel Cubitt. At Swaffham, aged 75, Mrs. Fortin. At Fakenham, Mr. R. Cole.

At Harleston, the rev. Thomas Warburton, archdeacon of Norfolk, and rector of Redenhall with Harleston. Mr. Warburton was nearly related to Dr. Wm. Warburton, late bishop of Gloucester, and descended from the ancient family of the Warburtons, who flourished in the county of Chester soon after the Norman conquest.

At Attleburgh, Mr. Greene, of the Crown Inn. At Wymondham, aged 84, Mrs. Thomas Ibells.

At Yarmouth, in consequence of the wounds he received in the late naval engagement, Captain Rysoort, of the Dutch ship Hercules. At the same place, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, collector of the customs.

At Norwich, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Baldy.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—The rev. Horace Suckling, rector of Barham, to Miss Jackson, of Kentish Town.

At Leuton, Charles Browne, jun. to Miss Margaret Nunn.

Died.—At Ipswich, Lieut. Col. Manley, of the Somerset Militia. This gentleman, last August, had the misfortune to break his leg and dislocate one of his ancles, by throwing himself off his horse whilst in the act of rearing, being apprehensive of the animal's falling upon him. He was in a fair way of recovery from that

that accident, and in every other respect in perfect health and spirits, till within an hour of his decease. At the same place, aged 84, Mrs. Parish.

SUSSEX.

Married.—Mr. George Alfrey, mer hant, of Friston Place, to Miss Beard, daughter of the late Steyning Beard, esq. of Seaford.

Died.—At the advanced age of 96, Mr. John Russell, of West Tarring: till within a few months prior to his death, he constantly attended his duty as parish clerk, which office he had held, to general satisfaction, upwards of sixty-eight years.

At Rye, aged 28, Miss Ann Meryon. Mr. John Haddock, son of Capt. Haddock, of the S. ar revenue cutter.

At Earham, Mrs. Hayley. At Chichester, Mrs. Gowan.

KENT.

A free-school, for the instruction of the female offspring of the poor inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of the Oaks, has been established by the Countess of Derby.

One hundred and eighty of the mutineers confined in the Eagle prison-ship, at Chatham, have received his Majesty's free pardon.

Married.—At Chatham, Mr. James Kincaid, clerk in the store-keeper's office, to Miss Ann Sturge's, of Brompton. Mr. Bentley, surgeon, to Mrs. Maynard.

At Rochester, Mr. Cooke, attorney, of Maidstone, to Miss Holmyard.

At Nonington, Mr. Nathaniel Bradley, to Miss Ann Sutton.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Thomas Powell to Miss Elizabeth Brickenden.

At Tenterden, Mr. Greenall, of Aldington, to Miss Elizabeth Tref's, of the former place.

At Ickham, Mr. Wm. Gibbs to Miss Sarah Kingmill. At Snave, Mr. Stephen Pope to Miss Sarah Munk.

At Deprford, Mr. D. Major to Miss Eleanor Minter, both of Folkestone.

At Dover, Mr. Daniel Purvis, of Cheriton, to Miss Ann Chiffon, of Folkestone.

At Margate, Mr. Robert Ladd to Miss S. Mummary. Mr. William Cobb to Miss Elizabeth Mitchener, of the York Hotel. Mr. Aaron Cramp to Miss S. Tomlyn, of Northdown.

Died.—At Dover, in a very advanced age, Mr. Richard Lowe.

At Margate, Mr. G. Steele

At East Malling, Mrs. Timlyn.

At Hunton, in his 56th year, the hon. George Murray, vice-admiral of the white, and uncle to the Duke of Athol.

At Hythe, Mrs. Weller, a maiden lady; Thomas Shindler, sen. aged 73.

At Borden, aged 77, Mr. Edward Baker.

At Tenterden, aged 60, Mr. John Crump. In her 21st year, Miss Munn. In her 59th year, Mrs. Morphett.

At Faversham, Wm. Bennet, esq. banker.

At Chatham, Col. Pitcairn, of the 83d regiment of foot.

At Canterbury, in his 83d year, G. Tem-

pest, esq. At the same place, in her 17th year, Miss Martha Phillips. Mr. Joseph Hoßmer. Mrs. Barnes, of the Fleece Inn. Mr. J. Mosyer, of St. Mary Clay. The rev. John Long, D.D. late fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and rector of the united parishes of Chelsfield and Barnborough.

At the same place, aged 77, Mrs. Fletcher. At Greenwich, George Wigzel, c/o.

At Blackheath, Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Colonel Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

At Boxley Abbey, John Amherst, esq.

At West Peckham, in her 57th year, Mrs. Fairman.

At Harrietsham, after a short illness, in his 90th year, Mr. Alexander Bottle: the annals of this gentleman's family exhibit an almost unprecedented example of longevity: his great-grandfather died at the age of 83, his grandfather 88, his mother 86, his father 85, and one of his uncles 92: they all lived in the same parish of Harrietsham.

SURREY.

The celebrated antique statue of Bacchus, at the late Bond Hopkins's villa at Painshill, was lately purchased by Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, for 400 guineas.

Married.—At Fetcham, Mr. John Vick-ris Taylor, to Miss Donnithorne.

At Woodmansterne, the rev. C. Bond, of Merton, to Miss Polhill, of the former place.

Died.—At Surbiton Place, the lady of T. Foster, esq. In the 57th year of his age, Jonathan Stonard, esq. one of the police magistrates for this county.

At Haslemere, Mr. James Haslett.

At Esher, Mrs. Grosvenor, wife of Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford.

HAMPSHIRE.

The post-house, at Ringwood, and ten adjoining houses, were lately destroyed by fire. This calamity was occasioned by the indiscretion of a baker's apprentice, who wantonly fired a pistol into his master's faggot stack.

Married.—At Southampton, Lieut. Meal-lin, of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss Roche, niece of Sir B. Roche, bart. Captain Muller, of the 60th regt. foot, to Miss F. Pa fans.

Died.—At Winchester, Miss Wooldridge. Mr. C. Hill, school-master. Mr. W. Staples. At Gatcombe Parionage, Isle of Wight, Miss Harriet Worlepe, aged 18.

At Redbridge, near Southampton, in her 15th year, Miss Lovibond, daughter of the late Colonel Lovibond.

At Ringwood, suddenly, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Clark.

At Worthy, Mr. Dibsdale, formerly master of the George Inn, Winchester.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wm. Staines. Mr. Williams, of the Custom-house.

At Gosport, Mrs. Sarah Pressland, wife of Capt. Thomas Pressland, of the royal navy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—At Farringdon, Ebenezer King, esq. barrister at law, of Gloucester, to Miss Robins,

Robins, of Holborn-bridge, London. At the same place, Mr. Congrave, eldest son of Thomas Congrave, esq. of Chester, to Miss Herbert, of Farringdon.

Died.—At Southcot, near Reading, Thomas Buckeridge-Noyes, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Robert Brudenell, esq. of Hambledon, near Henley-upon-Thames, is elected member of parliament for the borough of Marlborough, in the room of the hon. James Bruce, who has vacated his seat.

Married.—The rev. John Palmer, of Ratford Bridge, near Calne, to Miss Eliza Legg, of Market Lavington.

Mr. J. Selfe, of Trowbridge, to Miss G. Cottle.

Mr. B. Overbury, of Westbury, to Miss Ann Overbury, of Terbury.

Died.—At Salisbury, Mr. Samuel Rolfe. Mrs. Hill. Mr. W. Staples. Mr. Samuel Rolfe.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Symonds.

At Chippenham, in his 61st year, Mr. Thomas Goldney.

The rev. T. Gibson, A.M. late of Balliol College, Oxford, and vicar of White-parish, Wilts.

At Pickwick, near Corham, Mrs. Hulbert.

Mr. J. Morris, steward to Walter Long, esq. Going into a cow-house, at Whatton, to suckle a calf, the cow forced him against the wall, and thrusting her horn into his body, above the hip, ripped him up. He expired immediately.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—At Queen-square Chapel, Bath, the rev. T. H. Bumpstead, vicar of Bramshaw, Hants, to Miss West, of Bath. Mr. G. Ferris, of Christian Malford, Wilts, to Miss Martha Phillips, of Bath. Mr. John Adams to Miss Lucy Jordan,

At Bridgewater, Mr. Lee, aged 70, to Mrs. Martha Baker, of the Mason's Arms Inn, aged 68. This is her fourth husband.

At Frome, Mr. George Robbins, printer, of Bath, to Miss Newport, of the former place.

At Williton, near Watchet. Mr. William Pearce to Miss Baker. Mr. B. Brooks, of Wells, to Miss Cock.

Died.—At Bath, in his 86th year, the rev. Wm. Cooke, D.D. provost of King's College, dean of Ely, rector of Denham, in Buckinghamshire, and of Stoke Newington, in Middlesex. The late Dr. Cooke was admitted of King's College, in 1730, proceeded B.A. in 1734; M.A. 1738; D.D. 1765. He succeeded to the provostship of King's College in March, 1772, on the death of the rev. John Sumner. Same place, Wm. Wollaston, esq. late colonel in the Suffolk militia. Mr. T. Whitwell. Miss Jane Hamilton. Mr. John Cortell. Mrs. Sargeant. Archibald Ross, esq.

Mr. William Keasberry, late one of the joint patentees and manager of the theatre. Mr.

Keasberry was brought up to the china business, in London, but forsook it, early in life, for the more alluring profession of the stage; he then came to Bath, upwards of forty years ago, in company with Mr. Griffiths, and they were for some time the principal actors there.

At Minehead, the rev. Geo. Knyfton, B.A. vicar of Timberscombe and St. Decuman's.

At Higham, John Howe, aged 84.

At Kilmington, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Lush.

At Keyford, near Frome, Mrs. Bayley.

At Wiveliscombe, Mrs. Smith; and, three days after, Mr. Smith, her husband.

At Crockbottom, Bishport, Mr. Cary Lanfionne.

At Hinton St. George, suddenly, Miss Darby.

At Broadway, near Ilminster, Miss Hannah Standerwick.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—At Pool, Mr. Whithy, clerk to the Montgomeryshire Canal, to Miss Gould.

Mr. Chisman, of Wareham, to Miss Thring, of Ugford, near Wilton.

At Weymouth, Mr. G. Hereford, to Miss Jerwood, of Exeter. At the same place, Thomas Althorpe, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards, to Miss Mary Smith, of Normanton, Leicestershire.

At Holt Chapel, near Wimborne, Mr. Peter Thomas Hart, aged 19, to Mrs. Sarah Harris, of the King's Arms Inn, Wimborne. Mr. Hart was lately apprentice to a saddler, in Salisbury, and has since been a lieutenant in the army. The widow whom he has married has already buried three husbands, the second of whom was uncle to Mr. Hart. She was sponsor at the baptismal font to her present husband, and suckled him: so that he may be said to have married his nurse, his aunt, and his god-mother.

At Handley, Mr. Richard King, of Wintertown, to Mrs. Muston, of the former place.

At Dorchester, Mr. S. Whittle to Miss Mary Clarke.

Died.—At Beaminster, aged 85, Mr. James Daniel, many years coroner for the western division of this county.

At Sherborn, Mr. William Webb.

At Blandford, suddenly, in her 51st year, Miss Elizabeth Baskett.

At Shaftsbury, Mr. W. Miles.

At Child Okeford, in her 17th year, Miss Horlock.

At Charminster, Mr. Slate.

At Wimborne Minster, in his 74th year, Mr. William Lear, attorney.

DEVONSHIRE.

The curates of the diocese of Exeter have presented an address to their new bishop, setting forth the hardships of their situation, owing to the disproportionate salaries they receive; they justly observe, that the curates, on whom the laborious part of the ministry is devolved, meet with less encouragement than the mechanics

chanics in his Majesty's dock-yards. We have the satisfaction to add, that their address has been favourably received.

Married.]—At Exeter, Mr. Phillip Pear to Mrs. Duggin.

At Plymouth, Captain William Neales, of the Hart armed brig, to Miss Bentham. James Gasking, M.D. of the universities of Leyden and Edinburgh, to Miss Fry. The rev. Charles Marshall, of Exeter, to Miss Speke, niece to the Dowager Countess of Guildford. Mr. Richard Pine Coffin to Miss Harriet Kitson, of Totnes.

At Thorncombe, Mr. Richard Bridle, of Lambert's Castle, to Miss Oliver, of Thorncombe.

At Thorverton, Mr. R. V. Wreford, of Barnstaple, to Miss Reynell, daughter of the rev. J. Reynell, of the former place.

Died.]—At Exeter, Mr. Samuel Kingdon, an eminent iron-monger. Mr. John Mardon. Mr. George Mootley.

At Plymouth, in her 73d year, Mrs. Brett.

At Tiverton, in her 25th year, Mrs. Rendell.

CORNWALL.

The 12th of last month, the Agricultural Society's ploughing-match, for Cornwall, took place at Camborne. Ten ploughs started for the prize on this occasion. The first prize was won by Mr. Bath's plough, of St. Isthian's; the second by Mr. A. Paul's plough, of Camborne; and the third by Sir John St. Aubyn's plough, of Cowan. A very elegant dinner was provided at the Prince George Inn; John Ennis, esq. in the chair.

Married.]—E. Predeaux, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss St. Aubyn, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. of this county.

At Falmouth, Mr. Thomas Duke, tide-surveyor, of the excise, to Miss Elizabeth Plane.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the whole of our reports of the state of Agriculture in different Counties, it appears, that the weather for some weeks past has been more favourable for sowing WHEAT on those soils the tenacity and wetness of which had before rendered it impracticable.

In Scotland, and some parts of the North of England, however, the quantity of land yet own is far from what was intended by the farmers.

With regard to the last year's WHEAT-CROP, our accounts from these districts still announce a considerable deficiency, both in respect to quantity and quality. On thrashing it out, much has been found grown and unsound. Of the OAT and BARLEY crops they speak more favourably. The prices of GRAIN seem, on the whole, to decline. WHEATS, at Mark-lane, on the average, 50s. 5d. per quarter. The average of England and Wales, of Wheat, 56s. 5d. and of Barley, 32s. 4d.

In some northern situations, the POTATOE-CROP has received injury from the frost: this has, however, chiefly happened where they had not been taken up at a sufficiently early period.

The TURNIP-CROP is frequently precarious, but this year there have probably been fewer failures than usual.

CATTLE.—In the midland districts the price of all sorts of Cattle appears to have fallen in a considerable degree. Our reporter says, from 20 to 25 per cent. In the county of Cumberland we also find that lean Cattle and Cows have somewhat declined in value. But at *Althaylow* fair, at Edinburgh, the demand for *Black Cattle* was so great, that a considerable rise of price was experienced. This, however, probably arose from the very small number of this kind of cattle that were exposed to sale.

SHEEP.—In the price of Sheep we do not find there has been any very material alteration. In Leicestershire the sale of wool has lately been rather heavy, probably on account of the want of speculation in the article.

HOGS.—These are somewhat cheaper.

In Smithfield, BEEF averaged on the 27th from 2s. 6d. to 4s. MUTTON from 3s. to 4s. and PORK from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per stone of 8 lb. sinking the offal.

HORSES.—Those of the working kind continue low; but for good horses there is still a great demand. In Devonshire, the price of Horses is on the decline, and the sale dull. At Bampton fair, Exmore Foals sold as low as 3s. 6d. and 5s. and full-grown ones, three years old, two pounds and two guineas.

HOPS.—Kentish HOPS, bags fetch from 70s. to 105s. pockets from 84s. to 120s.—The markets are brisk.

HAY.—The average price of HAY in St. James's market is 3l. of STRAW 24s. 9d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The particulars of the life of the unhappy suicide at Bristol are deferred till our next, for want of room.—Several anonymous communications are this month returned to the post-office, the postages not being paid.—In the notice to mathematical correspondents, page 372; our readers are requested, in a few copies, to substitute "uncertain" for "unascertainable."

About the Middle of January, 1798, will be published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Fourth Volume of the Monthly Magazine, containing a great Number of valuable original Papers, besides the Title-pages, Indexes, Prefaces, &c. Our regular Subscribers are requested to order it in due Time of their respective Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the channel of your widely extended and very useful magazine, to express the satisfaction which myself and many others have received from the letters of Mr. Wood, Mr. Hofman, and J. K. on the subject of Benefit Clubs. A hint thrown out by the writer last mentioned, in the Number for October, 1797, page 260, is the occasion of this letter. Speaking of the utility of such associations; (and I am persuaded that when under due regulation, it is not easy to say too much of their utility) he goes on to say, "that benefit clubs might be established for women as well as men, is, I think, clear, and would, I have no doubt, be useful," &c. On reading this passage it struck me, that the same benevolence which suggested the idea, would, doubtless, be gratified to be informed, that the experiment has actually been made in several parts of the kingdom; and, moreover, it appeared, that by giving a short history of two institutions of the kind, which the writer has had some share in forming, together with the ideas which led to them, and the success that has hitherto attended, some other useful consequences might possibly ensue.

Residing some years ago in the west-riding of this county, in the neighbourhood of a large colliery, where the men employed in it were generally enabled, while in health, to support their families with some degree of comfort, but who seldom or never made any provisions for the exigencies to which their wives and families were continually reduced, by the accidents to which the life of a collier is peculiarly liable; it occurred to a friend of mine, (Mrs. Eamson, of Berwick) that if the wives and daughters of these colliers could be induced to join in a benefit club, they would at least have the certainty of some relief, in cases of their own individual indisposition, and that, perhaps, a plan of this sort, when the idea was farther matured, might lead

to some other expedient which would still more completely meet the exigencies of the case; and we were the more encouraged to make the attempt, by being informed, that a female benefit club had been established at Litchfield, under the patronage of some ladies there, and had been productive of very good effects. I will not trouble you, sir, with a detail of the obstacles that at first opposed themselves, or of the various steps by which the plan was put in execution; suffice it to say, that a set of rules being drawn up, the first meeting was appointed for the admission of members at Berwick, in Elend, (a village near Aberford, in Yorkshire) in November, 1778. We were obliged, owing to some local circumstances, to limit the number of members to seventy*; to which, however, were to be added whatever number would enrol themselves, of a class, who, for distinction sake, were to be denominated Honorary Members; these, like the rest, were to pay their quota, and, moreover, engaged to act as stewardesses, and to manage the affairs of the society, without taking any thing from the fund. It was fixed that the stewardesses should attend at Berwick four times a year, to receive the members' subscriptions, &c. and that once a year an annual dinner

* Some of the obstacles alluded to arose from the difficulty of explaining the plan to the proposed objects of it, many of whose habitations were scattered in distant villages, or upon a widely extended common; and moreover, from the prejudice excited against the institution, by some persons whose motives it would be difficult to ascertain, but whose influence at the time so far operated, that, on the first day of meeting, only twenty-nine candidates offered themselves. The good effects, however, which were soon found to result, have so entirely overcome this prejudice, that, for some time past, the number of seventy has always been complete, and there are never wanting several candidates, ready for admission whenever a vacancy happens: since the commencement of the institution twelve have died, and six have been excluded for bad conduct.

should be provided, towards which, each ordinary member should contribute 6d. the honorary members, 1s. and the extra expense to be defrayed out of the box.

The quarterly subscription was fixed at 1s. 6d; the entrance money 5s. subject to the advance of 2s. for every year, which the age of the candidate, at the time of admission, might exceed thirty-five. For this, they were to be entitled to receive a weekly allowance of 4s. in any illness that confined the member to her bed, provided that each illness did not continue beyond the term of six months; in which case, or in the contingency of any illness, by which the sick member might not be wholly disqualified from attending to the duties of her family, though unable to contribute towards its maintenance, the allowance was fixed at 2s. subject, however, as in the case of the 4s. payment, to the limitation of six months; but with this farther advantage, that a weekly payment of 1s. should be continued in either case, until the termination of the illness. We were obliged, however, to make an exception of all those illnesses that are occasioned by child bearing, (except in very extreme cases, when the sum of 10s. 6d. is allowed, and the stewardesses, for the time being, have the discretionary power of consulting an apothecary) and this is a defect which, it is feared, must always adhere to female benefit clubs; for were the claims of *these* admitted, the demands on the fund would be much greater than could be answered, and, moreover, the benefits received by the married and unmarried members, would be extremely disproportioned.

But to return to the Berwick society in particular. Something was now done towards the relief of the members, in cases of their own individual sickness; but still, a numerous class of misfortunes to which, in their situation, they are peculiarly liable, were left unalleviated; it was suggested, therefore, that the honorary members should raise a little fund of their own, not subject to any particular rules, and distinguished from the other by the appellation of *Private Fund*, subject, however, to the following general laws, viz. that the money so subscribed should be appropriated solely to the use of that society; that a regular account should be kept of the money received, of the donations given to distressed members, together with some account of the peculiar circumstances of distress which had claimed such assistance, and, moreover,

that the power of making presents from it should be vested in a majority of the honorary members present at a quarterly meeting.

	£	s.	d.
The total amount of what has been paid into the public fund, since the first institution of the society, in 1779, to this time	713	9	6
Total amount of payments to sick members and other expences	335	13	0
Balance, stock remaining	377	16	6
Contributions and benefactions since 1779, to the private fund	195	4	11
Paid in cases of distress, to which the general fund did not apply	130	16	9
Remaining in hand	64	8	4

If it be true, as is stated by J. K. in your Magazine for September, (page 201) that a fair and complete trial cannot be made in less than forty years, it may not be admissible to conclude, from the present prosperous state of the public fund, that it will always be equal to the demands that may be made upon it; it may, however, I think, be fairly inferred, that if such is the result of nineteen years trial, where the contributions have borne so small a proportion to the payments, there can be no doubt but that the contribution of 3d. per week, as in the instances mentioned by J. K. would be more than adequate to the allowance of 5s. were the fund under good management, and no abuses allowed.

One ruinous practice very common in these societies, does not seem to have fallen within the observation of any of your correspondents; the practice I mean, of dividing the joint stock, in an interval of prosperity, among themselves. This, it might be unnecessary to mention now, as I understand that the act of parliament relating to them, has provided against the evil; but as its operation, so long as it was suffered, was nothing short of absolute ruin, it ought to be enumerated among the various causes which have, in many instances, defeated the good effects which would otherwise have resulted from these highly valuable institutions.

It now remains merely to be remarked.

ed, (yet the good consequences are so obvious, that the remark is hardly necessary) that the happiest effects have flowed from the institution of honorary members. The number at first were nine, afterwards increased to twelve, but now reduced, by death and removals, to six. By their means the most perfect order has been preserved, altercations of every sort have been prevented, mutual animosities have been softened, and the desire of recommending themselves to their patronesses *, and of being relieved in cases of great distress from their fund, has farther operated to the melioration and improvement of the whole character, in the various and different relations of life; insomuch that it is now considered in that neighbourhood as being nearly a sufficient testimonial of general good conduct, to have it said of any one, that she has, for some time, been a member of the Berwick Society †.

I have been led into so much detail, in order to convey the information I wished to give, that the account I proposed to transmit of the other female benefit club, must necessarily be deferred to a farther opportunity. If, however, in the mean time, Mr. Editor, you should think what is now sent you worth a place in your repository, you will, by inserting it, much oblige

Your obedient servant,
CATH. CAPPE.

York, Nov. 19,
1797.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking into your Magazine for April last, I observed an article bearing the title of 'Plagiarism of Mr. Leslie;' and, as there seemed not much

* The private fund of the Berwick society owes much of its prosperity to the great liberality of an excellent lady, Mrs. Rayner, of Sunbury, whose example, in devoting the greater part of an affluent fortune to acts of the most extensive benevolence, is beyond all praise, and most worthy of imitation. She has contributed 5l. annually towards it ever since its first institution.

† It was omitted to be mentioned in its place, that on the death of any member who has been such for three years, the sum of 1l. is paid to her nearest relatives from the general fund; 2l. if she has been a member seven years, (in which case 6d. is to be contributed, by every surviving member, to the fund), and the sum of 5l. if the deceased has been a member fourteen years; a contribution of 1s. each, being, in that case put into the box.

delicacy in this way of making a table of contents the vehicle of so weighty, and as, I doubted not, so unmerited an accusation, I was curious to see by what evidence it was supported. On turning to the article, I found it to consist of a letter from an anonymous correspondent, containing remarks on Mr. Leslie's paper, on the resolution of indeterminate problems, published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and affirming the method contained in that paper to be taken altogether from Euler's Algebra without acknowledgement. As I happened to be better acquainted with the history of this paper than any one except the author, I think myself called on to vindicate his character, from a charge that I know to be ill-founded, and which, I think, you yourself must allow to be brought forward on evidence much too slender.

First, then, I am ready to admit the coincidence, in part of Mr. Leslie's method, with one which Euler has used in a single instance only, and for the solution of one particular problem. But the general method, which Euler employs, has no affinity to Mr. Leslie's whatsoever; and the solution, by means of indeterminate multipliers, is adopted by him only in one instance; this is found, as your correspondent states, in chap. 6. art. 81. vol. ii.—I quote from the French edition *.

Nor, sir, you must allow me to observe, with respect to coincidences of this sort in general, that they do not of themselves amount to any proof, either of borrowing or of plagiarism. In the solution of a problem, there are but a certain number of methods that can be followed in the nature of things; and if the problem is of an elementary kind, as in the present case, that number cannot be great. This is so much the case with the problem under consideration, the solution of indeterminate equation, that all the mathematicians, who, from the age of Diophantus down to the present, have applied themselves to that subject, have not produced more than three or four general methods of solutions essentially different from one another. What wonder then is there, if ingenious men, studying such a subject, should, without any communication, fall into the same tract with one another? Is it not a thing that

* Our readers are doubtless aware, that an English translation of this work has recently made its appearance in London.

Editor.

most even happen of necessity whenever the number of ingenious men, seeking to resolve a problem, is greater than the number of different solutions, which it can possibly admit of? And does not this reduce the evidence for plagiarism, that rests entirely on such a coincidence, to nothing more than a very slight presumption.

These, sir, are very obvious considerations, and such as I would not have thought myself entitled to state to the director of a work, like yours, intended to diffuse scientific information, unless your inattention to them, in the present instance, had furnished me with a sufficient apology.

As to your correspondent, the charge against him goes somewhat deeper. A mathematician should have remarked, that Mr. Leslie's method of resolving indeterminate problems, has nothing in common with that which Euler usually employs for the same purpose; but only with an artifice which he has adopted in a single instance, and has not extended to any other case. He would therefore have considered, that even if Mr. Leslie had derived the first hint of his method from the perusal of Euler's algebra; though he might be blamed for not saying so, he had great merit in rendering the method so extensive and general, and in perceiving the great utility of a principle which Euler himself, if he had not overlooked it, had at least not pursued.

This is no slight praise, if it be remembered, that it was the characteristic of this great man's genius to push every discovery to the utmost; and that he is, perhaps, unrivalled among mathematicians, for the extent of his views, and the fertility of his invention.

Such, sir, are the remarks on this subject which, I think, a mathematician could not fail to make, and which a man of candour would not willingly have suppressed. What I have to say farther tends more directly to clear Mr. Leslie of the charge you have brought against him; for I can, with the greatest confidence, assure you, that he showed me the first sketch of his paper, containing the application of his general principle to a great variety of problems, before he had ever seen Euler's Algebra, and when he was, indeed, but a young mathematician. — A considerable time after that I put Euler's Algebra into his hands, which he then saw, I believe, for the first time,

for the book was then very scarce and very little known in this part of the island. He never remarked, that I know of, the resemblance between his own method and that in Euler's sixth chapter; as I acknowledge that I had never done till I saw the remarks in your Magazine. As to his employing the same division of the problem into cases that Euler does, I own myself answerable for that coincidence, having pointed it out to him, as the natural division of the subject, and as the proper one to be followed, if he would wish to ascertain and exemplify the universality of his method.

I have nothing farther to add, but to request, that you will publish this letter, not as any favour to me, but out of justice to Mr. Leslie, whom you have wronged, and to the public which you have misled.

I am, sir,
Edinburgh, Your obedient servant,
Nov. 27. 1797. JOHN PLAYFAIR,
Professor of Mathematics in the
University of Edinburgh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MILTON'S IMITATIONS; OR RESEMBLANCES OF THE ANCIENTS,
(continued.)

[BY MR. WAKEFIELD].

NOW morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern
clime

Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

Par. Lost, B. v. Ver. 3.

Compare ver. 430, 746 of this book; Chaucer's Flower and Leaf, stanza 22. An unknown poet in Aristotle's Poëtics, sect. 35, says of the $\xi\eta$;

——— σπερμον δροκισαν φλογα.

——— And the shrill matin song
Of birds on every bough.

Ver. 7.

Ὡς ἦναι ἤδη λαμπρὸν ἦλιν σελας

ἔφα κινεῖ φθγγματ' ὀρνιθῶν σαφῆ.

Sophocles, Elect. 18.

To the night-warbling bird, that now,
awake,

Tunes sweetest his love-labour'd song.

Ver. 41.

Τετλιγὺς καλαγυγνῆς, ἔρχει πόνον.

Theocritus, vii. 139.

So cheer'd he his fair spouse; and she was
cheer'd.

Ver. 129.

This is exactly in the spirit of a passage quoted from Cresias, by the author of the treatise under the name of Demetrius Phalereus. Sect. 219.

Ἐγὼ μὲν σε εὐώσας καὶ σὺ μὲν δὲ ἔμμε εὐώσῃς
ἐγὼ δὲ διὰ σε ἀπλωμένη.

Rut

But silently a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and wip'd them with her
hair. Ver. 130.

Apuleius, met. v. p. 346. ed. Oudend. et
p. 97. ed. Pricei:

—lacrimasque ejus suis crinibus detergens.
Him first, him last, him midst, and without
end. Ver. 165.

Αλλ' αἶψα πρῶτον τε, καὶ ὕστατον, ἐν τε μισοῖ-
σιν·

ἔπειτα—

—or they led the vine
To wed her elm. Ver. 215.
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores.

Horace, Od. iv. 5. 30.

Ver. 277 to ver. 286. This noble
picture of the seraph is essentially in-
debted to one not less poetical, by Cow-
ley; David ii. 793—813. The passages
are too long for insertion in this place;
but a comparison will amply gratify the
trouble of the reader, who delights in
these great efforts of contending ge-
nius.

—the third his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd
mail. Ver. 283.

Τῷ μὲν ἐπ' ἀκροτάτοις ποδῶν ἱκατέβην
εἰμένας

Σείον αἰρομένην πτερυγας, μέγα θαμβῶ
ιδεῖσθαι,

Χρυσείας φοβιδέσσι διαυγέας.

Apoll. Rhod. i. 219.

Ver. 544 to 548. This has a general
resemblance to Virgil, Ecl. v. 81—85.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.
Ver. 896.

Ἡ καὶ οὐρανῷ, ἐν ποτ' ἐκ πολλῶν ἔγω
Μοῖον προσέειπον πιστόν:

Sophocles, Elect. 1351.

—'Till morn, with rosy hand. Book vi.
ver. 2. from the ποδὸς ἀκλῦλ· Ἡώς of Homer.
Il. A. 477.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd, and
fields. Ver. 82.

—των δὲ σίχες εἶδος πυκναί,
ἀσπίσι, καὶ κορυβέσσι, καὶ ἔγχεσι περικταί.

Homer, Il. H. 62.

Each warrior single, as in chief, expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway
Of battle; open when, and when to close,
The ridges of grim war. Ver. 233.

Αὐτὰρ ἔγνω· εὐ οἶδα μάχης τ', ἀνδροκλασίας τε·
οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιῇ, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ, νυμμησάμην βων
Ἀζάων· Homer, Il. H. 237.

Et mecum ingentes cras evolve belli.

Virgil, Æn. ix. 528.

—while expectation stood
In horror. Ver. 306.

—mussabat tacito medicina timore.
Lucretius, vi. 1177.

So warn'd he them aware themselves.

Ver. 547.

Αὐτὰρ πρῶτον προσέφη, μεμνημένος αὐτῶν.

Homer, Il. N. 46.

Admonuit memorem. Lucretius, iii. 1053.

Egfulgence of my glory, son below'd! Ver. 680.

Epist. ad Heb. i. 1. 3. Ἐν ὑμῷ—οἱ, ὡς
ἀπαυγασμα τῆς δόξης—αὐτῶν.

War wearied.—Ver. 695.

Martemque fatigant.—Virgil, Æn. vii. 582.

Go then, thou mightiest, in thy father's
might,

—bring forth all my war,
My bow and thunder; my almighty arms
Gird on. Ver. 710.

Τὴν δ' ὠμοῖν μὲν ἔρα κλυτὰ τεύχεα δοῦναι

Ἀρχὴ δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι φιλοπολεμίοισι μα-
χεῖσθαι. Homerus, Il. N. 64.

—though fall'n on evil days,
On evil days though fall'n. Book vii. Ver.
25.

This repetition is common in the Ro-
man poets, to whom Homer had given
various examples of the same beauty, as in
Il. Ver. 371.

—καὶ εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας εἰσικεν·
Εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας εἰσικε, μὲν δ' αἰθρῇ σιδήρῳ.

—where rivers now
Steam, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Ver. 305.

—agmen aquarum. Virgil, Geo. i. 322.
And sow'd with stars the heav'n thick as a
field. Ver. 358.

The house of blessed gods, which men call
sky,

All sow'd with glif'ring stars more thick than
grasse. Stanza 8 of Spenser's Hymne
of Heavenlie Beautie.

They sum'm'd their pens, and soaring th' air
sublime,

With clang desuis'd the ground. Ver. 422.

Cœtusque vulgares, et udam

Spernit humum fugiente jennâ.

Horace, Ode iii. 2. 24.

—the swan, with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly,
rovis

Her state with oary feet. Ver. 439.

Haud secus Eidani stagnis, ripâve Cœystri,
Innatat albus dor; pronoque immobile corpus

Dat fluvio, et pedibus tacitas eremigat undas.
Silius Italicus, xiv. 191.

in a style not inferior in dignity and
elegance to Virgil himself. Of these
verses I have hazarded a translation
in the notes, at Book i. Ver. 105, of the
Battle of the Frogs and Mice, in my edi-
tion of Pope's Homer.

—how good, how fair,
Answering his great idea. Ver. 557.

This is also a beautiful Platonic senti-
ment. Plutarch, Vit. Lycurg. p. 57. c.

—ὡς περ' ὁ πλατὼν φησὶν ἐπὶ τῷ κόσμῳ γένο-
μεναι, ὃ κινηθῆναι τὴν πρᾶξιν κινῆσιν, ἐκφραστῆναι
τοῦ Θ. 109.

Th:

The heav'ns and all the constellations rung,
The planets in their station list'ning stood.

Ver. 562.

Ὅτε καὶ Διὸς ἀσπερὺν
Ἀνεχρυσεν αἰθήρ,
Χορεύει δὲ θελαναί.

Euripides. Ion. 1098.

— for God will deign

To visit oft the dwellings of just men,
Delighted.

Ver. 569.

Præsentès namque ante domos invifere caftas,
Sæpius et fefe mortali oftendere cœtu,
Cælicolæ, nondum fpretâ pietate, folebant.
Sape pater divûm, templo in fulgente re-
vifens.

Catullus, Nuptt. Pel. et Thet. 384.

— that milky way,

Which rightly, as a circling zone, thou feelt
Powder'd with ftars.

Ver. 581.

And joy'ft to look down to the azur'd bars
Of heav'n, *powder'd with troops of ftreaming
ftars.*

Drummond's Tears on the Death of Mæliades.
[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to address you upon a subject, which, as far as my reading goes, has never been represented in the light that it will, perhaps, appear in this letter, if my powers of communication shall prove, fortunately, equal to the vast conceptions I have formed, on a subject so interesting at all times, but particularly so at the present crisis. I attempt my present undertaking, indeed, with considerable diffidence. I know that I am about to oppose the dignity of rank and fashion, and I know that I am about to combat the prejudices even of poor men and plebeians, but, like other men, who advance strange discoveries and unheard of schemes, I beg leave to shelter myself under my good intentions, and bequeath to posterity, what the ignorance and the prejudices of the present generation, will, perhaps, not suffer them to accept from me in my life-time.

Without farther preface, then, let me remark, that many late writers on the subject of medicine, have inveighed with much severity, and no small portion of argument, against those mothers who (although capable of the task without danger), refuse to suckle their own children, and, consequently, place them to be suckled by women generally of an inferior rank, and nowise related to the family. These medical advisers advance many cogent reasons against this practice, and term it unnatural. It is not my purpose to trouble you with any of these reasons, except one,

namely, that the child suckled by a foreign nurse, as every nurse must be, who is not its mother, is liable to receive a certain something into its constitution, both of body and mind, which it would not, and could not have received from its mother; and, Mr. Editor, by a parity of reasoning, does not acquire a certain something which it was in its mother's power to bestow.—Now, sir, it is the latter argument, the want of that something, which I mean to insist upon, and to prove how pernicious it must be to the rising generation.

Methinks now, I see you gravely taking your spectacles from your nose, laying down my letter, and asking, "What is this fellow driving at? Does he mean to make our magazine a vehicle for his suckling speculations, and lying-in lucubrations? Are we, in these times too, to raise against us so formidable a host as the whole sisterhood of nurses and their genteel and fashionable employers? Is this a time to dispute about the bringing up of children, when one scarcely knows what to do with them when they are brought up?"

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, it is really far from my intention to trouble you, upon subjects that shall seem foreign to the purpose of your publication, because capable of being handled elsewhere with more prospect of utility. I really thought that you would have guessed my meaning sooner—I thought you would have discovered, that when I mentioned how much children *lost* by not being nursed by their mothers, I meant that an immediate and direct interruption was given to hereditary virtues.

Yes, sir, we have heard a great deal of late about hereditary virtues, and the pure and untainted blood of illustrious ancestors; but, sir, while the practice of putting our children to be nursed by strangers shall continue, what becomes of our hereditary virtues and our pure blood? No wonder that a fine handle has been given to the democratic spirit of the present day, by such a practice. No wonder that they rear their proud crests, and ask where we can find examples of hereditary virtues, and untainted blood? The matter is too plain to be disguised, sir; we have destroyed our virtues by an unnatural mixture with the vices of strangers, and we have contaminated our noble blood, by a communication with plebeians. Hence it is that we meet so frequently with those anomalous beings, men of rank without honour or honesty; yea, without any of the virtues of their ancestors.

And, is this wonderful? Is it wonder-

ful when we perceive that their parents rob them of that circulating medium of honour, honesty, bravery, and patriotism, which has flowed uninterruptedly for centuries in the family, and which is their natural birthright; and instead thereof leave them to the little, paucity and straggling qualities they may pick up in the veins of a creature, without any title in the world, the wife of one as poor as herself, and not worth twenty pounds a year? Why sir, what are we to expect from such heterogeneous compositions? Precisely what happens: namely, that we are not able to pursue a class of virtues for two generations without stumbling on an ax or a halter. How thoughtless must those persons be, to whom is entrusted the circulation of illustrious virtues! And, above all, the blood royal.—

Sir, I wish to speak delicately upon delicate subjects. I shall offend none, if I can avoid it, and I well know the present is not the time to urge discussions of certain descriptions. However, I do not think it is the time to be wholly silent, especially as nothing I have to advance, does in the least concern the present race of sovereigns.—But I may surely go back, and ask why we find, upon the same list an Alfred and a John, a Mary and a lady Jane Grey, a Richard III, and an Edward VI? Evidently, sir, it was the fault of the parents.—On this subject, however, I do not mean to press farther. What I have said may afford a clue, in case other anomalies shall arise.

With regard to persons of inferior, and yet of *high* and *noble rank*, the case is truly lamentable; yet what more easily to be accounted for? At least I may say, without vanity, that these things seldom puzzle me. When I meet with a young lord, for instance, who indulges with impunity, in the lowest vices and crimes, I do not blame his ancestors; I do not visit the sins of the children upon the fathers. I conclude directly, that he received all these wicked propensities by his blood being contaminated by the daughter of some man who was hanged for such crimes. And when, again, I observe another young man of family pursuing every pretty girl he meets, with a view to ruin her reputation, or, perhaps, insinuating himself into his friends' house, with a deliberate design on the virtue of his wife, sister, or daughter, I never fail, upon enquiry, to learn that he was the foster-brother of the unceremonious production of a Kentish clown, and a hop-picker. In truth, I have often been enabled to push

my enquiries on this subject to a wonderful degree of accuracy, a volume of which (I mean my enquiries) I purpose some day to publish, if I can agree with the proprietors of Collins's Peerage. You may think it fanciful, sir, but I have had no difficulty in tracing that propensity to gaming, the sin that so easily besets people of rank, to their having been suckled by the wives of fellows who have been transported for picking pockets; and a certain noble lord must excuse me, if I prove, most demonstratively, that his electioneering dexterity is entirely owing to his having been "nursed and dandled into a legislator," by the wife of a man who stood in the pillory for perjury.

If there was a mysterious veil cast over those strange and unnatural deviations from noble blood and hereditary virtues, which are so frequently observed, and so much wondered at, I hope, Mr. Editor, I have been the humble instrument of removing it. I hope your readers will hereafter be at no loss to account for the strange beings sometimes presented to their sight, as placed entirely out of the order of nature. I hope they will understand why some men possess rank, who would have made a much better figure at the plough; and why others are greeted with titles, who ought to be saluted with horse-whips. We sometimes meet with a lord, and we know not how to consider him as such, but we can plainly discern that he would have made a much more respectable figure behind a coach than in it. We observe another attempting to display his talents near Westminster-hall, who might have plied with greater success at Westminster bridge; and a third boasting of the gallantry of his military exploits, who would have benefited his country, had he exchanged the marshall's truncheon for the butcher's knife. All these phenomena are easily solved on my principles, which are likewise not less serviceable in explaining, what has hitherto been thought very wonderful, namely, that one man of rank should look like a barber, a second like a tailor, and a third like a fool.

Why is it, sir, that persons of rank have never considered this subject before, or if considering be, with them, a duty performed by deputy, why has not some one suggested to them, that there can be no more effectual way of mixing high and low, illustrious and obscure in one undistinguishable mass, than this practice of nourishing the hopes of one family by the disappointments of another? Why should this matter have so long been kept a secret? We see every

every day how reluctantly a man of rank will wed with a plebeian, or allow his children so to do; but all this is obviously to no purpose, while the practice of foreign nursing is continued. Children suckled by the vulgar will naturally have a hankering after the vulgar. What so plain and demonstrable?

You have, doubtless, often heard, when the conversation has turned on any vice or virtue practised by a man of rank, that it has been said, in excuse, or in commendation, "O! it is natural to him, he sucked it in with his milk."—Astonishing! that such an expression as this should have been almost proverbial for so many centuries, without awakening the attention, and alarming the family-pride of men of rank; that the same thing should have been repeated over and over again, without their adverting to the meaning of those words, and the important doctrine they contain. Still more wonderful is it that people will strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel, that they will, for example, absolutely prohibit their children from any communication with their *inferiors* in the kitchen, and yet allow their children to be compounded of the very same materials of which *kitchen-inferiors* are made.

I have now, Mr. Editor, explained the purpose of this letter. I have laid before persons of rank, the cause of these unhappy deviations from family virtues, those unfortunate breaks in the chain of family worth, which has threatened to level the great with the small; and I have pointed out the remedy. It only remains for me to advert to a remark which may be made on the subject, and it is this: it maybe remarked that it is *possible* some of the virtues of illustrious families may descend, by the practice I have reprobated, to the cottage, and, perhaps by this change of place only, the same *quantum* of virtue may be found to exist in the world. I shall not bestow much pains to show that this remark, although well founded as to fact, is useless as to any inference to be drawn from it. We do not expect from cottages what we expect from palaces; of what use would hereditary virtues be to a man who had not a foot of hereditary land?—So much for this remark---another which likewise wears some appearance of an objection to my principle, is that, perhaps, (mind you, it is only a *perhaps*) some accession of virtue may be procured from a plebeian family, which may be of infinite service in supplying the defects of a patrician. I am not quite prepared to combat

this argument, but, like the former, it ought not to have weight as an encouragement to the practice I have censured. I have not been pleading for the increase of family virtues, any more than for an increase of family estates. My object is the transmission, pure and inviolate, of family blood and virtues, from vein to vein, and generation to generation, without alteration, mixture or diminution. And I flatter myself that I have advanced my doctrine upon no insecure grounds, and I will conclude with a question, in the form of an appeal, to the great sense of persons of distinction: "Can you for a moment suppose that the qualities inherent in the right hon. lady Anna Maria, &c. &c. can be imparted to her children, by Jane Wilkins, the hind's wife?" I am sir,

Your humble servant,

AIMPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCEPT an imperfect account of a large *solar spot*, which was seen here Fridry 1, in the forenoon, and had disappeared Friday 7.

It advanced from near the centre to the south-west side of the sun's disk, near the edge of which it was on the 5th. It was remarkably opaque, regular, and well defined, very like Mercury on the sun's disk, but larger. I have no micrometer measurement of it, but I apprehend it was of greater superficial magnitude than the earth is.

These spots have of late become rather infrequent. No other was then apparent on the sun's disk. Its time of continuance to appear well agrees, and the direction of its motion, with a solar spot carried by the known period of the sun's rotation on its axis, otherwise it might have been suspected, from its unequal regularity of figure, to have been a *comet* transfixing the sun's disk; which, however rare a phenomenon, is evidently possible.

MR. PITT'S TRIPLE ASSESSMENT.

I take for granted some observations will appear from some of your correspondents on Mr. Pitt's delusive, oppressive, and most unequal, scheme of aggravated taxation. I have opposed it through what temporary channels I could. I am sorry that by the *secession* of many members, whose abilities and spirit have often profited their country on many severe exigencies

exigencies, it has been now left to be opposed in parliament almost singly, though with extraordinary powers and resolutions by Mr. TIERNEY.

LUNAR ECLIPSE.

Sunday, Dec. 3, 1797.

D. H. M.

Appulse of penumbra to the moon's limb	}	3 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Contact of true shadow		o 14 16
First emerſion		o 17 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total emerſion		o 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total duration		o 5 59

These observations were made of the beginning of the eclipse, three miles east of Bury*, in Suffolk, and of the end of it six miles †. The equation of the sun for the day is to be added, which, I believe, was 10' 41" nearly, before the clock.

The time of total darkness was not taken. The moon was of a silvery brightness when the eclipse began; and the effect of the first emerſion was most beautiful when the thread of light shot from the shadow. During the total obscuration, the appearance was that (as generally observed in lunar eclipses) of a thin veil, of a faint yellowish copper colour, spotted with darker shades, as the parts of the moon, over which the earth's shadow spread, reflected more or less light. To the eye, during the obscuration, the moon resembled a reddish hazy star of the second magnitude, seen through a mist.

I am, your's, &c.

Froſton, Dec. 12, 1797. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT
OF SERVANTS AND WORKMEN
TO PLACE OUT THEIR SAVINGS
AT INTEREST.

VARIOUS schemes have been devised for enabling the labouring class of the community to lay up small sums for their future benefit. These schemes, especially clubs, have unquestionably been attended with great advantage. They have preserved against the season of sickness and distress, what would otherwise have been, in most cases, squandered without any immediate service to the servant, the labourer, or his family.

None of these establishments, however, seem to have been brought so near to perfection, as to render unnecessary all farther attention to this very interesting

and important subject. Many household servants, many manufacturers, artificers, colliers, and some farmers' labourers, have it in their power to save more than the monthly contingent or pay to the club, supposing them to belong to a club. Moreover, on occasion of bankruptcies, we frequently hear of this class of persons amongst the creditors, and for such persons to be deprived of one-half, two-thirds, or more, of a sum that would have rendered the decline of life comfortable, must be regarded by every man of humanity, as amongst the most cruel disasters attendant on bankruptcies.

From these considerations and others of a similar kind, it may be inferred that very important advantages would result to the class of persons we have been describing, and through them to the community at large, if, in the principal towns in this kingdom, there were a suitable number of associations formed for receiving small sums (in order to encourage the first beginnings) of money at interest from the labouring classes of the community.

To the success of this plan, it will, however, be essential, that its operation should be such as not only to give the most ample and unquestionable security to those who lend their money, but also to exempt those who become responsible for its repayment, from incurring much risk of loss, or from having any unnecessary claims on their time and attention, in consequence of becoming members of the proposed association.

These objects, it is presumed, might be satisfactorily accomplished by the adoption of the following or some similar plan, improved, as it doubtless would be, if the subject should be thought deserving of more general attention.

Suppose associations of from twelve to twenty persons respectable for character and fortune, to be formed in each principal town in the kingdom, and that the united security of each separate association be offered to persons desirous of placing at interest sums of money, not less than five or ten shillings, nor more than from 50l. to 100l. or, perhaps, 150l. for which they should receive yearly or half-yearly, (as might be thought best) interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; and, however small the amount of interest might be, it should be at the option of the lender to add it to the principal every year, together with such other monthly, quarterly, or annual savings (amounting

* At Tinworth. † At Froſton.

to not less than 5 or 6s. in any one payment) as he or she might wish to place at interest. The object in permitting such small sums to be placed at interest, is to encourage every propensity to foresight, and saving in those to whom these qualities are of so much importance; and the benefit of persons of this class being the primary object of the association, it is essential that the first beginnings should be encouraged, as the disposition, once put into motion, will generally go on with increased vigor.

For the same reason, it does not appear *necessary* that the association should permit larger sums than 100l. or 150l. to remain with them at interest, as most persons having *saved* so much, will not find great difficulty in placing out the same on satisfactory security, by applying to *attornies* of integrity and respectability.

It should be expected that three months' notice be given whenever it is intended to call in any of the money thus placed at interest. This notice might reasonably be expected on the part of the association, but the principal reason for insisting upon it would be to prevent the lenders from calling in their money rashly, or for indiscreet purposes; and should they (as may occasionally be expected) give this notice from any sudden impulse, it is not improbable that, before the expiration of three months, their better reason may return, and they may thus be guarded against the effects of rashness and indiscretion. On any particular occasion, when the lender may have a sufficient reason for wishing to have his or her money at a shorter notice than three months, it may be presumed the association will be induced to pay it.

All receipts and payments should be made, and all business respecting this association transacted, on only *one stated day in each month*, (of which sufficient notice should be given) in order to lessen the expence of agency, and the trouble of attendance on the part of the association.

The preceding part of this plan will, it is hoped, furnish every requisite security as well as facility, to the persons whom it is desirable to encourage to place out their savings at interest; and it now remains to show, that this may also be done without involving much, if any, risk, and without requiring more than a very small portion of the time and attention of those persons who may be willing to become members of the proposed association.

Suppose then, that, on entering into the association, each member should advance from 100l. to 200l. for which he is annually to receive interest: and, suppose the sum thus raised to amount from 1000l. to 2000l. and to be vested on some real or approved security, which might now be readily done, at five per cent. interest. It would then be necessary to appoint a treasurer (in the choice of whom due care should be used) and who should, if necessary, give ample security for the trust reposed in him.

Whenever, after this, the fund arising from small sums on interest, lodged with the association, should amount to a prescribed sum, the same might be allotted to its members, either by a repayment of five or ten per cent. on the advance of an *individual* member, and each to be repaid to a certain extent in rotation; or by waiting till the fund was farther increased, so as to admit of repayment of from two to five per cent. on the aggregate advance of *all* the members. The former of these plans would be less troublesome to the members, and would have the advantage of occasioning less loss by interest, in consequence of there being less money at any one time in the hands of the treasurer. The loss by interest would, however, be very trifling in those towns where there are respectable banks who allow interest on lodgments; and it is to be remembered, that the sum thus to remain in the treasurer's hands, or to be lodged in a bank, will not necessarily exceed 50l. or, at most, 100l.

On this plan, however, a farther provision would be necessary, in case the sums lodged on interest with the association should have wholly, or in great part, repaid its members for their several advances, and there should still be a prospect of farther sums being deposited on interest with the association. In this case it would only be necessary for the members to proceed, as at first, by repaying the amount of their original subscriptions, and vesting this farther sum, like the first, on real and approved security; after which the subscribers would be again repaid their several advances, in the manner already described, in proportion as the sums necessary for that purpose should be deposited with the association. By this means, the risk to the members of the association would be little, if any, and almost the only trouble they would have would be in the receiving back, in small dividends, the sums they might, from time to time, advance,

vance, to be placed at interest for the purpose of the association.

Perhaps an objection may be made to the proposed plan, from the possibility that, under some extraordinary circumstances, the money owing by the association may be suddenly called in, whilst that owing to the association (though on real and approved security, and called in without delay) might not be received in due time, to discharge the claims on the association. In reply to this, it may be observed:—First, that such an emergency does not appear very probable.—Secondly, that in case of its happening, it is hoped the situation and resources of the members would be such as to furnish the needful aid, provided the securities belonging to the association should not be realized in due time:—And, thirdly, that if it be thought necessary to provide against such an emergency, it would be perfectly reasonable, with reference to it, to stipulate, that they who deposit money on interest with the association, should engage to give *six months'* notice, when they call in the same; notwithstanding which, the association would not avail itself of that latitude, unless on occasion of such an emergency as that which has been stated. On common occasions, and especially after the association has been established a short time, it is not improbable that the sums paid in, and those called for, will so nearly equal each other, that very little, in the way either of receipt or payment, would devolve on the members in their individual capacities.

It should be expressly stipulated, that no part of the funds of the association should ever be lent to, or suffered to remain in the hands of any of its members; but that they should always be deposited with the treasurer, or in such bank as the association should fix upon for that purpose, until such funds be appropriated in the manner already described.

The association should formally disavow every idea of deriving any emolument from the proposed plan; and, if it should be found that, by placing out their funds at five per cent. interest, whilst they only pay four per cent. there should be a saving of more than would pay the unavoidable expences of stationary, agency, office, rent, &c. such surplus should be devoted to the allowing a higher rate of interest on the money lent to the association.

Perhaps it may be observed, that many of the advantages hoped for from this plan, might already be obtained in the

metropolis, and in most large towns where there are established banks; and that if the lower classes would avail themselves of these, the forming of the associations now described would be unnecessary. To this it may be replied, that many of the banks both in London and the country, are not in the practice of allowing interest on lodgments. But the great objection, and that which in many places is an insuperable one, is that experience has shown that even such banking houses as were originally founded on solid capitals, and have been carried on for many years with great credit, are yet, from various causes, subject to contingencies and failure, in common with merchants and manufacturers; and though there are doubtless many bankers whose solidity and respectability could not be exceeded by any association, yet as this cannot be remarked of *all* such establishments, and, as the failure of eminent bankers in various parts of the kingdom is still amongst the number of recent events, it is not to be expected, that the lower classes, with so many temptations to consume the produce of their labour, on their present wants, or predominant vices, will be induced to sacrifice these to the hope of securing a competency for declining age, or a provision for their children, unless they have every reason to repose with confidence, on the stability and responsibility of those with whom they deposit their savings.

It may be farther remarked, with respect to the proposed plan, that it has no tendency, either to promote the spirit of gambling amongst the lower classes, or to bring them into the way of drunkenness. No disposition of the human mind is better ascertained, than the desire of acquiring competence and independence; and the sacrifices and exertions necessary to attain these are cheerfully made, when the disposition is once put into motion, and suitable encouragement given to it. The habits thus formed, are of the highest value in themselves, and have a direct tendency to maintain a general spirit of sobriety, industry and decorum; they may therefore be expected to produce great eventual benefit to *masters of families and employers of workmen.*

Liverpool, PHILANTHROPOS.
Nov. 18, 1797.

P.S. The writer of this Essay thinks it incumbent on him to remark, that a plan similar to the preceding in its *object*, though somewhat different as to the *means*, was some years since suggested by an ingenious friend, to whom he is indebted for several of the hints and observations herein stated.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,
H^AVING received much pleasure from the anecdote respecting Mr. Howard's humanity, related by Mr. Wood in your last Magazine, I shall request your insertion of another to the same purpose, which was told me by the person who received the benefit. During Mr. Howard's absence on one of his late journeys to the continent, a journeyman wheelwright at Cardington (Mr. H.'s residence) had succeeded his master in his shop, and married. Mr. Howard had scarcely been half an hour returned before he took a walk through the village, to enquire after his old acquaintance. He entered the house where the wheelwright lived, which was one of his own, and kindly congratulated him on his change of condition. "If I had been at home at your marriage (said he) I should have made you a wedding gift, and you shall not lose it now. But it shall be a present to your wife, not to yourself. Come to my house to-morrow morning, and you shall know what it will be."

On returning home, Mr. H. asked his servant which was the best cow in his yard? The servant told him. "Then (said Mr. H.) drive it to-morrow to the wheelwright's.—But no (he added) the poor fellow has nothing to keep it on this winter. We will keep her for him till she has calved." This was done, and the wheelwright's wife was then made happy by a very fine cow and calf. The cow is at this time in their possession, and is doubly valued as a memorial of the excellent donor.

I am, sir,
Your constant reader,

Bedford,
Dec. 16. 1797.

A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I^T is remarked in Buckmann's History of Inventions, that the German miners use tallow in their lamps, to light them below ground. Some of your readers may, probably, be able to describe the form of these lamps, and in what manner the wick is disposed and managed. Candles are used in general in our mines; but lamps with tallow would be more economical, and, in many respects, more convenient. Oil gives out too much smoke,

and it soon contaminates the air. Information on this subject will oblige,
Dec. 11, 1797. W. A MINER.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A^CCORDING to the principles of the Lavoisierian chemistry, azote, which is a component part of animal substances, is considered as a primary element. Now, as animals acquire all their substance from their food, how comes it that those animals which feed entirely on vegetables, should thence procure a sufficient quantity of azote (which enters into the composition of no vegetable they eat) to make them increase in quantity of flesh, &c. for azote does not enter into the composition of fat? It may, however, be asserted, that the insects they eat may furnish a quantity, and they may take in a small quantity in the impure water that they drink; but this must be a much smaller proportion, in regard to the quantities they eat and drink, than enters into the composition of their bodies. I think this argues strongly in favour of the supposition that azote is not a primary element.

Dec. 9.

W. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
C^AN any of your numerous correspondents inform me, why (in that common experiment, to prove that the air is the conducting medium of sound) when the bell is rung under the receiver of the air-pump, before it is exhausted, we should hear the sound at all? for, all communication being cut off between the external air and that contained in the receiver (otherwise the receiver cannot be exhausted) I do not know how the vibrations of the internal air can be communicated to the external air. I am, sir,
London, Your obliged servant,
Dec. 7, 1797. E. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I^F, according to your correspondent, p. 270, the idea of annihilating the National Debt, be such a trait of the absence of morals as to be expected only from fraudulent bankrupts, or rogues by occupation; if it be such a scheme of villany, than it is fit only to issue from the mouths of
"Arabian

"Arabian pirates;" if, "we have never yet heard of one real man of honour that could support the thought, or would even condescend to discuss a question so inimical to morals and good policy;" and if, notwithstanding all this, "he who for a moment, by his silence, encourages the discussion of such a subject, in such a country as this, is nearly as guilty of the projected wrong as the profligate who first started the dishonest idea," it would appear, that, in the opinion of G. C. it is a subject on which every individual is called upon to declare his sentiments; but upon condition that he speaks only to reprobate the idea. Although I can by no means approve of this restriction, in the discussion of any subject whatever, I shall not, at present, claim a greater degree of liberty; my intention being only to offer a few reasons for thinking the alarm of your correspondent groundless, and the declaration which he requires totally unnecessary.

1. The national debt is divided among, and forms the chief property of, a large body of proprietors; who, being attached to the present state of things by the powerful tie of interest, and, in general, coming within Mr. Burke's definition of the political citizens, who compose the British public, form a permanent majority "perfectly sound, of the best possible disposition to religion, to government, to the true and undivided interest of their country," which is one of the best securities for the continuance of our internal tranquillity and national prosperity.

2. The national debt is not only the principal wealth of the present proprietors, but also the foundation of the hopes of a greater number of heirs and expectants, who would unite with the former in depreciating and opposing the project of its annihilation.

3. The regularity with which the dividends have hitherto been paid, has induced foreigners to invest a considerable capital in our public funds, which, though it may in other respects be a disadvantage, strongly attaches them to the interests of this country.

4. The national debt has been formed by a great number of public loans, which have, at different times, afforded those who had the negotiating of them, opportunities of conferring particular favours on their connections and supporters; a prerogative which it cannot be supposed the present or future ministers will be inclined to relinquish.

5. The collection of the permanent revenue, of which nearly the whole is absorbed by the interest of our funded and floating debts, creates places and appointments for a legion of commissioners, comptrollers, inspectors, receivers, accomptants, &c. &c. with their assistants, deputies, and clerks, who being dispersed all over

the country, have many opportunities of propagating and defending the orthodox political faith.

6. The issue of this part of the revenue to its legal proprietors, also gives employment to a considerable number of paymasters, tellers, cashiers, auditors, &c. who though they are less numerous than the former, and, from residing chiefly in the metropolis, have fewer opportunities of showing their gratitude for the order of things on which their income depends, may, however, be found useful members of the community, at least once in seven years.

7. Any attempt to do away, or even to infringe upon the property of the public creditors, must destroy, at once, the funding system, without the aid of which it will be found impossible to carry on *civilised* war on an extensive scale, except by having constant recourse to requisitions and military power.

These considerations, I apprehend, will be thought by stockholders in general, to ascertain their security much better than the proposed ministerial declaration, or recognition, of rights; they show, that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer begins to regret that the funding system was ever adopted, it cannot be supposed he will ever go so far as even to *wish* the debt annihilated; and that, if ever government should be induced to think of such a desperate expedient, it will not be as a matter of deliberate choice, but of imperious necessity.

Dec. 9, 1797.

G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, with astonishment, the following sentence in your Miscellany, for October, 1796: "There were, at least, two monodies written on Chatterton superior to the poem in question, in the three great requisites of feeling, description, and harmony; and these written by two of the best poets this century has given birth to." (I suppose Warton and Amwell). Now, sir, notwithstanding this strong decree of Crito, I will venture to affirm, that Mr. COLERIDGE, in his monody, eminently excels his competitors. That he is superior to them in harmony, no one can entertain the least doubt; and few, who have compared the poems, will hesitate to pronounce him equally superior in feeling and description. I hope, sir, your candour will allow me to pay this fair tribute to poetical merit.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.

A. B. C. D.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

CAERMARTHEN COLLEGE.

[We have much pleasure in submitting to our readers the following plan of a college at Caermarthen, in South Wales, a district of the kingdom which hitherto has been lamentably deficient in the means of acquiring knowledge. We give place to the report of the committee at large, in the hope that its circulation through this channel may be serviceable to their excellent design. The liberal conduct of the corporation of Caermarthen will also, we trust, stimulate many of the English corporations either to reform the conduct of the existing public schools, or to establish new ones on a basis equally useful and liberal with that of the college at Caermarthen.]

SEVERAL gentlemen of respectability, lamenting the very defective state of education both in literature and science, in South Wales, have formed the resolution to establish a seminary at Caermarthen, upon a large and comprehensive plan, combining the advantages of an academical institution with a public grammar-school.

The situation of Caermarthen, possessing many favourable circumstances, will no doubt contribute to the success of such a public establishment; but the committee appointed to carry this liberal intention into effect, place their principal reliance on the system of education designed to be pursued, as it embraces every branch of useful learning and science.

The conductor, the rev. Mr. JONES, late of Bristol, Dublin, who has travelled in different countries for the purpose of general information, has also employed a great part of his life in the instruction of youth; and the trustees, who have elected him master of the foundation school, received the most satisfactory assurance of his character as a scholar, from the university of Cambridge.

The committee annex his plan of tuition in the classics and polite literature*,

* The plan of tuition will comprise the Latin and Greek classics, geography, ancient and modern; chronology, history, English grammar, logic, composition, and criticism, with constant exercises in elocution: an annual course of lectures in ethics and theology to students designed for the church will be also included.

At every half year there will be a public examination of all the classes, when premiums will be awarded; and public recitations before every Christmas vacation.

Mr. JONES's system is comprehensive and critical; his object is to make his pupils sound classical scholars, accomplished in the belles lettres, with a general knowledge of the most beautiful branches of science.

For the improvement of the pupils at leisure hours, a school library (at half a guinea per

which, they presume, will be found as extensive, and productive of as much improvement, as any that is adopted in the most eminent schools in England: in addition to which, they are authorised to assure the public, that Mr. JONES is engaged to procure an able mathematical tutor, who shall be employed in giving a regular course of lectures on Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and in the most useful parts of natural philosophy, theoretical and experimental.

The terms of tuition in the latter important branches will be four guineas per annum; and the public will observe, that all the charges incurred will not exceed thirty guineas, for lodging, boarding, and a systematic course of classical and academical education.

To accomplish a scheme so liberal and extensive, will require very considerable funds: a large and convenient house must be built for the accommodation of the master, his pupils, and the tutors; the school-room must be improved and enlarged, and a philosophical apparatus provided.

The corporation of Caermarthen have generously subscribed 500*l.* towards this establishment. The estimate of the whole expence is 3000*l.*

As the completion of this great undertaking must evidently depend on the zealous co-operation of the gentlemen of South Wales; the committee, conscious that they are acting from the purest and most laudable motives, appeal with confidence on this occasion, to the good sense and generous feelings of their countrymen; and they indulge the most ardent hopes, that when the public are apprised of the nature and extent of this institution, every individual of benevolence, patriotism, literature, and fortune, will enrol his name in the list of its benefactors, and by every exertion in his power, will promote a measure so important to the dearest interest of his country, in which its future character, happiness, and prosperity, are involved.

The field on which it is intended to erect the building, is a dry sandy soil, airy

annum) will be provided, furnished with the most valuable authors in natural history, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, civil and ecclesiastical history, biography, and English poetry; with miscellaneous essays, books of travels and voyages, together with globes, and the best ancient and modern maps.

Masters properly qualified, in French, music, dancing, and fencing, will be engaged.

and delightful in situation, commanding a beautiful prospect of the river Towy and its fertile vale. One acre of ground adjoining the house will be allotted for the exclusive use of the young gentlemen.

Subscriptions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. W. Morgan, merchant, in Caermarthen, from whom any additional information may be obtained.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is frequently contended, by those who consider a monarchical government alone calculated to produce *real happiness and prosperity* to a nation, that the fine arts cannot flourish in a republic: because, say they, individual wealth is essentially necessary to encourage the labours of the artist; and that, consequently, where property is more equally distributed, the stimulatives to exertion being less, the arts will not experience any progress.

From this opinion I beg leave to dissent, and to offer to the public, through the medium of your useful and entertaining Repository, my humble opinion; solely with a view to excite some enquiry, which may elucidate a subject of no small importance at the present moment, when a neighbouring nation, after crushing the stupendous fabric of the most cruel despotism, and erecting on its ruins a system destined to be the pride of the universe, is transporting to its capital those wonderful productions of the fine arts, which, for ages past, have been the envy of the artist, and the boast of the Italian school.

When we review the page of ancient history, we shall find, that when Rome was free, the fine arts gradually attained to greater perfection, till the fetters of tyranny and oppression deprived her of her rights and liberties: in Greece, they appear to have arrived at their height about the time of Alexander the Great: but from that moment they rapidly declined, with the energy of a free people.

Petronius Arbitrator ascribes the decline of the fine arts in Rome, to opulence, avarice, and luxury. "*Immersed*," he says, "*in drunkenness and debauchery, we want the spirit to cultivate the arts we possess; we study vice alone, and vice is all we teach.*" From this it may be inferred, that opulence, with its attendants, tend to depress rather than to encourage the fine arts; and although by the immense wealth of individuals, many artists are introduced to public notice, who might otherwise have passed their lives in obscu-

rity, yet how small is the number of such, when compared with those on whose superior abilities Fortune has never deigned to smile, who are doomed to pass their days the inhabitants of a garret, the miserable children of penury and woe!

If, therefore, opulence and luxury are unfavourable to the progress of the fine arts, they will flourish in that nation, where the government holds sacred the liberties of the subject, and into which these vices have made small inroads; the people being alike interested to serve each other, and increase the general happiness, a spirit of laudable emulation will arise, genius will shine in its native splendour, and true merit universally meet with its just reward.

It cannot be denied, that the fine arts have risen to great perfection in this kingdom during the last two centuries: but where have been the models for the statuary? Where the greatest designs for the painter?—In Italy; and were they not, many of them, the productions of artists when Italy was free?

The revolutions of empires, no doubt, frequently alter national characters; but mankind are not yet so depraved, nor so destitute of reason, as to be deaf to the voice of liberty. And in that state where true freedom exists, the fine arts will increase in perfection, in a much greater degree, than where the gorgeous palace, and the splendid equipage, alone are permitted to demand the most servile respect; but where numbers of honest and ingenious artists are suffered to drag through life, cold and destitute, contemned and ridiculed by pride and ignorance.

Dec. 5, 1797.

M. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON reading the letter of your correspondent, S. M. in your last Number, I expected, that before he ventured to recommend the writing of words as they are pronounced, he would refute the old (and I think as yet unanswered) objection, that such a mode would confound all etymology, and thereby introduce great confusion into the English language. For instance, by the new method, all words ending in *tio*, or *tion*, would, I suppose, be spelled in *sho* and *shon*; as, *moshon*, *questshon*, *nasshon*, &c. By which means every trace of their etymology would be erased: and the shorter the word, as in *nosshon*, *mosshon*, the more effectually would this be done. Besides, I will venture to say, that it is impracticable, by any arrangement of letters,

ters,

ters, to excite in another the idea of exactly the same sound, that he had who wrote it. Thus Mr. Elphinston may write *force*, but some, in pronunciation, make two syllables of it, *fo-arce*, and if they do not, it is plain, that they do not get the idea of the usual way of pronouncing the word, from Mr. Elphinston's improved arrangement, but from remembering that is usually so pronounced: for the sounds we give to letters being entirely arbitrary, there is no reason, *a priori*, why the letters *force* should not represent the sound usually given to that word, as well as *fo-arce*. But as different men pronounce the same word, consisting of the same letters, differently, it follows, that with different men the same letter stands for a different sound; and, therefore, what one man would think an exact mark or sign for the sound he means to express, would, perhaps, in another excite the idea of quite a different sound. Again, as the letters are derived from, and are the types of sounds, and not sounds, of letters, it is of no use to set about making combinations of letters adapted to the sounds of various words, till we are agreed upon the sounds we give to those words. Thus, then, if we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, we cannot alter our mode of spelling; if we are agreed, there is no occasion for it. There are also some sounds which cannot be expressed by any letters we have already, as of *ib* in *them*, *the*, &c. for I think it is not to be granted that *db* will answer the purpose. As to the inventing new signs or letters, I am of opinion, that nothing could be of more pernicious consequence. But I will repeat what I began with, that it would destroy all etymology, which is cause enough in all conscience for dropping the design. So far also would this reformation be from rendering the language more easily attainable by foreigners, that the obliterating of the etymology of words would make it more difficult. In all probability, the Greeks did not pronounce their words as they spelled them. Let us suppose, then, that they had once taken a resolution to write their words according to their pronunciation; who sees not the bad consequences that would have followed? The elegance of their compounds, and the perspicuity of their derivations, which so much facilitate the acquirement of that tongue, would have been utterly defaced and obscured. Lastly, how do we know but that the next generation may pronounce the Eng-

lish language very differently from the present, as perhaps the pronunciation of the present day has varied much from that used in the times of Gower and Chaucer? Thus our language would be continually unsettled, and an author must not expect to be understood a hundred years after his death. So much for the practicability of this scheme; but I would fain know what necessity there is for altering our spelling? Do we not sufficiently understand one another for all the purposes of common life? Would you spoil the language, in the delusive hope of reducing every body to pronounce alike? Should the proposed reform take place, the former effect must inevitably follow; whether the latter would, may be doubted. Upon the whole, then, I would advise those who wish to improve the English language, to turn their speculations towards reforming its grammar (for in this department there are many crying abuses) and to suffer its orthography to remain as it is. If any alteration should take place in the latter respect, it should be with a view to render the etymology of words more plain, and not in the design of improving their pronunciation: for the former of these remains, but the latter passes away. When we read an author, we consider not how he pronounced, but how he wrote. Let us not, therefore, for the sake of rendering table-talk more elegant, cause the works of our learned men to be transmitted to posterity defaced and barbarised. I am, your's, &c.

Dec. 14.

V. O. V.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of your correspondents strenuously assert, that the population of Great Britain is every day increasing, while others as firmly maintain, that it is rapidly declining. It is sincerely to be wished, that a fact of such national importance should be clearly ascertained, and that those who have access to proper documents should bestow the necessary labour in evincing the true state of our population. I must confess, that I am of opinion, it is at present decreasing, and that it has been so for several years. Among many concurring causes of this decrease, I esteem the prevailing system of monopolizing large farms, not the least efficient. The people, deprived of the means of subsistence in the country, are reduced to the necessity of flocking in great numbers to the manufacturing towns, which of consequence,

sequence, become more populous. Hence the assertors of increasing population, maintain, that the aggregate number of inhabitants in the whole kingdom is augmented, without seeming to reflect, that those who have left their healthy employments in the country, and are cooped up within the narrow limits of a town, soon become languid with sickness, and enfeebled with disease; not to mention many habits of debauchery, into which the members of great communities are much more apt to fall, than those who are brought up amid the happy and peaceful pursuits of agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

In a late excursion to the northern part of this kingdom, I observed many instances of the woeful effects of *sheep-farming* (so prevalent in the highlands of Scotland) in lessening the numbers of the people. Traversing a district, consisting of fifteen hamlets, which twenty-five years ago supplied with the simple necessities of life, *seventy-five* families, in each of which, at a low average, six persons might be reckoned; I saw, with sorrow, the cottages and farm-houses in ruins, and the whole extent in possession of (no less than) *two* families; these, at ten persons each, give a population of twenty souls in place of 450. This is not a solitary instance, and if the practice of laying out whole tracts of country in sheep-farms do not meet with a check, the highlands, that useful nursery of soldiers and seamen, will soon become an universal pasture.

This, sir, is a melancholy fact, and it is matter of just regret, that a system so fraught with ruinous consequences, continue to be practised. Yours,

CALEDONIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT deal has lately been published of the good effects that have accrued to the public, from the saving that has been made in some of our new erected large houses of industry. That the parishes, or districts, where these have been erected, have paid less to the poor's rates since the erection of those, I will not deny, but they afford no proof of any public utility. Whoever seriously considers the poor's laws will, surely, consider them as a national evil; the original intention was good; but, like many other schemes, the theory and the practice disagree; nevertheless all the evils that spring from them do not arise from the nature of the laws, but the mal-administration of them.

The original intention was a certain re-

lief for the really indigent, who though willing to support themselves, were not able, and who must otherwise depend upon the precarious hand of charity for existence; but as the relief is now administered, considerably more than half of what is expended for the support of the poor, is spent upon those who are by no means objects of charity, while numberless objects to whom it ought to be administered, perish for want, or at least suffer unknown hardships, rather than receive relief on the terms they must submit to, to partake of it. In small towns and villages where the real circumstances of people may be easily known, relief may be administered properly, much easier than in large towns; and in those it might be expected that the real indigent poor should be properly taken care of, and the idle vagrants punished; but it too generally happens that the parish officers think it the first duty and principal business of an overseer, not to act as the guardian of the poor as well as of the parish, but to screw down the poor as low as they can, so that the parish may be at as little expence as possible; and the parish having provided a workhouse for the poor, if sixpence per week can be saved by sending them there, no distinction is made between the idle vagabond, who is a pest to society, and loaded with filth and disease, and the sober, modest, cleanly, but unfortunate person, who, perhaps, once lived reputably and always decently, but, through sickness or misfortune, is reduced to poverty and want: but all are thrust together into the same dwelling, and not unfrequently into the same bed, to avoid which it has been frequently known, that persons who have lived decently, have suffered penury and want in the extreme, rather than be thrust into such a hell upon earth. In large towns it is less easy to discriminate between the characters of the sober and industrious, and the idle and extravagant; their situation and circumstances are less known than in villages; and as impositions are so frequently practised upon parish officers, who afterwards discover them, it almost steels them against listening to tales of woe, and thereby many a deserving object is refused by a overseer, who would willingly give proper relief was he convinced of the truth of the case, but refuses, from a fear of similar imposition being practised upon him. Had the same efforts been made to reform the morals of the poor, that have been made to lessen the expence of maintaining them, much more had been saved in the expences than by all the other means that

have been tried, besides the great national advantage that would have arisen from the reformation of the morals of the poor.

That large houses of industry are large national evils, is, I think, not difficult to prove; the reason why so many poor ask relief, is not because they really need it, or that the number of necessitous persons is greater than formerly, but because the poor are become more profligate and their morals more corrupt, and every large house of industry increases the evil. To expect that a large number of persons employed in the same apartment, and many of them reared from the kennel of vice, filth, infamy and debauchery, in its most depraved state, should be a school for virtue and morality, or to expect that persons, who have been decently and virtuously educated, should, in such society, maintain their virtue, would be the most improbable event that could possibly happen, and would be folly in the extreme to expect; yet this must be the improbable effect that must flow from such causes, if our poor, educated in such places, should turn out virtuous. There some hundreds of all ages and of both sexes are working, playing, eating and drinking together, some of whom, though young in years, may be said to be grey-headed in vice, are not only instilling their vicious principles, but instructing others in all their vicious practices, so that many, who before might be said to be simple concerning evil, soon become such adepts in vice of every kind as to outstrip their instructors; can this then be a school for virtue and morality; or a fit place to bring up children and youth in? Of all the calamities that a sober moral person has to dread, should he die and leave a family of children unprovided for, the chief is their being brought up in a large house of industry.

From youth thus educated, what can be expected when they come out into the world? Can they be expected to be sober, modest, virtuous, and industrious; or must they not be expected to come out ripe in every species of debauchery, and adepts in the commission of every species of villany? What then must be expected, but that those who, had they been taken proper care of in youth, might have turned out honest, respectable, and useful members of society, will come out some of the greatest pests to it, and entail misery and guilt upon succeeding generations, and thus encrease, in a tenfold degree, those expences which are now parsimoniously spared, and which, properly expended, would have been attended with the happiest effects?

If this is the effect upon youth, what are the effects upon riper years? if persons of vicious character are sent there, they become the seducers of youth; and if persons of virtuous character are forced into them, what greater punishment can be inflicted upon a person who has lived in cleanliness and decency, than to be made the companion of infamy, filth, and disease? yet this is the unavoidable consequence of removing persons of all characters and descriptions to one of those houses of industry. This keeps out many poor objects of charity who really need relief, because they feel it a less calamity to die by inches of want, than to live in filth, and be the companions of infamy and debauchery.

It may be said, that every possible care is taken to reform the vicious, and to keep them from the others; but will any person say that such discrimination of character can take place, and such separate apartments be provided, as that all the different shades of character, from confirmed virtue to confirmed vice, can be classed together and kept separate from each other? This is impossible, even with respect to cleanliness; for, although rendered clean on their entering the house, they are, many of them, so habituated to filth, as well as vice, as to render it impossible to break them of it. Those, therefore, who have calculated the savings to the public from the houses of industry, should have calculated also the loss by the increase of vice; and the saving a few thousand pounds per annum to bring up poor helpless orphans in vice, is the most infamous parsimony that was ever practised. That some place ought to be appointed, to which persons may be carried and taken care of when sick, who have no home of their own, I allow; but I would ask, *why has not every person a home of their own?* If poor people were honestly employed in getting their living, they would have some place of residence, somewhere they might call their home; and those who have not such a place of residence may be called vagrants, of which we have too many who sleep in barns during the summer, and attend fairs, markets, races, feasts, &c. as ballad singers, pedlars, &c. to the disgrace of our police.

Many of these vagrants wander about, with the consent of the officers of the parish to which they belong, who, sooner than be at the trouble of finding them suitable employ, and keeping them to it, are glad to get rid of them as much as possible, by giving them a trifle in the spring, on condition they do not trouble them again until winter (this I know to be a fact). If

then

then every poor family had a home of their own, why remove them to a large house of industry, rather than allow them something, in a time of sickness or old age, at home; and if any have not a home, why not oblige them to fix their residence somewhere, and then work for their living? and why should those who have a home be torn from it to reside with vagabonds?

It may be asked, what are orphans to do who have no parents to take the care of them? To this I reply, I think they, of all others, are the peculiar care of the public, and, instead of thrusting those helpless innocents into a workhouse, they ought to be put under the care of some decent person, who would, for a moderate salary, take the care of them, bring them up tenderly and soberly, and, when old enough to be put out, proper places should be provided for them, where they should learn some business, whereby they might get their living and be useful to society. If this plan cannot be adopted at once, some steps ought to be taken to remedy the evils of the present plan, and, instead of having houses of industry upon a larger scale, they ought to be lessened. Whoever looks into one of them, will find persons of all ages and both sexes, and no small portion of them; young fellows and girls in the prime of life, who are brought there diseased, the effects of profligacy and debauchery. The consequence of such a promiscuous group, assembled and dwelling under the same roof, and restrained by no principle of virtue, may be easier guessed than described; if, therefore, receptacles are to be provided for such, they ought to be separate and, far from each other. Old people ought to be by themselves, children by themselves, young men by themselves, and young women by themselves; the treatment also of old people and children, who are, perhaps, real objects of charity, ought to be very different from that of a set of vagabonds, who, in the prime of life, might have employment would they attend to it, and who, therefore, ought to be kept upon the coarsest food on which human creatures can subsist, while the others ought to be made as comfortable as their situation will admit; for surely, nothing is more absurd and unjust, than treating persons of so different characters in the same manner.—I am happy to say these observations are confirmed by the concurrent testimony of a respectable gentleman of the faculty, who has frequently attended the sick in one of these large houses of industry, and who informed me that the scenes of filth and

debauchery practised there, are such as he could not have believed had he not witnessed them.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,
J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A QUESTION is put * whether there be any punishment for GLEANING in a field reaped and *shocked*.

I am obliged, as an answer, to refer you to two CASES; both of which came from the parish of TINWORTH, near BURY, in the county of SUFFOLK.

The first was — WOOLLEDGE v. MANNING. E. 26 G. 3. C. B. anno 1786.

This was an action of TRESPASS, for breaking and entering the plaintiff's close, &c. and taking corn.

The defendant justified—that the said closes had been sown with wheat, barley, &c. and that he entered after the crop was *carried*, to gather the straw, containing ears of corn, remaining dispersed about the field, being the GLEANINGS of the said crop, for the necessary support of him, the defendant.

To this justification there was a general demurrer, and joinder of demurrer; by which the facts, being admitted, so far as they were sufficiently pleaded, the legal result upon those facts was submitted to the determination of the court.

Judgment was for the plaintiff.

The question was again tried, on an action likewise of TRESPASS—STEEL v. HOUGHTON & *Ux.* Tr. 27 & 28 G. 3. C. B. anno 1787-8. And, in the former case, it having been objected against the claim, that it had been asserted in a latitude which would defeat itself; for, that if it existed, it must be limited to the *poor of the parish* in which the field was situated; the defendants, pleading as before, added to the justification in this case, the fact that they were settled parishioners, and inhabitants of Tinworth.

The first case had been argued, by Mr. Serjeant Wilner, for the defendants.

The second was argued in Easter term, 1787, by Mr Serjeant le Blanc, for the plaintiffs, and Lawrence for the defendants.

And, in Trinity term, 1787, by Serjeant Bolton, for the plaintiff, and Rooke, for the defendants.

And, in Trinity term, 1788, the Judges

* P. 279.

† H. Blackstone's T. Rep. C. P. Vol. I. p. 51—63.

of the COMMON PLEAS delivered their reasons and opinions *seriatim*.

Lord Loughborough, C. J. against the claim, and for the plaintiff, in which also Willson and Heath, J. J. concurred; and Gould, for the defendant; in support of the claim.

The claim was consequently determined to be ILLEGAL, and that the action against the gleaners was well brought.

Neither of these decisions was removed by any writ of error. They, therefore, stand as legal authority, from which there has been *no appeal*.

The decision goes farther than your correspondent's question. For that supposes the corn, though reaped, to be yet remaining in shocks upon the field; but, on account of the inconvenience and danger to property, if gleaners were to come in till the crop had been reaped and shocked, and taken off the land, the defendants rested their justification on the entry *after* the crop was carried.

And the judgment of the Common Pleas, in the latter case, amounts to this;—that the settled poor of a parish are not entitled to enter a wheat or barley field *after* the crop carried for the purpose of *gleaning*.

Therefore *any gleaning*, even of the smallest quantity, or coming upon land with that intent, without leave of the owner, is forbidden, and punished by action of trespass.

And hence it follows, that the owner is justified in law, to require gleaners to quit the field; and that, if they will not quit it, he is justified in putting them out, using no more force than is necessary for that purpose. And, of course, the law disallows any resistance on their part, to his so doing; which, if they should unadvisedly be so rash as to make, they would subject themselves to an *indictment*, varying according to the circumstances and degree of the resistance:

I do not mean here to state the arguments for or against the claim, farther than to say, that those by whom it was brought forward to discussion, apprehending it to be supported by the opinions of Sir Matthew Hale, Ch. Baron Gilbert, and Sir William Blackstone, and struck with what appeared to them of the antiquity, extent, and ground of the usage, were accordingly anxious to assert it. Some of them had read the SEASONS; and brought, perhaps, from the reading of that admirable poem, an imagination and feelings the more alive to the claim. Most, or

all, had read or heard something of a very ancient venerable book, from which they had derived opinions strongly on the side of the usages.

The question, however, now stands settled; and it is but justice to the FARMERS of the county where it originated, and to the POOR, to say, that since the decision, the farmers rarely have refused their consent to the poor parishioners to glean after the crop carried; and the poor, when there has been a refusal, and they have been informed of the decision against the claim, have almost constantly acquiesced in it with propriety. I remain,

Your's, with great esteem,

C. LOFT.

P.S. If the query meant, whether an indictment of *larceny* would lie for simply *gleaning*; I apprehend it would not. At least, I think, on trial, the evidence would not support the indictment. For *larceny* must be a taking of the property of another without apprehension of any legal right to it on the part of the taker. A taking under an apprehended, though erroneously apprehended, legal right, would be not *larceny*, and could only amount to trespass. Taking corn from the *sheaf* or *stuck* is not *gleaning*, but *stealing*, as has been long settled. And it was with a view of avoiding this action, and of resting the custom on what was supposed to be the fair and safe exercise of it, that in the *pleadings*, which were drawn by the late very eminent Mr. Bowyer, the custom was laid as above stated, to glean *after the crop carried*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MONTH or two back there was an article in your Magazine relative to the death and character of Dr. Farmer, the late master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In some circles it has been ascribed, I understand, to me; but I wish it to be known, that I had not the least concern in that article. My name occasionally appears in your Magazine, and I was formerly of the college of which Dr. Farmer was master: thence, I suppose, rose the mistake.

I do not mean, sir, to impugn the judgment of your correspondent, but to state a truth, as it regards myself. It is my intention, at my own time, and in my own way, to make some observations on Dr. Farmer's character; and, without approving his Tory principles, or admiring his foibles, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the qualities of his mind and heart. I am, sir,

Respectfully your's,

G. DYER.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

MODERN PERU AND MEXICO.
GENERAL IDEA OF THE MONUMENTS
OF PERU.

[Translated from *El Mercurio Peruano, a Peruvian Journal, published at Lima, the objects, &c. of which are described in our Magazine for October, 1797.*]

SCARCELY does man begin to live, when every thing announces to him his approaching dissolution. The elements destined to his nourishment, conspire to his destruction; and the very globe he inhabits does not cease, by violent convulsions, to endeavour to shake off a load by which it seems to be oppressed. In the mean time, immortality is that which causes in his mortal breast the most poignant and unquiet sensation. The desire of surviving his perishable existence, and of transmitting to posterity his heroic achievements, is an idol to which his last sacrifices are offered up.

This enthusiasm, of equal antiquity with man himself, has constantly led him to have recourse to a thousand expedients, to elude, in a certain manner, the painful limit of his inevitable destiny, and to avenge its wrongs. Odoriferous and aromatic substances, balsams, cedar, brags, and marble, on the one hand; on the other, compositions replete with melody, brilliant recitals, emblems, and fine images, which have an efficacious power to attract attention and excite surprise;—such are the obstacles, which the pride of mortals has opposed to the voraciousness of time. Hence have arisen mummies, which are preserved for thousands of years, reckoning from their original corruptibility, the mausolea, in which they are inclosed, obelisks, pyramids, statues, and all the monuments in which the chisel and the graver display their magic skill, to perpetuate the posthumous memory of the hero and the man of power. To this same principle we are indebted for poetry, for history, whether traditional, or expressed by symbols, and for all the sketches and designs in which the pencil manifests its energy.

These precious trophies of the vanity and grandeur of men and of nations, destined to immortalize the triumphs of valour, of virtue, and, occasionally, of fanaticism, form, without doubt, an object worthy the consideration and study of the man of letters. But for them, what information could we have obtained relative to those obscure ages which gave birth to monarchies, arts, and sciences, and in which modes and customs were first regu-

lated? To those ages in which the lyre and the sweet harmony of vocal sounds, subdued the ferocious tyger, and the enraged lion, and softened the obdurate rocks! A philosophical poet denied the eternity of the world, solely on this account, that, prior to the Theban war, and the destruction of Troy, no poems or monuments were to be found, to hand down the remembrance of those remarkable events which fame is wont to record, and which illustrate all ages*. But in succeeding times, and in the nations which possessed the art of writing in all its perfection, the want of the press to renew the leaves which the moth or the corroding hand of time had destroyed, has rendered *paleoscopy*, or the study of antiquities, indispensable, to fill up the chasms they have left, or to comment on the fables they have transmitted to us. In rectifying chronology and history, how useful has been the examination of the hieroglyphics and enigmas of the superstitious Egyptians, the ruins of Palmyra, the odes and descriptions of the Greeks, the busts and pyramids of Rome, &c.

This subject, confined to Peru, acquires a new degree of value and interest. At the time of its conquest, the archives of Cuzco, Caxamarca, and Quito, were lost for ever: the fragil *Quipos* are reduced to dust; and the tradition of the memorable events of the kingdom, having by degrees become less and less perfect, through the ignorance and carelessness of those to whose charge it was intrusted, the observer is obliged to recur to the comparison, or, it may be said, to the interpretation of the ancient fragments and ruins, to complete the imperfect picture of this ancient empire, as it has been sketched by the pencil of Garcilaso. By the same means the fables relative to its religion and policy, adopted by the latest historians, may be deciphered. The study of the monuments erected by the yncas, to display their power and record their existence; the recitals of their glories; the traditions and relics of their ancient usages and customs, which still remain among the modern Indians, who tenaciously preserve and repeat what their forefathers have, from time immemorial, handed down to them; and, lastly, the investigation of the works which were erected, either by magnificence or through necessity, unquestionably afford a new

* Lucretii, lib. 5. ver. 325.

light, calculated to remove the thick veil which is spread over the historical and civil parts of the Peruvian monarchy, during the whole of the time that preceded its conquest. Our society being, on this account, persuaded that its researches in this line should be carried back to the above remote ages, has determined to avail itself of this resource, to fulfil its engagements to the public with the greater success, and to bestow this new merit on the Peruvian Mercury.

If the rage of cupidity and ambition had been satisfied with raking up the bowels of the earth, the memorials of ancient Peru would have been multiplied and entire: and, while the delineation would have been more easy, the copy would have been more beautiful. But the execrable thirst of gold carried desolation to the sepulchres, which are the last asylum of mortals; but which, were here no security to the ashes respected by the right of nations*. Notwithstanding, in the same way as the rage of Cambyfes could not prevent many inestimable remains of Egyptian learning from being handed down to the present times, so is the utter annihilation of the monuments of the yncas far from having been accomplished. Their ruins are every where met with; and, in the midst of the ravages they have suffered,

offer sufficient materials to form an estimate of the arts, sciences, and policy, of those by whom they were raised.

The famous obelisks and statues of Tiáhuánacu*: the mausolea of Chahapoyas†, works destined to challenge duration with eternity, not only on account of the solidity of their materials, but also of the sites on which they were erected, alike display their skill in sculpture, and their ambition for immortality. That they were extremely solicitous on this score, both with respect to the sculptures and the dead bodies, is attested by the multitude of mummies which, after a lapse of so many years, indeed, of so many ages, are to be found entire in the catacombs. The examination of them, may, perhaps, instruct us in the mode by which they contrived to secure them from putrefaction, and from the destructive hand of time‡.

* In great conquests, havoc and disorders are inevitable; but those of the execrable Carvajal, and his friend, Gonzalo Pizarro, were carried to an unheard-of excess. The latter put to the torture several of the Indians who had fallen into his hands, to force them to discover the sepulchre of the yncá Viracocha, in which much treasure was said to be concealed. It was found in the vally of Caxáhuana, distant from Cuzco six leagues. Not content with glutting his avarice by the spoil and riches he found in the sepulchre, he burned the corpse of this monarch, and scattered in the air his respectable ashes. Don Pedro de la Gasca, a virtuous Spaniard, whose name ought to be engraven on all the public monuments of Peru, punished this and the other crimes of the perfidious Pizarro, by causing him to be decapitated beside the monument he had so scandalously outraged. The foreign writers who dwell with so much pertinacity on the horrors which attended the conquest of Peru, when they exaggerate the misconduct of some of the early adventurers, ought not to forget the heroism and virtues of this learned president, and of many others who, by imitating his example, have not only wiped away the national stains on this score, but have also rendered the Spanish name illustrious by their valour and heroic deeds,

* This town, situated on the confines of the city of la Paz, is unquestionably anterior to the monarchy of the yncas, notwithstanding one of them bestowed on it its present name, the origin of which is said to be as follows:—The yncá fell in there with a messenger, whose dispatch in travelling was so great, that it might be compared to the swiftness of a deer. The yncá, alluding to this circumstance, said to the messenger, when he was brought into his presence, *Tia-Huanacu*, be thou styled the deer. To perpetuate the remembrance of the celerity of the messenger, and the condescension of the monarch, this name was substituted to the one the place originally bore. The sumicable pyramid it contains, and the colossal statues of stone, together with a variety of human figures nicely cut out of the same substance, although decayed by time, point out that this monument belonged to some gigantic nation.

† The province of Chahapoyas contains buildings of stone, of a conical shape, supporting large unwieldy butts. They are situated on the declivities of mountains, and in spots so inaccessible, that they could alone have been constructed by fastening to, and suspending by large ropes both the materials and the workmen. They appear to have been the mausolea of certain of the caciques or principal people, who, being desirous to perpetuate their memory, endeavoured not only to secure them from the ravages of time, by forming them of the most durable substance, but also from the rude attacks of man, by placing them where the dread of the precipice would prevent his approach.

‡ It is conjectured by some that the Indians preserved the dead body merely by exposing it to the action of frost. This supposition might be allowed, if these mummies were alone to be found in Sierra, and in the cold temperatures. But, on the other hand, they are to be met with in abundance in the catacombs dug out in the valleys, and in the warmer climates.

The

The ruins of Pachacanac, the edifices of Cuzco and Quito; the fortresses of Herbay and Caxahuana; and the roads cut through the middle of the Cordillera mountains, the one more especially, in the formation of which the most elevated hills were to be made level with the valleys*, attest the skill of the ancient Indians in civil and military architecture.

The large apertures in the mountains of Ecamora, Chilleo, and Abitanis, abounding in gold; those of Chochipina and Posco, in silver; those of Curahuara, in copper; and of Corabuco, in lead; together with many other stupendous and magnificent labours of a similar nature, all undertaken in the time of the government of the yncas, give an idea of their subterraneous and metallurgic architecture.

The fragments of the great aqueducts of Lucanas, Conde-suyos, and an infinity of others, which, in the midst of precipices, conducted the water from the deepest valleys to the summit of the highest hills, and to the distant plains; the clefts of hills filled up with earth, to augment the proportion of the cultivated lands—an enterprise which the observer cannot fail to contemplate with admiration and surprise; and the very useful custom (still observed by the Indians of the present day) of uniting together like brethren, in the rural labours of the seed-time and the harvest, are so many incontestible proofs of the skill of this nation in hydraulics and agriculture. It is evident that in this description of knowledge, the Spaniards have not only made no advances, but have also lost many of the guides with which the example of the Indians might have furnished them.

It was the custom of the native Peruvians to be interred with their apparel, and other personal effects. Their sepulchres are rich deposits of their paintings; manufactures, mechanical instruments of war, fishing, &c. The modern Indians still preserve the industry of their forefathers, in the weaving of *lliellas*, *anacos*, and *chuces*, and in the manufacture of *topos*, *buaqueros*, &c. †

* The authors of the Encyclopedia, under the head of America, deny the existence of these roads. To convince themselves, they have only to send some one to view the splendid vestiges of them which still remain.

† The *lliella* was a very fine square covering, adorned with much labour, which served the Indians as a mantle. The *anaco* also formed a part of their dress, but was much larger. The

Of their ancient writing, some traces are to be found among the shepherds, who make use of *quipos**, to reckon the number, increase, or diminution of their flocks, not forgetting the day or hour on which a sheep died, a lamb was ewed, or one of the flock stolen. Either of the deprecations with which they invoked the protection of the deity, may serve to give an idea of their oratory. Of their poetry and music many records still exist. This nation, fond of dancing to excess, has not forgotten the wind instruments, and the immense variety of quick and lively airs, which were the delight of their ancestors. Their tradition has handed down a few idyls and odes, and many elegies, which are continually augmented and renewed, as well by the *Arabicus* †, as by the Spaniards, by whom they are recited with the sweetness, tenderness, and soft melancholy, which are the soul of these compositions.

The sciences which were cultivated by the yncas with the greatest industry, were astronomy and medicine. Several pillars erected to point out the equinoxials and solstices; the names given to the planets; the celestial observations relative to eclipses; and those by which they kept their time, are so many data by which their progress in the former of these sciences may be calculated. Their acquirements in the latter may be estimated by the medical practice of the In-

chuce was a kind of carpet. The *topo* was a pin of gold, silver, or other metal, with a large solid head, either circular or square, on which various figures were sculptured. Its use was to fasten the *lliella* at the breast, and to ornament it. The *buaquero* was a small earthen vessel.

* The Peruvian tracts of madame Graßigny induced an Italian nobleman, a member of the academy of la Crusca, and a duchess of the same nation, to write a large volume in quarto, entitled *An Apology for the Quipos*. After introducing into this work what Garcilaso has written on the subject, the authors describe with so much confidence the grammar and dictionary of the *Quipos*, and, in short, whatever relates to Quipographia, that we should have fancied we had fallen in with some *Quipo-Camayú* (secretary) of the yncas, if, unfortunately, all the conjectures had not been utterly false.

† *Arabicus*. Name of the Peruvian poets, from which is derived that of the *yaravies*, bestowed on their elegiac songs. The style, effect, and peculiar music of these give them decided advantage over all the similar compositions of other nations, so far as they tend to inspire the human heart with sentiments of piety and love.

dians, who inhabit the mountainous territory, and by the skill of the Ceamatas †, the successors of the ancient *Amautas*.

The government of the Caciques over several of the tribes, which they ruled absolutely, their inflexible justice, and the order and economy they observed, are illustrative of the mild sway exercised in every part of Peru by the yncas, during the existence of their monarchies.

If to all these foundations, the examination of the Quechua tongue were to be added, the degree of civilization they had attained, and also the duration of their empire, might be estimated. Words are the images of thought; the sweetness and taste with which they delineate it, and the vivacity with which they represent it, point out the the ratio of the state and the cultivation of the human mind.

With these materials, we shall embellish the historical part of the Mercury, which will treat occasionally of the heroic times of Peru. We indulge a hope, that all the lovers of antiquity will afford us their help, and that the man whose curiosity equally pants after the future and the past, will receive with complacency this part of our labours.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE proceedings of the National Institute of France, form not one of the least valuable parts of your popular Magazine; and I trust that they will not only be continued, but that you will endeavour to extend your observations to the proceedings of foreign societies in general. I am of opinion, that as the proceedings of the English societies, particularly those of the Royal Society, are regularly published, and afterwards analysed in various reviews, they are not fit objects of notice in a miscellany, which only treats its readers with novelties. Perhaps, however, a short account of the present state, &c. of the Royal Society may not be unacceptable to most of your numerous country readers, and, in that expectation, I have added a few particulars respecting it, which are not commonly known.

The Royal Society, at present, holds its meetings in apartments in Somerset-

Place, the term of session being from the beginning of November till the conclusion of Trinity term, the succeeding summer. The meetings are once a week, for one hour, on the Thursday evening of each week, from eight till nine o'clock. There are two secretaries, one on each side of the president, the minuting or elder secretary on the right, and the reading secretary on the left side of him. The business of the evening commences by the former reading the minutes he has made of the proceedings at the last week's meeting, noting the strangers present, the ballots for candidates, the admissions and presents, if any, and lastly, a very neat and circumstantial detail of the contents and particulars of such new communications or papers as were read at the last meeting. These minutes and papers are always heard with great pleasure and attention, as embracing a clear and comprehensive account of the papers, separated from their extraneous and less material parts, and are commonly better adapted for understanding the subject than the papers themselves. For which reason, it would be, perhaps, an acceptable service to have the whole collection of these minutes of papers published in a separate work, especially those of the present and last minuting secretaries, which we have often attended to with much pleasure and improvement.

The minutes of the former meeting having thus been gone through, the other, or reading secretary, begins, and reads, at full length, such other papers as have been communicated to the society, either by its members, or strangers, till the clock strike nine, when he is immediately stopped, and the meeting is concluded.

In this way the whole routine of business at the ordinary meetings is conducted. The next most material duty of the society, is the selecting and publishing the best and fittest of the papers that have thus been read at the weekly sittings. For this purpose, and for managing the other concerns of the society, a committee of the members meet once a month, where the papers are reconsidered and selected for publication, by ballot; those that are not deemed worthy that honour, are deposited with the archives of the society. The selected papers are then delivered to the reading secretary for publication, he having the charge of that business.

Notwithstanding this official determination of the fate of the papers, the society disclaims all responsibility as to the accu-

† These are Indians of the province of Choque-Ceamata, situated in the intendency of la Paz, who, in imitation of the earlier physicians of Greece, travel over the kingdom, provided with herbs, drugs, &c. curing, empirically, but oftentimes with great success.

racy or merit of those that are thus published, holding their several authors alone accountable for them in these respects, equally as if they had published the papers themselves in separate works. And here it may be satisfactory to extract the following account of this matter, from the books of the Transactions, where it forms the preface to every volume of these publications:

"The committee appointed by the Royal Society, to direct the publication of the *Philosophical Transactions*, take this opportunity to acquaint the public, that it fully appears, as well from the council-books and journals of the society, as from repeated declarations which have been made in several former transactions, that the printing of them was always, from time to time, the single act of the respective secretaries, till the 47th volume: the society, as a body, never interesting themselves any farther in their publication, than by occasionally recommending the revival of them to some of their secretaries, when, from the particular circumstances of their affairs, the transactions had happened for any length of time to be intermitted. And this seems principally to have been done with a view to satisfy the public, that their usual meetings were then continued, for the improvement of knowledge, and benefit of mankind; the great ends of their first institution by the royal charters, and which they have ever since steadily pursued.

"But the society being of late years greatly enlarged, and their communications more numerous, it was thought advisable, that a committee of their members should be appointed to reconsider the papers read before them, and select out of them such as they should judge most proper for publication in the future transactions; which was accordingly done upon the 26th of March, 1752. And the grounds of their choice are, and will continue to be, the importance and singularity of the subjects, or the advantageous manner of treating them; without pretending to answer for the certainty of the facts, or propriety of the reasonings, contained in the several papers so published, which must still rest on the credit or judgment of their respective authors.

"It is likewise necessary on this occasion to remark, that it is an established rule of the society, to which they will always adhere, never to give their opinion, as a body, upon any subject, either of nature or art, that comes before them.

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And, therefore, the thanks, which are frequently proposed from the chair, to be given to the authors of such papers as are read at their accustomed meetings, or to the persons through whose hands they receive them, are to be considered in no other light than as a matter of civility, in return for the respect shown to the society by those communications. The like also is to be said with regard to the several projects, inventions, and curiosities of various kinds, which are often exhibited to the society; the authors whereof, or those who exhibit them, frequently take the liberty to report, and even to certify in the public newspapers, that they have met with the highest applause and approbation. And therefore it is hoped, that no regard will hereafter be paid to such reports and public notices, which in some instances have been lightly credited, to the dishonour of the society." A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether it may be consistent with the plan of your publication to insert the following imitations, in French and English, of Anacreon's 40th Ode, together with a few observations which their perusal suggested to me.

The first is by *Ronsard*, a poet of the 16th century, who, though now little known, was regarded in his own time as the chief of French poets. He was highly favoured by Charles IX; his works were published, with the commentaries of the learned; and he possessed the merited reputation of having refined the taste of his countrymen, by introducing to their notice the Greek and Roman Classics.

The other is the production of an ingenious friend, who communicated it to me some time ago, with permission to publish it; a permission of which I the more readily make use, on the present occasion, as its conciseness will form no unpleasing contrast with the diffuse production of the French poet, and as both together will exhibit instances of an effect nearly similar produced by means extremely different.

RONSARD. ODE 16. Liv. 4. Ed. Par. 1584.

LE petit enfant Amour,
Cueilloit des fleurs à l'entour
D'une ruche, où les abeilles
Font leurs petites logettes.

Comme il les alloit cueillant,
Une abeille, sommeillant
Dans le fond d'une fleurlette,
Luy piqua la main qu'elle.

3 M

Sirôt

Sitôt que piqué se vit,
Ah, je suis perdu ! ce dit :
Et s'encourant vers sa mère,
Luy montra sa plaie amère.

" Qui t'a, dis-moy, faux garçon,
Blessé de telle façon ?
Sont-ce mes Grâces riantes
De leurs aiguilles poignantes ? "

" Nenni, c'est un serpentéau,
Qui vole au printems nouveau,
Avecque deux ailerettes
Cà et là sur les fleurettes. "

" Ah ! vraiment je le cognois, "
Dit Venus, " les villageois
De la Montagne d'Hymette,
Le surnomment Mellifette. "

" Si doncques un animal
Si petit fait tant de mal,
Quand son haleine espoingonne
La main de quelque personne ;

" Combien fais-tu de douleur,
Au prix de luy, dans le cœur
De celuy en qui tu jettes
Tes amoureuses fagettes ? "

II. ANACREON. ODE 40. *Eg Epula.*

ONCE, a bee, unseen while sleeping,
Touch'd by Love, from rose-buds creeping,
Stung the boy, who blood espying
On his finger, fell a-crying :
Then, both feet and pinions straining
Flew to Venus, thus complaining :

" Oh ! mamma, mamma, I'm dying,
Me a little dragon spying,
Which the ploughman-tribe, so stupid,
Call a bee, has bit your Cupid. "

" Ah ! " quoth Venus, smiling shrewdly,
" If a bee can wound so rudely,
Cupid, think how sharp the sorrows
Caus'd by thy venom'd arrows ! "

J. W.

The playful sweetness of Anacreon is happily imitated in both these productions, and as the one has already been cited * as a striking instance of the effect of *diminutives* in language, so the other is, perhaps, no less successful an example of the *double rhyme*.

In tracing the history of various languages, we shall often find that nations have voluntarily abandoned advantages of expression or construction, which succeeding ages could not easily revive. It is universally acknowledged that the fineness and delicacy introduced into the Italian language, by means of their great variety of diminutives and augmentatives, highly improves their poetry, and contributes, perhaps, not a little to that refinement of national taste for which they have long been celebrated. The

poets who first reformed the French language, forming themselves on the Greek, Italian, and Provençal models, were fully sensible of the value of these words in giving a grace and delicacy to the poetic painting. They copied their masters largely in this respect, and this single circumstance frequently renders their productions (notwithstanding the obscurity of their language) far more interesting than the modern French poetry, which, under a false idea of refinement, has pruned away most of the luxuriancies of verse. At present it is remarkable enough that this peculiarity of language, both in French and English, is mostly confined to *provincialisms*: the Scotch dialect has many diminutives unknown to what is called *pure English*; and the same observation may be made on the dialects of Provence, Languedoc, &c. compared with the pure French.

But though in the formation of words the English language is thus defective, the construction of our verse has a much greater latitude, and enables the poet to adapt his expression to his subject with a happy facility. I am the more induced to make these observations by having observed, of late, many attempts at novelty in metre, some of which have been attended with a very admirable effect, whilst the failure of others is only to be attributed to a want of observation with regard to the effect produced on an English ear by certain successions of sounds. It is, perhaps, an erroneous idea that such experiments cannot well be reduced to a systematic accuracy. I do not mean here to lay down the general principles of such a science, nor, perhaps, would such a task be easy; I shall content myself therefore with suggesting, that the previous productions of our poets have sufficiently exemplified the general power of those successions of sound which constitute most of our metres. With regard to the double rhyme (or that whole force falls on the penultima) it is of so soft and flowing a nature, and approaches so near to the ease of familiar discourse, that it is seldom used but in combination with others, to which it communicates its own ease, making the light more humorous, and giving to the serious a cast of tenderness. The little poem which I have above communicated is, perhaps, of the only kind which would admit this metre unmixed; its shortness prevents it from producing a jingle on the ear, and the mixture of tenderness

* See Gebelin's Gram. Univ. p. 96.

derness and pleasantry in the subject corresponds with the flowing ease of the construction.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD your correspondent H. M. given Metronariston that attentive perusal, which its sound arguments, as well as genuine ridicule, certainly deserve, such a difficulty as he starts in your last Number, could have hardly presented itself, and the line of Ovid,

Vir precor uxori frater succurre forori,

if really read according to the rules of Mekerchus, would have appeared a rhyming hexameter to him no less than to the critic, whose reprehension it incurred on that account. With regard to the word *uxori*, and the division of the last syllable from the two former, he would have seen that Mekerchus, as well as his disciple, while they recommend a strict attention to quantity, at the same time caution us, in express terms, not to read as if we were scanning the verse, and never to make a pause in the middle of a word. Let them speak for themselves: *Si hoc modo pronuntiaris, servata syllabarum quantitate, etiam ut versus nondigeras in pedes quis tamen, ἀπορίῃ & θροῖν non audiat, & suavissima horum versuum gravitate non capiatur?* We are wont likewise to talk—by no figure but that of absurdity—of that syllable (the syllable preceding the caesura) being as it were detached from those which precede it, in the word it terminates, because, forsooth, that syllable begins the succeeding foot. This is an error we have been led into by the common method of scanning, or by an ill-founded notion of reading according to scanning, which, whatever the scanning be, would ruin every thing, and make Pope appear to be speaking to his footman, instead of a distinguished peers:

Awake, | my Saint | John, leave | all meaner
| things †.

Having now settled this point, with regard to which H. M. will find that he was not perfectly accurate, let us next proceed to rectify his pronunciation of *forori*, his great stumbling block, that monster of his own creation, which he employs as the tyrant, Procrustes, did his iron bed, as a standard to which by cruel

torture he reduces the metre of the verse. For according to the English line, which he produces as an exact counterpart in point of rhyme,

Raising more high, Britain's glory,

the last part of Ovid's verse must be read a trochee; a pronunciation countenanced neither by prosody, Mekerchus, nor any authority, but scholastic prejudice. But why does not he adhere as scrupulously to the quantity in the last syllable of the verse, as in all the rest? Surely the rules laid down in Metronariston afford no ground for such exception. On the contrary, they teach us that a particular stress ought to be laid on the first and last syllables of every hexameter, and the author clearly adverts to this, when he mentions (p. 83) the few lines of Homer, which by chance we are lucky enough to read right in every other respect, except not giving due length to the concluding half foot. Pronounced, therefore, as according to these rules it ought, Ovid's line answers more nearly to such an English one as the following.

Raising more high, Britain's outcry.

and the rhyme becomes much more obvious than after the usual manner of reading, as the last syllables, on which alone it is intended to fall, are uttered more fully and forcibly.

It is indeed surprising that this mode of reading Greek and Latin poetry should be objected to on the score of rhyme, since, if rhyme there be, in this mode only it is perceptible. Take any of the numerous examples that occur in Ovid's pentameters, the very line, for instance, succeeding that in question:

Instant officio nomina bina duo;

pronounce it according to the—pretended genius of the Latin tongue—that is, with the last syllable of every word short; then in the manner proposed by Mekerchus; and the difference with regard to the rhyme will be strikingly obvious. In those verses, called Leonine, it is true (of which that quoted by H. M. is one) and in those only, the rhyme is perceptible by the common pronunciation, because it exists in the two last syllables of each hemistich, the former of which being the first of the fictitious trochee, is consequently long. But this is a poor consideration, for it is the very species which the ancients disapproved of, and seldom admitted into their poetry. The other, which to modern ear is entirely lost, was

* Mekerchus, as quoted by Metronariston, page 119.

† Metronariston, page 68.

both uncommon and much esteemed*. Thus the learned and judicious Ruddiman, in his notes on Pentameter verse. Leonini quoque, ut in hexametro, hic vitanti. Si tamen non nisi postremæ utriusque hemistichii syllabæ consonent, tantum abest ut id pro vitioso habeatur, ut non paulum quoque gratia versui inde accedat. Idemque de hexametris que ejusmodi censendum.

Not to occupy too great a portion of your valuable Miscellany, I shall conclude by recommending to H. M. a second perusal of Metronariston, where I trust he will find all his doubts satisfactorily solved—pleasantly soived, I am sure he will find them—and by requesting him, in the mean time, to take in good part this humble attempt of a Tyro in the school of Mæcherchus.

Oct. 10th, 1797.

N. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Inquisitor has (page 15, vol. III.) quoted three instances of the fascinating power of serpents, from Le Vaillant's Travels into Africa; and after some ingenious observations, invites your readers to discuss the reality of this fascinating power, and its *modus operandi*. Although I feel myself in no sense equal to the task, I wish to oppose to the assertions of Le Vaillant, the opinion of a very intelligent Transatlantic naturalist, who has particularly turned his thoughts and observations to this subject. Dr. Barton (Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania) in a memoir "on the Fascinating Faculty which has been ascribed to the Rattle-Snake, and other American Serpents," says (among a variety of other curious facts):

"It is a well known fact, that among some species of birds, the female, at a certain period, is accustomed to compel the young ones to leave the nest: that is, when the young have acquired so much strength that they are no longer entitled to all her care. But they still claim some of her care. Their flights are awkward, and soon broken by fatigue. They fall to the ground, where they are frequently exposed to the attacks of the serpent, which attempts to devour them. In this situation of affairs the mother will place herself upon a branch of a tree, or bush, in the vicinity of the serpent. She will dart upon the serpent, in order to prevent the destruction of her young; but fear, the instinct

of self-preservation, will compel her to retire. She leaves the serpent, however, but for a short time, and then returns again. Oftentimes she prevents the destruction of her young, attacking the snake with her wings, her beak, or her claws. Should the repile succeed in capturing the young, the mother is exposed to less danger. For, whilst engaged in swallowing them, he has neither inclination nor power to seize upon the old one. But the appetite of the serpent tribe is great; the capacity of their stomachs is not less so. The danger of the mother is at hand when the young are devoured. The snake seizes upon her, and this is the catastrophe which crowns the tale of fascination."

Two facts of a similar tendency are also related by Mr. Rittenhouse. After having very ably opposed the various facts and reasonings brought forward by the advocates "for the fascinating power," he sums up his own opinion in these words:

"The result of not a little attention to the subject has taught me that there is but one wonder in the business: the wonder that the story should ever have been believed by a man of understanding and of observation. Fascination is almost entirely limited to birds that build low, and in almost every instance I found that the supposed fascinating faculty of the serpent was exerted upon the birds at the particular season of their laying their eggs, of their hatching, or of their rearing their young, still tender and defenceless. I now began to suspect that the cries and fears of birds supposed to be fascinated, originated in an endeavour to protect their nest, or young. My enquiries have convinced me that this is the case."

This idea has (I believe) not only the credit of novelty, but *that* of being founded upon very simple and natural principles, infinitely more consonant to our understandings than that serpents fascinate by emitting mephitic vapours, or by an electrical power, or in any other manner hitherto supposed. With a hope that the subject will meet (as it deserves) with a farther and more able discussion in your valuable Magazine, I remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,

Worcester,

VIGORNIENSIS.

Nov. 9, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, L. enquires, "What is the best method of studying English verification; and what books are there to be had, at a moderate expence, which are useful in the study?"

The best method, I apprehend, is, to form an acquaintance with the general principles

* See Ovidii Heroid. Epist. 19. l. 1—49. and Virg. Æn. 5. l. last.

principles of criticism; to consider the connection between poetry and music; to study those writers who have more particularly attended to the principles of harmony, I mean the Greek and Latin; and, always recollecting, that English poetry, so far as concerns the mechanical part of it, is deducible from the same principles; to acquire a familiarity with those English writers who may be considered as the most excellent versifiers; such as Milton unquestionably is with respect to blank verse, and Pope with respect to rhyme of ten syllables.

Having, by these means, acquired a good ear, your correspondent will have less occasion for rules. At some future period, however, I may, perhaps, submit a few hints to his consideration through your Magazine: for the present, I propose to his examination the following books:

A pamphlet, entitled, *Of Harmony and Numbers, in Latin and English Prose, and in English Poetry, in five Chapters*, by the Rev. Edward Mainwaring.

Webb's Connection between Poetry, Painting, and Music.

A very excellent, though short, Essay, on the subject of English versification, in Mr. Walfsh's Letters to Pope. Letter the sixth, in Pope's Works.

A little work, lately published, on Latin versification, entitled, "*Metronarrifion*," which contains some incidental observations on English versification.

A few observations also may be collected from bishop Hurd's *Dissertations* subjoined to his *Commentary and Notes* on Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

Some useful hints, occasionally thrown out, may be also gathered from Warton's *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*, and Wakefield's *Editions of Pope and Gray*. I wish I could add to this list the *Iliad* of Homer, as corrected by the Elder Captain Morris, which is finished by him with much taste.

For the blank verse, your correspondent may procure, Letters concerning *Poetical Translations*, and Virgil's and Milton's *Arts of Verse*, commonly ascribed to Mr. Auditor Benson. I have never read this work. It is made use of by bishop Newton, in his edition of Milton.

Bishop Newton himself has made some observations on Milton's verse in the course of his notes, more particularly in his notes on the beginning of *Paradise Lost*,

"Of man's first disobedience," &c.

I am, your's, &c.

G. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN SCOTLAND.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

IN history, so great was the success of *Voltaire* and *Hume*, and so deficient was British literature still accounted to be in excellent models, that this province appeared to the Scottish votaries of liberal learning to present a fair field on which emolument and distinction might be certainly acquired. About the end of the year 1758, *Robertson* gave to the world, in his *History of Scotland*, a work which was praised by *Chesterfield*, as one of the most perfect models of historical composition that had ever been written. Its success encouraged him afterwards to publish successively his *History of Charles the Fifth*, and of *Spanish America*. His literary career was closed with the publication of his *Disquisitions concerning India*. *Gilbert Stuart*, and *Henry*, and *Watson*, and *Lothian*, and *Ferguson*, have followed the historical career of *Hume* and *Robertson*; but *haud passibus æquis*. *Somerville*, *Dr. Thomas Robertson*, the ingenious and indefatigable MR. PINKERTON, with the late *Sir David Dalrymple*, and the present *SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE*, have also tried their talents in history; and I know not whether we may not justly estimate their merits by the measure of their success.

Even the lighter branches of elegant literature, which are rarely carried to high perfection in the earlier stages of the progress of learning among any nation, have already been very successfully cultivated by the Scots. *Morality* and *Criticism* have been presented in the charming pages of *BLAIR*, in a form in which they make almost as light reading as any play or novel whatsoever. In the *Mirror* and the *Lounger*, the essays of *Addison*, of *Johnson*, of *Hawkefworth*, of *Colman*, and *Thorn-ton*, have been imitated with very commendable diligence, taste, and spirit. The poems of *Burns*, written in the Scottish dialect, have been deservedly admired. *Tytler*, the learned professor of civil history in the university of Edinburgh, is supposed to be the author of an excellent *Essay on the Principles of Translation*, and of some other anonymous pieces of great merit. *Logan*, who, within these few years, died in London, wrote some valuable pieces of poetry, with a variety of eloquent works in prose. *Dr. William Thompson*, well known as the author of many respectable miscellaneous works, studied

studied in the university of St. Andrew's. In prosecuting his patriotic undertakings for improving the public economy of his country, SIR JOHN SINCLAIR has accumulated, in his *Statistical Account of Scotland*, more than nine hundred different pieces of literary composition, which exhibit the talents and knowledge of the clergy of the church of Scotland in a singularly respectable point of view. None of all those gentlemen who have lately laboured to reduce *Agriculture* to systematic art and science, susceptible of being taught by rules, and satisfactorily explained in books, has deserved more of his country than DR. JAMES ANDERSON. DR. ROBERT ANDERSON has honourably distinguished himself as the editor of a complete and ponderous collection of the *Works of the British Poets*, in which the very chaff is carefully preserved with the wheat, and by the composition of the *Prefaces, biographical and critical*, included in that collection, which are remarkably rich in dates, anecdotes, and praises, and are also characterized by what may be called, if not a splendid and magnificent copiousness of style, at least a plentiful exuberance of words. MR. ALISON, within these few years, published, with the high approbation of the late Dr. Adam Smith, an *Essay on the Principles of Taste*, in which he seems to have almost satisfactorily proved, that "nothing material can suggest to the human mind the ideas of beauty or sublimity, otherwise than derivatively, and as a sign, natural or artificial, of qualities or acts peculiar to mind." Professor DUGALD STEWART, in some interesting pieces of biography, in a valuable work upon the powers of the human mind, and in the very elegant syllabus of his lectures, has written in such a manner as to excite the highest expectations of the future fruits of his studies, in such a manner, as to ensure him an high rank in the republic of letters, although he should never give to the world another composition. Nor is it to be forgotten, that Scotland possessed in this gentleman's father, Dr. Matthew Stuart, and in Dr. Robert Simpson, of Glasgow, two of the most profound mathematicians that Europe has seen in the course of the present century. In one of two printed sermons by Greenfield, there appear, amid matter, now even childishly insipid, now breathing almost unchristian fury against the French and reform, a few passages so exquisitely, so meltingly pathetic, that it is impossible not to regard with esteem

and kindness the man from whose heart and imagination they flowed.

Several learned printers have likewise flourished in Scotland in the course of the present century. *Freebairn* deserves to be remembered as the printer of correct editions of several valuable works. *Ruddiman* was one of the most learned and accurate persons whose names adorn the annals of the typographic art. The illustrious brothers, *Robert* and *Andrew Foulis*, have more than rivalled the fame of the *Stephenses* and the *Elzevirs*. Their presses produced to the world none but works of merit; the Greek, Latin, and English classics. The effort made by *Robert Foulis* to establish, in Glasgow, an Academy of Painting, would have done honour to the munificence of a sovereign prince. *Wilson* was encouraged by the *Foulises* to bring the art of type-founding to that high perfection in which he is confessed to exercise it at present. Not a few of their editions were acknowledged to be immaculately perfect. Scorning that sordidness of mind, which aims only at private emolument, they appear to have ever made it their first study to acquire honour to Glasgow, and to their country, by all the undertakings in which they were engaged,

Hamilton and *Neil* at Edinburgh, attempted, in two or three instances, with great success, to rival the beauty and accuracy of the productions of the Glasgow presses. The late Mr. *William Smellie*, of Edinburgh, was a printer of no ordinary talents and acquirements; but his eminence was rather as a philosopher and an elegant writer, than in his own peculiar province as a printer. *Paterfson*, who lately died in Edinburgh, was a printer of considerable erudition, and a great ambition of accuracy. Here have been recently printed by *MUNDELL*, now printer to the university of Glasgow, editions of the works of *Tacitus* and of *Horace*, which, for correctness and for beauty of mechanical execution, deserves very high praise. *MORISON*, printer to the university of St. Andrew's, has likewise published new editions of *Sailist* and of *Horace*, which having been printed under the inspection of the very learned professor *John Hunter*, are eminently correct, and are accompanied with valuable collections of various readings.

A splendid and accurate folio edition of the works of *Æschylus* has also proceeded, not long since, from the presses of the younger *ANDREW*, the son of *ROBERT FOULIS*; who is said to have been unhandsofly

unhandfomely and ungenerously extruded from the situation which his father and uncle had held in the university of Glasgow, and who has now established himself in Edinburgh,

*Sed fugit interca, fugit irrevocabile tempus
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.*

On the latter part of the preceding series of facts, I cannot conclude without observing, that the extraordinary splendour in which Scottish literature has begun to appear during these last fifty years, has been, undoubtedly, owing to the increase of the national opulence and population; to the more intimate intermixture and association of the Scots with their English neighbours; to the necessary influence of the general improvement and increasing diffusion of learning throughout all Europe, upon even every obscure corner within its limits; to the endeavours of the late earls of *Bute* and *Mansfield*, to gain credit to themselves by raising their country to distinction, in comparison with the other parts of the British empire, and to seek for Scotland such distinction, by encouraging its natives to aspire to the honours of literary genius; to the tendency which the appearance of one or two distinguished persons in any particular province of human exertion, always has to call forth a number of others to rival or to imitate them.

So far as the advancement of Scottish literature may have been favoured, under former administrations, by the patronage of the national government, or by the influence of fashion among the great; it must now be reduced to a pause, or even be reverted.

In the *church*, in the department of the *law*, in the collection of the *public revenue*, in the *universities*, even in the inferior *schools*, all those places to which, thirty or forty years since, learning, genius, and personal worth might have aspired, with the reasonable hope, that no other claims would be preferred to their's, are now exclusively appropriated to be the prizes of political interest, and of abject political servility.

Learning is too common a thing to have, at present, the caprice of fashion in its favour. Taste, or a passion for science or literature, are naturally accounted incompatible with the proper talents and habits of a man of business, at a time when the leaders in the national administration have so little of what is peculiarly understood by *literature* and *science*, that their knowledge would not

have been too much to disgrace the cardinals of Pope Gregory the Seventh, or the ministers of William Rufus.

Edinburgh, Aug. 1797.

H.

TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

JULY 8, Chelmsford to RUMFORD, in Essex, eighteen miles. The country continues as in that I passed through yesterday, but a little more open.—THORNDON HALL, the seat of Lord Petre, is amongst the most prominent features of this district: it stands on the left hand, upon a rising ground, in the midst of a very extensive park, commands a view of London, and is generally reckoned among the first seats in England. Rumford is a small town, consisting of one street, is a considerable market for cattle, and a great thoroughfare. I observe a material change in the manners of the inhabitants: the higher orders ape the Londoners in every thing, and the lower classes are quick in their answers and expressions, and wicked in their discourse. The road is extremely pleasant, easy, and spacious; it has a small elevation in one part, from whence I had a distant view of the great metropolis, for the first time; St. Paul's church, and the Monument were the principal objects by which, at first, I knew it to be London from the drawings I had seen. Here I stopped a moment to feast my eyes with a dim prospect of this famous city, of which I had heard and read so much, but every thing appeared ill-defined from the cloud of smoke hanging over it.

July 9th, RUMFORD to the Spread-eagle inn, Grace church-street, LONDON, twelve miles. The surface perfectly level, seats and pretty houses on every side; the road covered with carriages, and crowds of people going backwards and forwards. I was, however, somewhat surprised to find some poor-looking land very near the capital.—Essex is a fine level fertile county, producing much wheat, and, besides sending up daily to London great numbers of calves,

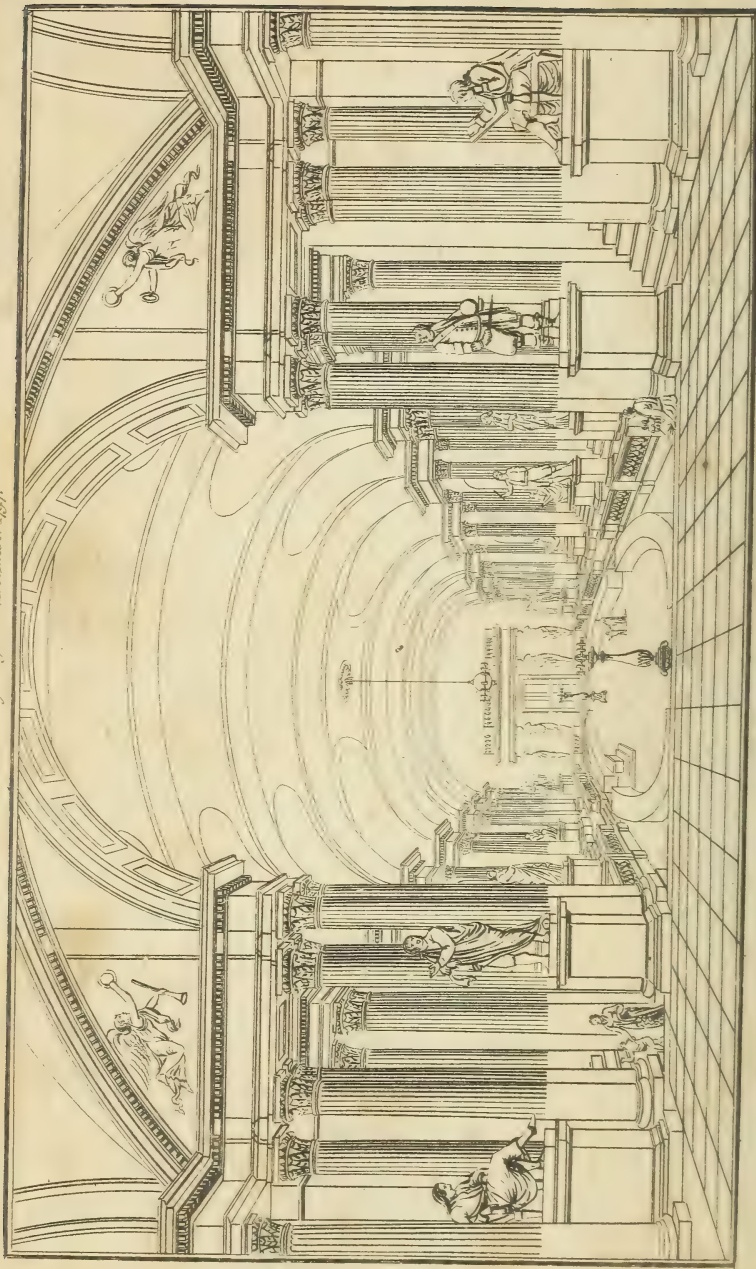
calves, it affords great supplies of sheep and oxen to the Smithfield market.—In this and the last county or two I travelled through, I took notice that the inhabitants are so remarkably fond of title and apparent civility, and so complaisant in giving and returning it, that even the paupers in a workhouse are generally called *master, mister, or mistress such-a-one*. This appeared the more extraordinary to me, as in the northern counties such seeming marks of respect paid to a common, or poor person, would be considered by him as ironical or sarcastic.

The metropolis itself has been the subject of such a variety of descriptions and remarks, that I shall suppress the observations I had noted down on the objects which principally struck me in my survey of it; and proceed to my next country tour.

July 15th, London to EPSOM, in Surrey, sixteen miles. The people busy mowing and making hay, and much grais yet to cut, which I thought rather singular at this time of the year, and so near the metropolis. In this day's journey I crossed a common, occupied with furze and a few ill-looking sheep; a sight I little thought to have met with in this enlightened part of the country; and on travelling a little farther, I was still more convinced of my ill-founded ideas as to agricultural improvement in these southern climes: I passed over a very extensive common field, where the naturally fertile soil is exhausted by constant cropping.—The surface of this district is pretty level, but not without some easy swells. A great many elm-trees grow on the hedges; elm seems to be the principal sort of wood attended to, both in this county and Essex. It is a knotty, and, in my opinion, far from being the most serviceable species of timber, either for building or farming purposes; the knots, however, seem to be produced by an injudicious practice, which prevails here, of lopping off the branches. Sheep are a long-horned white faced and legged breed, and in shape somewhat resembling those of Norfolk. Buildings are generally made with brick and tree, and almost every cottage has a vine or two spread along the walls, which produce grapes often in abundance. Great neatness seems to be observed about the houses and gardens: in and near the latter, there appears to be a taste for having pieces of water, overlooked by weeping willows, and occupied by various and curious sorts of fish, swans, &c. Epsom is an extremely

pleasant well-built town, surrounded with good land, pretty fields, and plenty of trees, without being an incumbrance. Here I spent two or three days in the most agreeable manner, at the house of the rev. J. BOUCHER, rector of this place. The elegant house, gardens, and pleasure-grounds occupied by this gentleman, are his own property, and are planned with a degree of taste and neatness not often equalled: his collection of plants is large, and curious; and besides all the common sorts of fruit, there is scarcely a wall which does not support the spreading vine, covered with clusters of grapes. Mr. BOUCHER is gentleman of extensive landed estate, his moral character, and literary abilities are too well known to need any comment, and I am proud to call him my countryman, but whose absence from his native soil, I have to lament in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Cumberland. Close to Epsom is a large common, on which the soil is naturally very good, but like all other commons in the kingdom in that state is not equally productive.

July 18th, I reluctantly left Epsom, and went to ESHER, in Surrey, eight miles. The road good, made with fine gravel, which indeed I found to be the case in all the neighbourhood of London. I am again turning northwards, and propose making a circuit through the midland counties, and afterwards mean to visit the southern, western, and Welch districts. Between Epsom and Esher, a large common intervenes: the soil, in general, is a fine loam, and produces heavy crops of corn, particularly wheat and barley, and the surface is level: upon the whole, this is fine and beautiful district. Esher is a small village, inhabited chiefly by farmers. Here I had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated farmer Mr. DUCKET, and of viewing his farm and singular improvements at Esher Park. That gentleman's farm is in the best state of cultivation I ever remember to have seen one; the surface is level, and the soil a fine loam, but in different parts, has different proportions of sand and clay. Mr. Ducket's usual system of agriculture is, first, a green or fallow crop; second, barley with clover; third, clover mowed; fourth, wheat or oats: this sometimes finishes the course, and sometimes, fifth, beans, sixth, wheat. Every one of these crops, even the clover, is drilled and hoed by implements chiefly of his own contrivance: he uses a horse hoe, by which the operation is performed very



~ Perspective View of the Hall of the INSTITUTE at Paris.

expeditiously, five or six rows or fitches are done at the same time, by fixing the hoes at proper distances in a cross beam of wood: the bottoms of the hoes are in form something like the plough-fock, with a wing on each side, each of which is directed between two rows, and while it cuts up the weeds, lays the mould on each side, against the fitches. By these means, his farm is always like a large garden, and very rarely misses producing heavy crops; while those of his neighbours, who have not yet adopted his plan, are almost smothered with weeds. I found Mr. Duckett just sowing his turnips, for which I thought the present a late season; his turnip-fitches are narrow, and he prefers the small round turnip to the larger sort; which, he observes, stands the winter better. Mr. Duckett was the original inventor of the skim-coulter, for which the Royal Society made him a present of 50*l*. It consists of a thin plate of iron, with a sharp edge, fixed horizontally to a common coulter, and its use is to pare off the sward in ploughing up grass-ground or meadow, and to turn it to the bottom of the furrow, where the wrest, or mould-board, completely buries it with earth: it is likewise useful in ploughing rough ground, where much stubble, weeds, or roots are on the surface, because it sweeps all floating matter to the bottom of the furrow. Three or four horses are put to a plough in all this country, which consequently renders a driver necessary, and Mr. Duckett, with all his ingenuity and agricultural knowledge, has not yet discovered that two horses and one man are able to do as much work with a plough, in any given time, and as completely, as four horses and two men; so strongly do prejudice and common custom hold even the most enlightened. That gentleman, however, has adopted a means of partially removing the disadvantage; for, although he had no idea of dividing the horses and men, he adds a plough on some occasions, or uses a double plough: which, with the assistance of four horses and two men, turns two furrows at once. This uncouth implement, however, if I mistake not, he only employs on fine turnip-grounds, and the like: it is, nevertheless, an improvement in this country, where the most simple and profitable methods of ploughing land are not known. Mr. Duckett is equally attentive to the management of his sheep: they are of the Dorsetshire breed, with long horns, white faces and legs, fine wool, and have lambs at all times of

the year; which last remarkable property is the principal reason why he prefers them to any other sorts. His vicinity to London enables him to sell his winter lambs to the greatest advantage. The fecundity of these ewes is very surprising; it is very common for one of them to yearn five or six lambs a year; and Mr. Duckett tells me, he had one ewe which yearned ten lambs in less than eighteen months: the first time she had four, the second three, and the third three; all of which were fatted, and went to market. He always keeps his lambs in a house for the purpose, and brings his ewes to suckle them there, at regular intervals, both day and night, after which they are turned out into the pasture again. The lambs suck the ewes promiscuously. This judicious farmer has been honoured with repeated visits from their Majesties, in order to view his highly cultivated farm, with which the king in particular seemed much pleased: that circumstance points to a trait in his Majesty's character, which is not only very praise-worthy in the man, but in the king. What more substantial service can a king do his people, than to patronize and encourage agricultural improvement?

July 20th, Essex to WALTON on the Thames, in Surrey, three miles. The country continues as in my last journey, only near Walton the road leads over a barren common, which produces much heath and furze, like many of our Cumberland moors. This common nearly adjoins the fine seats and parks of the Duke of York, the Earl of Tankerville, and Sir Henry Fletcher, to which it forms a good contrast, and, it would seem, is suffered to wear old nature's garb for that purpose. Walton is a pretty large well-built village, on the south banks of the Thames. ASHLEY PARK, the small but delightful residence of Sir Henry Fletcher, is about a quarter of a mile from Walton. I took the opportunity of waiting on, and was kindly received by Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher: that gentleman is one of the magistrates for the county of Surrey, and member of parliament for Cumberland, and such are his approved virtues and general estimation in that county, that, if I recollect right, this is the sixth parliament in which he has sat for Cumberland, and mostly without any opposition to his election being even attempted; but Sir Henry is one of those gentlemen whom the inhabitants have reason to regret as absentees. Lord Tankerville's house and gardens are close

to the Thames, just below the bridge; the situation is good, but in extent confined. Almost opposite his lordship's house are the gates of Oatland Park, the property and country residence of his royal highness the duke of York. These grounds are beautiful, almost beyond description; they extend about two miles along the banks the Thames, which a fine terrace overlooks. In viewing this delightful place, I spent a fine Sunday evening (strangers not now being admitted on any other day). Here is great plenty and variety of wood, which is partly disposed of in irregular order, and without underwood, and partly in clumps; the surface almost level, except near the river, where there is a rapid fall from pretty high ground. This park is well tenanted with a variety of wild animals; the house, which is truly a noble one, stands on the top of the bank, and commands an extensive view of the river, both up and down. Not very far from the house is a curious grotto, which, I am told, cost the former noble owner an immense sum of money: it is in a hollow part, covered with gloomy trees, and approached by winding mazy paths, shaded with evergreens; the grotto consists of different apartments, erected, or apparently excavated, in a seemingly rocky hill, by the side of a small circular piece of water. The rock, or rude stones of which it is built, have been brought there from some place or other, and disposed in such a manner, that they appear as if nature had originally placed them in that order. The inside is stuck with such a profusion of different sorts of

shells, &c. that little beside is seen either of the walls or roof; but they are disposed of in a variety of the most curious figures; and the whole has a very fine effect, particularly on such as have not had an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary works of nature in Cumberland, or in other rocky and romantic districts.

The county of Surrey is, in general, remarkably level, and the greatest part of it very fertile, and uncommonly pleasant: it is tolerably watered, the air is mild, and it abounds with the seats of the nobility and gentry. The greatest neatness is observed in and about the houses and gardens; the former are built with brick, and tiled. In the management of land, there is a pretty regular mixture of arable and pasture, but seemingly more of the latter, where it is inclosed. Farms are middle-sized, and rents not extravagant; and, though Surrey reaches the metropolis, it contains a great number of extensive unimproved commons: some of these commons supply the country people with turf and furze for fuel; coal comes extremely high, being brought from some of the northern collieries. The common diet is, the best wheaten bread, cheese, beer, and butchers' meat; but the labourer is often forced to make short meals of these dear articles. The provincial dialect is pleasant enough to a northern ear, but not more grammatical than the language of our Cumberland rustics; and I am of opinion, that much more general knowledge may be found among the latter than is to be met with among people of their class in these southern counties.

[To be continued.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Notices of the Memoirs presented to the National Institute, during the last Quarter, communicated in the Public Sitzings of the Institute, Oct. 6th, 1797.

NOTICE OF THE PHYSICAL MEMOIRS, BY CITIZEN LASSUS.

SINCE the last public sittings, several memoirs have been read to the class of physical sciences, of which we shall now give a brief account. Citizen VILLARS, an associate, resident at Grenoble, has transmitted two memoirs: one treating of the present state of botany, with hints for its improvement and perfection; the other containing a description of his travels in the Alps, undertaken to promote the progress of this same science.

In the chemical department, GUYTON, a member, has communicated certain observations, touching the colouring substances of vegetable juices.

Two memoirs were read, presented by

Citizen SEGUIN, associate of the Institute; the first treats of *gasometry*, or the art of measuring gas by aid of a new-invented instrument, which possesses greater accuracy, and promises to prove of more general utility, than any instrument hitherto discovered. It is applicable to combustions, oxidations, fusions, acid fermentations, in fine, to experiments of every kind, in which fluids are employed, which will not easily dissolve in water. The second memoir forms the completion of the work, undertaken by LAVOISIER and Citizen SEGUIN, relative to the change which atmospheric air experiences in the act of respiration, whether this function takes place in a state of health or of sickness.

Citizen CHAPAL, associate, has trans-

mitted

mitted a comparative analysis of the four principal sorts of allum, which are most commonly known and used. From the result of this analysis, it appears, that the allum brought from Rome, from the Levant, and from the manufactory, are preferable for the purposes of giving a brilliancy to colours in dying; and that English allum cannot be substituted in their stead for those delicate uses, whilst it is employed to advantage in the workshops, where skins are dressed with allum.

DAUBENTON, who, for many years past, has pursued his researches with great success in comparative anatomy, read a memoir concerning the method of preparing the skeletons of fishes. The process consists in boiling the fish in water, but not longer than is sufficient to separate the flesh from the bones, with the assistance of a knife. After the bones are picked, a little hole is to be made with the point of a needle, wherever a joint is discovered, through which a thread of brass or silver wire is admitted, which fastens them together. This process is attended with no difficulty, and does not require any knowledge of anatomy. Women may work at it, as patience and manual dexterity are the only qualifications necessary. There is nothing disgusting or revolting in the procedure; which, in fact, is almost as simple as preparing and carving fish for the table.

There is a species of fish, known among the naturalists by the name of *Cobitis Anableps*, which inhabits South America, and particularly the rivers in Surinam. This fish has commonly been supposed to have four eyes, and, indeed, it must be owned, that there are sufficient appearances to lead a superficial observer into this error. But LACEPEDE, who has investigated that subject with great care and ingenuity, has discovered that this is nothing but an optical illusion. The *Cobitis Anableps*, which is of the same species with the river loach, possesses in reality only one organ of sight on each side of the head. Each eye has only one crystalline tunic, one crystalline humour, and one retina. But at the same time many of the component parts of the eye are double, as a double cornea, a double cavity to receive the aqueous humour, a double iris, and a double pupil. This fact has not been ascertained nor specified by any naturalist prior to LACEPEDE.

Whenever the subject of anatomy is discussed, it naturally leads to a mention of the ingenious PORTAL. This gentleman has given a very accurate description

of the nerve, known by the name of the intercostal, which has numerous connections with the other nerves distributed in the neck, the breast, and to a still greater distance. On account of these communications, anatomists have denominated it the grand sympathetic; because when called into action, it occasions, by its implications and its various points of correspondence, a sort of sympathy with other organs, which are widely asunder from each other.

Anatomy is the ground-work of the art which conduces to health; but this art rests likewise upon experience and observation. Of this, citizen DESESSARTS has furnished a fresh and striking proof, having ascertained the truth of what has been advanced by Boerhaave, and the English physicians, respecting the application of Mercury; which is so far from being noxious in the small pox, that it may be employed with success to attenuate the virus, and mitigate its effects. It is not an absolute specific, but it may be administered successfully in this malady, which is a great point gained.

As it is impracticable to effect a decomposition or dissolution of the stone in the bladder, it comes within the province of surgery to undertake the cure of those who unfortunately labour under this malady. The mode of process necessary to be adopted in this case has been brought to such a degree of perfection, that nothing more is required, than faithfully to follow the routine pointed and traced out by experience. SABATIER is of opinion, that the instrument known for several years by the name of the *Lithotomé caché*, ought to claim the preference, before all others, for which he gives very solid and satisfactory reasons.

The art of curing the human species, contributes to the progress of our knowledge relative to the care and treatment of animals. An ancient prejudice has long induced a general belief, that if a horse, for instance, breaks a thigh, it is impossible to effect a cure. Hence it is customary in these cases to dispatch the animal immediately for the sake of its hair, its skin, and its hoofs. But Citizen HUZARD has demonstrated, in consequence of various observations of his own, together with the result of such as have been communicated to him by others, the practicability of effecting a consolidation of the fractures of the long bones in horses, and other large animals; and has specified the best and simplest modes of procedure in these cases.

Symptoms of an epizootis have manifested

fested themselves in the department of the Oise, where this species of disease is in general more frequent than in other parts. The cause of this may be traced to the great quantity of cattle which are there reared and accumulated, and which are very injudiciously exposed to the inclemency of the atmosphere. This distemper, which has raged chiefly in the vicinity of Bray, appears to Citizen LAFROSSE to bear a strong affinity and resemblance to the rot (*clavelée*) among sheep. Various researches which he has made, have enabled him to discover the most effectual remedies for arresting its progress.

At the present moment, when attempts are making to introduce the breed of buffaloes from Italy into France, the necessity of investigating the nature of these animals, and the proper methods of rendering them serviceable, is enhanced in proportion to the difficulty of enuring them to the climate. TEISSIER remarks, that if in warm climates it is customary to leave them exposed to the open air all the year, it is necessary in France, during the winter months at least, to provide shelter for them against the inclemency of the season. Should the attempt to enure the buffalo to a French climate not succeed, the experiments which it is intended to make, will, however, be attended with the happiest effects, as they must necessarily throw considerable light upon the subject, and tend to improve the breed of indigenous cattle, and thereby considerably promote the advancement of agricultural knowledge in France.

[The memoirs of the three other classes will be given in our next Number.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL IN WHICH THE PUBLIC SITTINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ARE HELD.

(With a Copper-plate, copied from a late Number of "LA DECADE PHILOSOPHIQUE," &c.)

THE hall in which the public sittings of the National Institute are held, forms part of the west wing of the Old Louvre, at present called the Museum. It formerly went by the appellation of the Hall of Antiques (*Salle des Antiques*), and as long as the kings inhabited this part of the palace, was occupied by their guards, from which circumstance it obtained the name of the Hall des Cent Suisses. It was likewise appropriated to banquets and entertainments, given by the court on gala days; and it was to this place that Henry IV. was conveyed,

on his assassination by Ravallac, in the *Rue de la Ferronnerie*.

It is not easy to ascertain the precise period when this hall was first appropriated for the reception of monuments of antiquity. The ancient statues, busts, and basso-relievos, collected by Francis I. and his successors, were originally deposited in a saloon belonging to the queen's apartments, on the ground-floor, under the elegant saloon where at present the annual exhibitions of the paintings of living artists take place. For this purpose the saloon was decorated with niches, columns, and incrustations of costly marble, which are still extant, though some change has been effected in their arrangement. It is probable that the antiques remained in this saloon till Anne of Austria fixed her residence in the apartments of which it formed an appendage: and there is room for conjecture, that the antiques were not removed from thence till the year 1722, when this part of the palace was fitted up for the reception of the Spanish Infanta, a young princess, five years of age, who was brought from Spain to be espoused to Louis XV.; an event, however, which never took place.

Be this as it may, so much is certain, that at one or the other of these periods the antiques were removed to the hall des Cent Suisses, which on this occasion changed its name to the Hall of Antiques. There they remained consigned to oblivion, till the memorable epocha of the revolution, when they were brought to light, and converted into the chief ornaments of the public halls of the museum. The saloon was then fitted up for the public sittings of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences. Its dimensions, elegance, and beauty, render it deserving of this honour.

It was built at the same time with the rest of this part of the Louvre, about the year 1528, after the designs of Pierre Lescot, abbot of Clagny. It is 144 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, and holds from 1000 to 1200 persons. The entrances are at the two extremities of the hall. Above the door which opens on the side of the pavillion of the Telegraph, is a tribune, supported by four elegant caryatides, which is destined for the reception of the ambassadors of the different powers in alliance with the republic. Facing these caryatides were erected the five magnificent seats of the Directory, when the ceremony of opening the National Institute took place.

At the opposite extremity of the hall is an elegant vestibule, the floor of which is higher by several steps than that of the hall. It is from the centre of this vestibule that the point of view is taken of the annexed engraving. On the left side of this vestibule is a large door, which is now nailed up, but which formerly opened into the court of the Old Louvre. On the right hand is a private staircase, which leads to the square court of the Museum. This vestibule communicates with the hall by means of three intercolumniations, of which the centre one forms an arcade, which joins the roof.

The hall is embellished with 80 columns of the Doric and Corinthian orders; but their proportions are Ionic. This order of architecture is ingenious and well planned, both in its general proportions and in its detail. The double arches, supported by columns, are decorated with *caissons**, which are distributed with taste. The various parts of sculpture, which decorate the hall, together with the four beautiful caryatides which support the tribune, do honour to the genius of the celebrated statuary Jean Coujon, the colleague of the abbot of Clagny in all his enterprizes. Jean Coujon † was himself a very skilful architect, of which he has given ample proof in his designs for a translation of Vitruvius, published by JEAN MARTIN. It is even conjectured that he took an active part in the ordering of the architecture of the Louvre, which so perfectly accords with the sculpture, that they appear to be the result of the same conception.

In order to adapt the hall to its new destination, the floor has been sunk, which gives a greater air of lightness to the roof. In the centre stands a double table, in the form of a horseshoe, supported by sphinxes, at which the members of the Institute take their seats. This table is surrounded by two tiers of benches, which are raised for the accommodation of spectators, who have likewise seats provided for them in the vast

embrasures of the windows, and at each extremity of the hall.

These embrasures, together with the vestibule before-mentioned, are embellished with the statues of the great men that have done honour to France. The following is a list of their names, together with the artists:

Bosluet, Turenne, Descartes, Pascal, by Pajou. La Fontaine, by Julien. The great Condé, by Roland. Moliere and Peter Corneille, by Caseri. Tourville, by Houdon. Catinat, by Dejoux. Bayard and Vauban, by Bridan. Montesquieu, by Clodion. Duquesne, by Monnot. The President Molé, l'Hôpital, by Gois. Montausier and Sully, by Mouchi. Racine, by Boizot. Daguesseau, by Berue. Rollin and Fenelon, by Le Comte.

Citizen DEWAILLY, an eminent architect, and a member of the National Institute, has proposed several improvements in the disposition of the hall. Some of these are specified in the annexed engraving, and will, in all probability, be carried shortly into effect. His plan is to erect a stone balustrade, which shall separate the public from the members of the Institute. Instead of placing the statues in the embrasures of the windows, where they are seen to disadvantage, in consequence of the light which falls upon them from behind, and in which situation they interrupt the view of the hall from the spectators, who are placed in these embrasures, he proposes to remove them into the body of the hall, and place them upon pedestals, on the right hand of the balustrade, and facing the interstices of the windows. And, farther, to erect seats rising, as in an amphitheatre, not only in each embrasure, but at each extremity of the hall, on the outside of the balustrade. He likewise wishes to make a similar range of seats in the vestibule, facing the principal entrance; the lateral intercolumniations to serve as places of communication for the public. At present they are blocked up by two statues, which are placed on pedestals.

In order that the president may be more distinctly heard, his seat is to be placed in the centre of the hall, facing the table; behind him to stand, on an eminence, the orator. The hall to be lighted by large lustres in the centre, and two chandeliers at the extremity, &c. These proposed improvements discover taste and judgment.

* Emblematical designs.

† This ingenious artist lived under Francis II, Henry II, and Charles XII. He was killed by a carbine on St. Bartholomew's day. At the very instant of his death he was working on a scaffold on the fountain of Innocents, which is considered his *chef d'œuvre*. This fountain was removed some years ago from the corner of the street *aux Fers* to the centre of the place *des Innocents*, where it now stands.

ORIGINAL POETRY

WASHING-DAY.

—and their voice,

*Turning again towards childish treble, pipes
And whistles in its sound.*—

THE Muses are turned gossips; they have lost
The buskin'd step; and clear high-sound-
ing phrase,

Language of gods. — Come, then, domestic
Muse,

In slip-shod measure loosely prattling on
Of farm or orchard, pleasant curds and cream,
Or drowning flies, or shoe lost in the mire
By little whimpering boy, with rueful face;
Come, Muse, and sing the dreaded *Washing-
Day*.

—Ye who beneath the yoke of wedlock bend,
With bowed soul, full well ye ken the day
Which week, smooth sliding after week, brings
on

Too soon; for to that day nor peace belongs
Nor comfort; e'er the first grey streak of dawn,
The red-arm'd washers come and chase repose.
Nor pleasant smile, nor quaint device of mirth,
E'er visited that day; the very cat,
From the wet kitchen scared, and reeking
hearth,

Visits the parlour, an unwonted guest.
The silent break-fast-meal is soon dispatch'd
Uninterrupted, save by anxious looks
Cast at the lowering sky, if sky should lower.
From that last evil, oh preserve us, heavens!
For should the skies pour down, adieu to all
Remains of quiet; then expect to hear
Of sad disasters—dirt and gravel stains
Hard to efface, and loaded lines at once
Snapped short—and linen-horse by dog thrown
down,

And all the petty miseries of life.
Saints have been calm while stretched upon the
rack,

And Montezuma smil'd on burning coals;
But never yet did housewife notable
Greet with a smile a rainy washing-day.

—But grant the welkin fair, require not thou
Who call'st thyself perchance the master there,
Or study swept, or nicely dusted coat,
Or usual 'tendance; ask not, indiscreet,
Thy stockings mended, tho' the yawning rents
Gape wide as Erebus, nor hope to find
Some snug recess impervious; should'st thou try
The custom'd garden walks, thine eye shall rue
The budding fragrance of thy tender shrubs,
Myrtle or rose, all crushed beneath the weight
Of coarse check'd apron, with impatient hand
Twitch'd off when showers impend: or crossing
lines

Shall mar thy musings, as the wet cold sheet
Flaps in thy face abrupt. Woe to the friend
Whose evil stars have urged him forth to claim
On such a day the hospitable rites;
Looks, blank at best, and stinted courtesy,
Shall he receive; vainly he feeds his hopes

With dinner of roast chicken, savoury pie,
Or tart or pudding:—pudding he not tart
That day shall eat; nor tho' the husband try,
Mending what can't be help'd, to kindle mirth
From cheer deficient, shall his comfort's brow
Clear up propitious; the unlucky guest
In silence dines, and early slinks away.

I well remember, when a child, the awe
This day struck into me; for then the maids,
I scarce knew why, looked cross, and drove me
from them;

Nor soft caress could I obtain, nor hope
Usual indulgencies; jelly or creams,
Relique of costly suppers, and set by
For me their petted one; or butter'd toast,
When butter was forbid; or thrilling tale
Of ghost, or witch, or murder—so I went
And shelter'd me beside the parlour fire,
There my dear grandmother, eldest of forms,
Tended the little ones, and watched from harm,
Anxiously fond, tho' oft her spectacles
With elfin cunning hid, and oft the pins
Drawn from her ravell'd stocking, might have
four'd

One less indulgent.—

At intervals my mother's voice was heard,
Urging dispatch; briskly the work went on,
All hands employed to wash, to rinse, to wring,
To fold, and starch, and clap, and iron, and plait,
Then would I sit me down, and ponder much
Why washings were. Sometimes thro' hollow
bole

Of pipe amused we blew, and sent aloft
The floating bubbles, little dreaming then
To see, Mongolfier, thy silken ball
Ride buoyant thro' the clouds—so near approach
The sports of children and the toils of men.
Earth, air, and sky, and ocean, hath its bubbles,
And verse is one of them—this most of all.

F O R T Y.

A SOLILOQUY.

*Cujus octavium trepidavit ætas
Claudere iustum.*

HOR.

“A T thirty, am I not a fool?” says man:
“At forty, certain!” He reforms his
plan;—

At forty I'm arriv'd!
'Tis time, then, sure, to ask my heart,
If I have well perform'd my part,
• Or like a fool have liv'd?

Some talents, by indulgent Heav'n,
Have to my hands, in trust, been given,
Have I improv'd them well?
And can I hope that bright reward,
Which the Great Father will accord,
To faithfulness and zeal?

What tho', in mem'ry's page, no trace
Of forceful wrong, or teach'ry base,
Appal my frightened eye;

What

What tho' I ne'er my virtue sold,
For empty fame, or emptier gold,
Or caus'd one wretch a sigh:
Tho' not in dissipation's round,
"With giddy step and zone unbound,"
I've mingl'd nights and days;
Though e'er, by starts, my waken'd mind
Has soar'd to things of noblest kind,
To deeds or solid praise:

Have I not waited months and years,
In thousand vain and various cares,
Thus fritt'ring life away;
As if their short, uncertain spans
Afforded time for idle plans,
To creatures of a day?

"Oh, happiness! my being's end,"
To which my ev'ry hope must tend,
How art thou best ensur'd?
By senseless tricks, or selfish arts,
Of silly heads, or sordid hearts,
Is real bliss secur'd?

No; let me search all nature through,
Cast wide around my ample view,
Or turn within mine eye;
One answers, lo! all nature gives;
Not for itself one being lives
Through all infinity.

Then to conform to nature's laws,
To follow where my duty draws,
Be this my aim alone;
To imitate th' All-ruling Mind,
To seek the good of human kind,
And thro' their good my own.

As hounds, instinctive, urge the chase,
With steady course and rapid pace,
To seize their destin'd prey;
Nor velvet lawn, nor sheltering wood,
Nor headlong steep, nor roaring flood,
Can check, or change their way:

Let me, of nobler powers possess,
While nobler motives fill my breast,
To brutes superior rise;
With warmer zeal and steadier view,
More ardently my course pursue,
To gain my brighter prize.

SONNET.

O FAIREST gem that decks yon azure vault
Of heav'n, sweet star! thy brightest lustre
sheds!

While all alone, and pensive, I delight
"In cloysters dim, far from the haunts of
folly,"

To steal away unseen, as thy pale radiance
Beams on this gloom of death, and scarce betrays
The native horrors of each holy aisle!
All nature sleeps, and not a sound disturbs
The deep serene, save where the solemn breeze
Sighs, or athwart some winding cave's recess
The flitting bat shoots on swift circling wings:
Sad pleasure to my mind! O sweetly shine,
With unremitted splendour, beauteous star!
And on my mournful soul thy mildest influence
pour.

T. M. A. S.

TO A ROSE.

THY rose, oh, Venus! blooms one fleeting
day,
Her virgin leaves unfold and fade away:
She buds when morn in blushes lights the skies,
And as the flame descends, her beauty dies!

T. M. A. S.

VERSES

ON THE EARLY DEATH OF A YOUNG
LADY'S LINNET, WHICH SHE HAD
TAKEN FROM THE NEST.

THRO' low'ring clouds, with pallid beam,
The moon shot temporary light,
Now glitt'ring on the rippled stream,
Now slowly fading from the sight:

The clock struck twelve—when twitt'ring shrill,
Linnetta to the window flew;
There thrice she peck'd, with tiny bill,
Thrice, flutt'ring, brush'd the evening dew.

Fair Sally wak'd, her fav'rite spy'd,
And, throbbing, with impatient haste,
Forth from her downy couch she hied,
To lure the songster to her breast.

"Liv'st thou again?" exclaim'd the maid,
"Or does fond fancy paint thy form;
Or art thou but a fleeting shade,
That, reckless, views life's pelting storm?"

"On airy wing," the bird reply'd,
"Swift as the lightning's flash I fly,
Henceforth to mortal touch deny'd,
I share the pure empyreal sky."

"Forth from that happy land I come,
Where shadows skim the fairy grove,
Those blissful scenes beyond the tomb,
Where all our life is joy and love."

"There happy pairs, in union sweet,
Enraptur'd, hail eternal day;
There in each bush a friend we meet,
A kindred soul on every spray."

"Fair maid! in those sequester'd shades,
Where calm security presides,
No net the cruel sportsman spreads,
No deadly thund'ring tube he guides."

"And, mark me well, no thoughtless hand
Rashly invades the downy nest,
Rudely divides the kindred band,
And wrings with woe a parent's breast."

"My errand's done—the pearly tear
That, tremb'ling, glistens in thine eye,
Forbids my longer ling'ring here,
And speeds me to th' Elysian sky."

W. SHEPHERD.

SONNET.

THE Lord of Life shakes off his drowsiness,
And 'gins to sprinkle on the earth below
Those rays that from his shaken locks de-
flow;

Meantime, by truant love of rambling led,

I turn

I turn my back on thy detested walls,
Proud City! and thy sons I leave behind,
A fordid, selfish, money-getting kind;
Brute things, who shut their ears when Freedom
calls.

I pass not thee so lightly, well-known spire,
That minded me of many a pleasure gone,
Of merrier days, of love and Illington;
Kindling afresh the flames of past desire.
And I shall muse on thee, slow journeying on
To the green plains of pleasant Hertfordshire.
1795. CHARLES LAMB.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

TRANSLATION OF THE 15TH ODE OF
ROUSSEAU.

WHY, plaintive warbler! tell me why,
For ever sighs thy troubl'd heart?
Cannot these groves, that glowing sky,
A solace to thy woes impart?
Shall Spring his humid wreaths entwine,
To circle every brow but thine?

See nature at thy wish'd return,
Renews her robe of gayest green?
And can thy wayward bosom mourn
When nature wakes the vernal scene;
When every Dryad lends her shade,
For thine and Contemplation's aid?

See from thine haunts the stormy north
His furly blasts leads far away;
Each blossom of the teeming earth,
The glories of the op'ning day,
The promise of the coming year,
All, all, sweet bird! for thee appear.

For thee, Aurora sleeps in dews
The new-born flow'rets of the dale;
For thee, with liberal hand she strews
Her fragrance on the western gale;
And rises all the sweets of morn
To deck her favorite's mossy thorn!

Hark! while thy sad strain seems to tell
Some mournful tale of luckless love,
On each soft note's extatic swell,
In silence hang the warbling grove;
And e'en the fowler loves to spare
The poet of the midnight air!

O! if a friend's untimely tomb
Bids all that tide of sorrow flow!
Alas! e'en there thy wretched doom
Is mercy to my weight of woe;
For pain now past thy bosom sighs,
Mine, present always—never flies.

Thee, bounteous Nature blooms to cheer,
And beauty smiles thy woes to still;
To nature, love, and pity dear,
Well may'st thou yield thy load of ill
To beings as forlorn as I,
Deny'd the freedom of a tear,
The rapture of a single sigh!

Edinburgh.

AUGUSTA.

A BIRTH-DAY EPIGRAM.

NOT once the sun has deign'd to shine,
My Susan! through this day so dear;

'Tis yet, save that which made thee mine,
To me, the brightest of the year.

This day first saw those eyes so blue,
Their fascinating beams display:
Blest day! to come with rapture new,
And never steal a charm away!
Nov. 5, 1797.

SONNET.

OH, gentle sleep! could I command thy
pow'r

To bind my senses in thy magic sway,
And let unfetter'd fancy freely play,
Through the wild mystery of the midnight hour;

Borne on thy softest pinions, I would fly,
And seek the downy bed of her I love;
O'er all her beauties, unresisted, rove,
And feast with charms my mind's creative eye.

Traitor! beguil'd with hopes of scenes like
these,

Each night I court thy visionary reign;
Each night I sink but to oblivion's ease,
Each morn but wake to absence and to pain.
Oh, Sleep! or bring me to her fancied arms,
Or crush not, by thy power, the memory of her
charms.

G. C. B.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE,

Ode 24. Lib. 1.

SAY what restraint to endless woe?
Shall sober reason check the tear—
The tear that friendship bids to flow—
The sigh that mourns a friend so dear?

O thou, to whom the heavenly fire
A sweetly pensive task consign'd,
And tun'd the sympathetic lyre,
In pity to the mournful mind;

Come, raise the tributary song—
Cold on his bier Quintilius lies;
Come, gentle Muse, to thee belong
The strains to grace his obsequies.

Ah, where shall modest worth abound,
And faith to justice near allied?
Ah, where shall naked truth be found?—
With him they flourish'd, and they died:

Lamented by the good and wise—
To thee remains a bitterer share;
For him you vainly beg the skies,
Not thus entrusted to their care.

What though, like Orpheus, smoothly sweet,
You charm the list'ning trees again,
No more his lifeless pulse shall bear,
No more shall glow the pallid vein.

Deaf to my pray'rs, the ruthless wand
Conducts thee to the Strygian coast;
E'en thou must join the dreary band,
And wander there, a pensive ghost.

Ah, hapless fate! ah, stern decree!
Come, Patience, calm the mournful breast;
Assuage the pangs of misery,
And lull the troubl'd soul to rest.

R. B.
ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

FREDERICK WILLIAM III, OF PRUSSIA.

IT seldom happens, that we are able to form a just estimate of kings. They stand at such a distance from us, the pomp of state throws so strong a lustre upon their persons, and their actions are sanctified by so many inveterate prejudices, that we generally look at them through a delusive medium, which, like a fog, aggrandizes every object far beyond its proper magnitude. Frederick William III has been viewed in a different way. Seen in immediate contrast with his immortal predecessor, he has been so far from swelling to a supernatural size, that he seems rather to have shrunk to something less than native nothingness.

The youth and manhood of this prince were spent in scenes of low and disgusting debauchery. Whatever might be a man's qualities, or whatever his character, he was sure to be received into his society, provided he could invent new pleasures, or devise new means of raising money; the sums with which the prince-royal was supplied by his wife and provident uncle, being entirely inadequate to his unbounded expenditure, and thoughtless prodigality.

He made his first essay in arms at the age of eighteen, and towards the close of that eventful and for ever memorable war, in which Frederick, assisted by Great Britain, and by his own towering genius, withstood the shock, and triumphed over the personal and political enmity, of the most powerful princes of Europe. Wishing to initiate the heir apparent to his throne in that art, by which he had raised the Prussian monarchy to the *acme* of military renown, the king sent for him in 1762, to assist at the siege of Schweidnitz. Courage is in a manner innate in all the princes of the royal house of Brandenburg; and Frederick William proved that he possessed it to a degree, which approached more nearly to the tenacity of a private grenadier, than to the well-regulated valour of a commander; but of the talents that constitute a good general, he discovered no remarkable share. His skill and judgment, however, appeared to greater advantage in Frederick's last war—the war of the Bavarian succession—particularly in

a contest with general Wurmser*. On that occasion, he conducted himself with an ability which obtained him the thanks and the applause of the great master of the art under whom he served.

After Frederick II had descended to the grave, full of years and glory, it seemed to be the wish of his successor to regulate his conduct in all cases by principles adverse to those of the old king. Frederick, during his long reign, never entered a church. As a philosopher, he honoured the Deity; but he despised all those narrow notions, and petty practices, by which more than one Christian sect impiously dare to limit the worship and the bounty of their Creator. Frederick William, yielding to the persuasion of visionary and superstitious advisers, attempted to render himself popular by frequenting the churches, and listening to the preachers the most famed for orthodoxy. Such outside show, assumed by a prince of a life so dissolute, could not impose upon a nation which had been governed by a philosopher for more than six and forty years. The new king next annulled several of Frederick's most salutary institutions of finance, and internal police; but these he soon found himself compelled to re-instate, thus giving a proof both of weakness, and of want of judgment.

In 1786, he began his political career by the counter-revolution in Holland. An army of Prussians, under the command of the duke of Brunswick, marched into that country, and restored the stadtholder, the king's brother-in-law, to his power. This was the only public transaction of his life, that he performed in an open and honourable way.

Austria is the natural enemy to Prussia; and it was Frederick the Second's everlasting endeavour to counteract the projects of that ambitious house. He waged four wars against it, opposing its violent attempts, by fair and manly exertions, without recurring to those little and sinister means, which are seldom productive of any thing but odium and disgrace.

While the emperor Joseph was engaged

* See an account of Wurmser, in our obituary for the month of September, p. 234.

in hostilities with the Turks, which lasted from 1787 to 1790, the discontented Hungarians and Flemings revolted against his government. Frederick William countenanced both insurrections. He sent agents to Brussels—he appointed one of his own officers, general Schoenfeld, to command the Flemish insurgents—he even marched an army to the frontiers of Bohemia; but when he found his interest in signing the treaty of Reichenbach, he was the first to abandon both Flemings and Hungarians to their fate, and to the mercy of the new emperor Leopold. During the same period, the king of Sweden, who had been encouraged by the promised support of England and Prussia, to engage in a desperate and unpopular war with the Czarina, was left to fight his battles alone, and compelled by his victorious adversary to sign the peace of Wercla, in 1790. The government of this country was prevented from fulfilling its engagements by the opposition of Mr. Fox, and by the voice of the people; but Frederick William had no such excuse for his versatility and shameful breach of faith.

All these acts of political meanness and duplicity were, however, utterly insignificant when compared with his profligate conduct towards the Poles. The disturbances, that brought about the revolution in that devoted country, were fomented by his agents; the new government was deluded into security by his promises; he even seemed determined to oppose the arbitrary pretensions of the imperial Catharine. But these fair appearances were only meant to lure the northern republicans to their ruin. As soon as his plans were ripe for execution, he made the very constitution he had promised to guarantee, the pretence of invasion. The Prussian, Austrian, and Russian eagles pounced in concert upon their prey, and Poland was no more.

In 1791, Frederick William, at the instigation of M. de Bischoffswerder, who was desirous of supplanting count Herzberg, proposed that monster in politics, an alliance between Austria and Prussia. The first outlines of it were sketched in Italy, whither M. de Bischoffswerder went in search of Leopold, and it was afterwards amplified and concluded at Pilnitz. Leopold, brought up in the crafty school of Italian politics, gladly acceded to the proposal, probably with views similar to those of Frederick William; but his successor was anticipated and outwitted by the Prussian monarch.

The ratification of the treaty was opposed by count Herzberg (who soon after retired from the administration), by the duke of Brunswick, and by the veteran Mollendorff. But when once it was ratified, the two latter were of opinion, that the war should be prosecuted with steadiness and vigour, in order to save Prussia from the odium of farther duplicity. Nor did they afterwards recede from those sentiments. It was prince Henry, the old king's brother, then at variance with them both, who was the chief promoter of the peace.

Count Herzberg's principles—the same as those upon which those of Frederic II had governed—were more beneficial to his country, and highly favourable to the liberty of Germany*. It was his opinion that Prussia should not draw the sword, unless compelled to it; but that she should be a check upon the emperor's views of aggrandizement in Germany, by keeping herself prepared at all times for that event. As to the French, he thought that she ought to continue entirely neutral, and to wait the issue of their commotions, only taking care to protect the frontiers of Germany against their attempts. Thus would Prussia have remained a quiet spectator of the

* Count Herzberg, a man of the most profound erudition, and extensive knowledge of the interests of the several cabinets of Europe, united the warmest patriotism with the most disinterested probity. During the long reign of Frederic II. his life was devoted to the happiness and glory of his king and country. His policy was to keep a watchful eye over the rivals of Prussia, and only to draw the sword, when the arms of reason were no longer of any effect.

Convinced of the advantages the Prussian monarchy enjoyed, by virtue of its civil and military constitution, he despised intrigue, and all those little artifices, which are the customary weapons of weakness and ignorance, and which only serve to expose those who employ them, to censure and derision.

His mode of acting was, to reflect duly on every step to be taken for the happiness and safety of the empire, and when once a plan was adopted, to pursue it with activity and vigour. The frankness and candour of his conduct, not only gained him the good-will of his fellow-citizens (particularly after the war of the Bavarian succession) but procured him also the esteem and confidence of all the cabinets of Europe, which acknowledged that Sully was not a more worthy minister and friend to Henry IV, than Herzberg was to Frederic II.

conduct,

conflict, and would only have interfered when the impending ruin of either party might have endangered the balance of Europe.

By pursuing the line of conduct marked out for him by this experienced politician, Frederick William might have been the arbiter of half the world. He would have had firm and faithful allies in Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and even in the Turks, against any hostile movements of Russia. Holland would have preserved a prudent neutrality; England perhaps would not then have interfered; the theatre of war would have been confined to the emperor's possessions in Italy and Alsace; revolutionary principles would have been less widely diffused; Austria, exhausted by the Turkish war, would have abstained from any attack upon Prussia; and the French would have been compelled to keep within their ancient boundaries from want of a pretence to attack their neighbours: or should they, contrary to this speculation, have attempted an unprovoked invasion, all Germany would have risen *en masse*, and the fire of the revolution would have been extinguished in its own ashes. Instead of this, the false policy of the Prussian monarch furnished it with fuel; he first kindled the flames of war, and then shamefully retired out of the reach of the conflagration.

When the first campaign opened, the duke of Brunswick commanded the Prussian army. Though no advocate for the war, he accepted the appointment, because, like our brave countryman Blake, he thought it the duty of every man to fight for his country, in whatever cause it may chance to be engaged. Had the duke been uncontrolled; had his movements been unimpeded by the presence of the king*; and had his army been sufficient to enable him to mask the French fortresses†; it is probable that the campaign of 1792 would have taken a

more favourable turn. Frederick William, followed by a long train of attendants, and encumbered by all the luxury of a Persian satrap, joined the army. The veteran bands that composed it were disgusted with this empty pomp, when they recollected that the baggage of his great predecessor never exceeded that of another general officer. After the retreat from Champagne, Frederick William repaired to Frankfort, swallowing the fulsome adulation of his flatterers; enjoying the caresses of his mistresses; now and then visiting the besieging army before Mentz with great pomp; and exposing his person in several actions with his usual temerity. In 1793, he left the army altogether, in order to enjoy uninterrupted, at Berlin, the sweets of ease, and the blandishments of love.

In the beginning of 1794, when England paid him a large subsidy, as an equivalent for the troops and ships she was bound to furnish by treaty, it was expected that he would rouse from his state of inactivity; but he had already begun his negotiations with France, and his projects against Poland entirely occupied his attention.

During his campaign upon the Rhine, the imperial Catherine had artfully contrived to render the Poles jealous of the designs of Frederick William, not with a view of giving any opposition to those designs, but merely to strengthen her own party, and to erect herself into the sole arbitress of their political disputes. Had the king of Prussia obeyed the dictates of sound policy, he would have stood up manfully against her ambition; but seeing that he could not be the oppressor himself, he determined at least to have a share in the spoil. Regardless of his allies, he concluded a peace with France; joined the Russians in their unprovoked attack upon Poland; and, after a fruitless campaign*, was compelled to raise the siege of Warsaw, by the gallant Kosciuszko. This again was ascribed to the goodness of his heart. He would not expose the town to the horrors of a storm. No; he left that task to the fierce Suwarrow and his barbarous horder, who ravaged it with a fury equal to that of Alexander in Tyre, or Tilly in Magdeburg, while Frederick William retired to his capital, crowned, as he imagined, with never-fading laurels.

* It must here be observed, that his flatterers have endeavoured to palliate his conduct during the campaign, by pretexting the goodness of his heart, and his wish to prevent bloodshed, which made him forbid the attack of the post of Argonne. It is true, that it would have cost four or five thousand men to force that post; but the capture of it would perhaps have brought the war to a speedy issue. His humanity would not suffer the sacrifice of so many men. *Quere*, What became of this humanity in Poland?

† The whole Prussian army was estimated at, 62,000 men.

* It is remarkable, that none of the celebrated Prussian generals either had, or wished to have, a command in that infamous expedition.

The late king of Prussia added to his dominions Anspach* and Bareuth, which would have descended to him by right of succession, and several fertile provinces of Poland, which he acquired in a way that will affix a lasting stigma to his name. It is doubtful, whether he augmented the treasures hoarded up by the great Frederick to any sudden emergency of state; and still more doubtful whether he increased the happiness of his people.

After this brief sketch of his political life, some account of his private character will naturally be expected. It is the custom of court-flatterers to dress up kings in brilliant colours. Some supposed virtue, perhaps arising from a defect of constitution, or from a want of energy of mind, serves to gloss over the most horrible faults: but it is the business of the historian to expose his subject in the nakedness of truth.

Frederick William, if fortune had placed him in a private station, would have made himself useful as a good mechanic. His aversion from thinking, and the pursuits of knowledge, would have precluded him from the attainment of the abstruser sciences. His heart would not have been corrupted; he would have lived unnoticed; and would have descended into an oblivious grave, amid the vulgar mass of men. But the elevation of the throne served as a pillory to exhibit the meanness of his mind, and converted his low cunning into the most glaring perfidy. Strongly addicted to sensual pleasures, he was misled by his mistresses, and by unworthy favourites, who pretended to knowledge of a supernatural kind. He was much attached to freemasonry; but did not pursue that part of it, of which the researches are directed towards truth and wisdom. He belonged to the fraternity of Egyptian masons, who undertake to evoke departed spirits, and to penetrate into the dark abyss of futurity—pretensions which are the sure marks of an impostor, or of a man of narrow mind.

Several of our own publications, as well as M. de Mirabeau, who has pourtrayed him so well †, call him an *illuminé*. This is a wrong denomination: an *illuminé* (in the proper sense of the word, an enlightened man) is the name which was given, in the year 1774, to a sect in Germany,

headed by one Weirhaupt*, who, by the diffusion of knowledge, and the better education of all classes, wished to impress mankind with a sense of their dignity, and thus to produce a revolution, the result of reason, and unaccompanied by the horrors which have stigmatised that of France, and inspired other nations with a fondness for their chains.

Frederick William was born on the 25th of September, 1744; he succeeded Frederick the Great on the 18th of August, 1786; and died at Potsdam, on the 16th of November last, in the 54th year of his age, of a dropsy in his chest. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick William IV, who was born on the 6th of August, 1770; a prince of promise, who emulates the virtues and the talents of his great uncle: a mind, indeed, that takes a Frederick for its example, cannot belong to the common class. Coming to the throne at the most critical æra of the present century, the eyes and the hopes of Europe are fixed upon him. If he adopts his great ancestor's principles, adheres to his institutions, and pursues the same path in politics, Prussia will see the golden age of the Trajans and the Antonines return; he will be beloved by his subjects—feared and respected by his neighbours; he will justify the favourable prediction of Frederick II; their names will descend together to posterity; and be remembered at that ultimate period, when, according to the sublime language of our immortal bard,

“The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.”

THE LATE COUNT DE BERNSTORFF, PRIME MINISTER OF DENMARK, &c. &c.

The nations of Asia have from time immemorial been governed by Vizirs. In the person of the *mayor of the palace*, Europe, a few centuries ago, beheld a similar officer in France, until that country, in consequence of a fortunate usurpation, was liberated from the double burden of providing for the splendour of real and mock majesty.

Subsequent to the period just alluded to, a new class of men has, however, arisen in most, if not all the northern monarchies, and swayed the delegated, but temporary

* Sovereign princes, and the most illustrious characters, belonged to it.

* The marggrave abdicated the government of his own accord, at Lisbon, and retired to this country. He now resides at Hammer Smith, and enjoys the esteem and regard of a large circle of acquaintance.

† In his *Correspondance de Berlin*,

sceptre of authority, under the less odious title of * prime-minister. It is no longer a minion of the crown, or a junto of powerful barons, as during the times of the feudal system, that directs the councils of the sovereign; but a great public officer, in some measure necessary for the ease, comfort, and, perhaps, even safety of royalty. It is this political assessor to the kingly power, who permits the brow of care to unbend beneath the weight of a diadem, and not unfrequently reduces the duties of the imperial office to a mere pantomime exhibition of majesty. The senate of a neighbouring nation †, once ordered a *cachet*, or seal, to be provided, containing the name and titles of the monarch, on purpose to render his signature unnecessary. The modern *premier* acts in a different manner, for instead of employing the copy, he recurs to the original, and while in possession of that, actually wields the armies, navies, and finances of the state.

It is evident then, that the VIZIRSHIP has been recently introduced into many of the most polished *states* of this quarter of the globe, and the existence of an *offensible* cabinet cannot in the least alter the nature either of the office or the argument; for have not Eastern monarchies also their *divan*?

If these observations be just, it must necessarily follow that the liberties, happiness, and prosperity of a nation essentially depend on the choice of this great officer, and it will accordingly be found, whether recurrence be had to our own history, or the annals of other nations, that both we and they have flourished or decayed, less in proportion to the virtues of the prince seated on the throne, than the talents and integrity of the minister, who, from the steps of it, overlooks and commands the whole kingdom. Thus, under Charles I, a monarch of no inconsiderable abilities, what a deluge of blood was produced in England, by the practical bigotry of a Laud, and the theoretical despotism of a Strafford! Under Christian VII, a king reduced by the visitation of providence to a state of second childhood, what evils have not been averted, and what

good left unachieved, under the mild and paternal government of the two Bernstorffs?

The late Count de Bernstorff was born in 1735. He was the representative of a very ancient family, originally settled in the electorate of Hanover, whence it had migrated northward, in search of fortune and distinctions. His education was worthy of his future greatness, and being formed by nature in one of her happiest moods, he seemed from his early youth to have been designed to regulate the destinies of that state, in which it was his lot to be born among the class of subjects. His uncle, the old Count de Bernstorff, had occupied a distinguished situation in the cabinet, whence he was excluded by the influence of the Count de Struensee, a man of considerable talents and ambition, who not content with being the lover of a queen, aspired to be the minister of a great nation. An ignominious death, inflicted by the hand of a common executioner, put an end to the life and projects of this aspiring statesman, who meditated the plan of rescuing his native country from foreign influence; and possessing a versatility of genius, united an unbounded attachment to the sex, with a wonderful capacity for, and application to, business. No sooner was he removed from the stage, in consequence of a bloody catastrophe, than the plenipotentiary of a neighbouring power stepped forward, and actually *nominated* his successor. In order to comprehend this fact, it may be here necessary to take a slight historical survey of the influence just alluded to.

The czar or tzar Peter the Great, not only enabled the country which gave him birth to emerge from barbarity, but actually laid the foundation of all its present power and importance; thus exhibiting in practice, the instructive consolatory lesson, that a man of genius may not only regulate, but meliorate the fate of millions. From Sweden, he took Livonia, Esthonia, Carelia and Ingria, &c. not content with a mere superiority in point of arms, had recourse to policy, and contrived that the party of the *Bonnets* in the senate, should render their native country subservient to his plans of aggrandizement.

The ministers of Denmark were at the same time pensioned by him, and the councils of that nation regulated in some measure by his nod. His successors, Catherine I, and Peter III, the one on account of family connections, the other from the ambition of conquering Holstein, did not cultivate the preponderance obtained by him: it was reserved for Catherine II to increase it. The Count Ran-

* This officer is entirely unknown to our ancient constitution; and Lord North, who will not be usually quoted as an enemy to arbitrary power, repeatedly disclaimed the title of *premier*, when alluded to by this appellation in the House of Commons.

† Sweden.

‡ Both Louis XIV, and Henry VIII, employed a similar *cachet*, in order to avoid the sagittæ of royalty.

zau Alchberg, who had been minister at Petersburg, during the revolution that bereaved Peter III of his life and throne, was made acquainted with the whole conspiracy, in consequence of his intimacy with Gregory Orloff; and as it was highly interesting to Denmark, that the party of the empress should prove victorious, he had not only countenanced the plot, but instructed the principal insurgents, relative to the measures best calculated for obtaining success. Her imperial majesty, however, was no sooner securely seated on the throne of her husband, than the evinced the most boundless ambition, and resolved to regulate the affairs of the north, in the character of a sovereign, rather than of an ally. She accordingly employed Saldern as her minister at Copenhagen, who intermeddled even in the *minutiae* of the royal household. Philosophoff, his successor, acquired, or rather maintained an equal degree of credit; for as Russia pretended to certain claims on the German dominions of Denmark, the ambassador had only to pronounce the word "Hollstein!" in order to obtain the most scrupulous acquiescence to all his demands. The sudden influence of the Count de Struensée, however, diminished the authority of the Plenipotentiary, and it was not until the short but brilliant career of the former was finished on a scaffold, that the latter was enabled to resume his influence. Julia Maria, the queen-mother, having first imprisoned and then exiled, the unfortunate Carolina Matilda, to Zell, where she died literally of a *broken heart**, perceived the necessity of keeping fair with the empress; and it must be allowed, that a natural sympathy may be easily supposed to have subsisted, between two celebrated and ambitious female sovereigns, both of whom had attained the supreme authority by means of revolutions cemented with blood, and similar to each other, in a variety of respects. In consequence of this, Philosophoff, who knew that the elder Bernstorff had always been devoted to Russia, procured the appointment of his nephew to the office of prime-minister.

The *young count*, as he was then termed, was every way worthy of the choice, and the only objection to his elevation

arose from the manner in which it was obtained. He was distinguished above all his contemporaries by his politeness, his modesty, the justness of his ideas, and the persuasiveness of his eloquence. The study of politics was his favourite pursuit, and he had nothing of the courtier about him; for he was faithful to his word, simple in his manners, and frank in his conversation. He was ambitious, however, of glory, and zealous to distinguish himself as a patriot minister. The *nominee* of the crown, even in a government usually considered as arbitrary, he dared to contemplate himself as a *trustee* for the people. Such was the man whom the court of Petersburg fondly hoped would receive its commands with implicit submission; but he soon proved by his conduct, that he was more attached to Denmark than to Russia; to the country which gave him birth, than to that which had exalted him to power.

No sooner was the count invested with the *insignia* of office, than he manifested the most earnest desire to render himself worthy of his employments. Diligent and indefatigable, he was constantly occupied about public affairs. Accessible to every one, there was scarcely a person of property, and not a single man of any celebrity in all Denmark, who was not known to the minister. The enemy of flattery, no one ever acquired either his favour or confidence by sounding his praises; indifferent as to what are usually termed pleasures, he was neither the dupe of the fair sex, nor the slave of wine. Possessing an even flow of animal spirits, he was never rendered haughty by success, nor dispirited by misfortunes.

The moment, therefore, that he was intrusted with the reins of government, Bernstorff prepared to achieve something highly advantageous to his country. Denmark, as already stated, had been long kept in the most degrading dependence on Russia, on account of certain claims maintained by the latter, relative to the German dominions of the former. The subject of contest consisted of the fertile territory of Schleswig*, itself a sovereign duchy, and rendered peculiarly interesting to the court of Copenhagen, by its local situation, being bounded on the east by the Baltic, and on the south by the Hol-

* It has been asserted, that there was a ball at court, notwithstanding the intelligence of her death had arrived that very day. "Le jour qu'on apprit à Copenhague la mort de cette princesse, il devoit y avoir bal à la cour. On voulut cacher que Caroline Matilde n'étoit plus; mais cette nouvelle se répandit bientôt; ce qui n'empêcha pas que le bal n'eut lieu!"

* Schleswig or SLESWICK, as it is improperly termed in our gazetteers, is also known to the Danes by the name of South Jutland. It is one of those countries, on the borders of the Baltic, whence our Saxon ancestors transplanted themselves hither, and introduced the free spirit of northern nations.

stein, which also had given rise to certain disputes. Both the uncle and nephew were equally anxious to obtain a complete recognition of the rights of Denmark, and consequently an entire dereliction of those of Russia. But how was it possible to obtain this? Catherine was the most tenacious of sovereigns, and, instead of relinquishing old claims, was perpetually enforcing new ones. Her favourites too, of all men, were the least likely to countenance such a measure, as the territory in question had been the fruitful source of presents and compensations. What the moralist blushes to countenance, the most scrupulous statesman often achieves without a pang. It was so in the present instance:—the pride of the empress was continually suggesting ideas of aggrandisement: an appeal to this very pride confirmed the German dominions of Denmark to their ancient masters. The corruption of her favourites instilled the wish of a perpetual controversy: it was in this very corruption that the two ministers founded their hopes of enfranchisement. To Catherine it was accordingly represented as unworthy the dignity of so great a princess to possess a petty territory, which would necessarily render her dependent on the empire of Germany. Of the members of the then cabinet, the assent of some was gained, the silence of others was purchased, and the acquiescence of all so secured, that a final treaty was actually concluded at Kiel, on the 16th of November, 1773.

This event was celebrated by public festivals throughout Denmark, and occasioned the greatest joy at Copenhagen in particular. It was otherwise at Peterburgh. Her imperial Majesty soon perceived, that notwithstanding her great talents for negotiating, she had on this occasion been fairly outwitted by the new minister; and Saldern, on whom the weight of her indignation fell, was actually disgraced. Being unwilling, however, to revoke her signature, she consoled herself with the assurance that this concession had secured her a faithful ally in Denmark, who would be always ready to check the hostile designs of Sweden, and here she was not mistaken.

Another object, equally worthy of Bernstorff, soon excited and engrossed his

whole attention. At a period when the flame of liberty was nearly extinct throughout Europe, it all of a sudden became the fashion for arbitrary power, in the plenitude of its indulgence, to concede some of its pretensions, and actually busy itself about the welfare of its slaves! We accordingly find that three of the greatest despots on the continent (for they presided over three military governments, and a military government is the very climax of despotism) conceived the idea of becoming legislators. These were Catharine of Russia, Frederick of Prussia, and Joseph of Austria, and their respective codes, excellent in theory, but (such is the nature of tyranny!) unattainable in practice, still exist in the libraries of the curious. It was in 1775 that the empress ordered her new laws to be printed at Peterburgh, and adopted provisionally, and by way of trial, throughout the governments of Smolenskoe and Tver. It cannot be denied that the regulations for the shortening of law-suits were excellent; the expences of litigation were lessened; the provincial tribunals were empowered to determine in the first instance; an appeal indeed was allowed, but if the former decree happened to be confirmed, the appellant was subjected to costs of suit, and a fine.

Bernstorff, on his part, was not unattentive to the progress of knowledge; he ambitioned greatly to introduce useful reforms into Denmark, but he was constantly reminded of the fate of his predecessor, Count de Struensee, and often found it prudent to desist. There was less danger, however, in respect to any innovation that might be attempted in Norway, as the nobility possessed but few fiefs there, and the peasantry having generally leases for life, had acquired a great superiority in point of knowledge over their original conquerors, the Danes. It was his opinion that it was far better to prevent law-suits than to regulate them, and easier to render them unnecessary than unexpensive: he thus struck at the root of the evil, while his imperial and royal colleagues only aimed random strokes at the branches. He knew that contests of this kind usually originated in miscomprehension; he accordingly enjoined a meeting of the parties. He was aware that decisions often arose out of influence, and sometimes out of corruption; he therefore had recourse to the trial by jury, a godlike institution, con-

* The widow of the old Count de Bernstorff received many marks of royal favour on this occasion; and was presented with a gold medal; the legend of which was "*A l'honneur du 16 Novembre, 1773.*"

genial in some measure to the soil, as it is supposed to have originated among the free nations that formerly inhabited the neighbourhood of the hyperborean regions. The number of jurymen, however, was restricted to two, but then each of the parties had a right to nominate a person on whose integrity he could rely; and, in case of disagreement as to the verdict, an umpire was finally to determine. This *council of conciliation* has since been adopted, and, perhaps, improved in France, by an increase of the members of the tribunal; in both cases litigations have been prevented, expences saved, and suits precluded (as in our court of Chancery!) from acquiring the claim of being hereditary, and even immortal.

The next important object that engaged the attention of the Danish minister, occurred in 1780:—the American war, like the present, enriched the subjects of those powers which were wise enough to maintain a rigorous and productive neutrality. The Dutch navigated the Baltick, under the Danish flag, and a single merchant * of Copenhagen, was the *nominal* proprietor of between five and six hundred sail of merchantmen. The neutrality of Denmark, however, was at times but little respected, and that of the petty free towns of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lübeck, still less. The empress, who was applied to by the courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm, found her ambition flattered with the idea of becoming the protectress of the north. She accordingly placed herself at the head of an *armed neutrality*, and, as the measure proved successful, always affected to consider it as her own plan. Panin, her minister, has since written and published a long memoir, in order to prove that it originated with him. It is now well known that this scheme was first broached by the artful Vergennes; that the court of Denmark was interested, and the king of Sweden † influenced to procure its success, and that some artful objections, made purposely

by the latter, rendered the empress more eager for its adoption. Prussia, Austria, Portugal, and most of the nations of Europe, acceded to a treaty, which acquired popularity by having the *freedom of the seas* for its avowed object. Denmark alone, however, reaped any solid advantage from it, and the minister of that country, readily anticipating the consequences, preceded all the other powers, in ordering the plenipotentiary at the court of Russia to affix his signature to it, which accordingly was accomplished on the 19th of July, 1780.

No sooner had this object been fully attained, than another of far greater consequence to the cause of suffering humanity was undertaken and achieved. The degrading state of the *villains* (a body that composed the great majority of the people of Europe during the middle ages) is known to every one. They existed in a state of bondage, but a degree removed from the situation of domestic animals, either in condition or talent; they did not possess any rights, for they were not considered as citizens; they were not allowed to acquire any property, for they were slaves. This *barbarism* was not extirpated from England until the reign of Charles II; and indeed, while the game-laws are suffered to exist, cannot yet be considered as wholly extinct.

The countries on the borders of the Baltick were still retained by the nobility in this horrid thralldom, when a great princess, wishing to conceal an atrocious action beneath a blaze of glory, convoked deputies from all the provinces of her extensive empire in Moscow, its ancient capital, in the year 1767. The enfranchisement of the peasants was one of the subjects debated on at this novel assembly; but the *boyars*, or nobles, clothing the dread of the diminution of their wealth, with the pretext of an insurrection of their *serfs*, threatened to poinard the first person who should make “so unjustifiable a proposition;” and this put an end to the sitting of the *Russian States-General* *. This failure on the part

* M. Konig.

† While Sweden was an aristocracy, France was accustomed to *bribe* the party of the *HATS* in the senate: when that kingdom became an absolute monarchy, her ministers found a readier mode of accomplishing their measures, by *bribing* the king. This transaction was rendered more palatable, however, by being termed a *subsidy*. Louis XIV was not so delicate, as he considered his bounty to our Charles II in the light of a mere pension.

* It is but justice here to observe, that the Count de Scheremelloff, despising the threats of his own order, exclaimed, that he would most willingly accede to the scheme of enfranchisement. Until Potemkin became the favourite, this nobleman was considered as the richest subject in the Russian dominions. He is said to have possessed 170,000 sterling per annum in landed property, and he was proprietor of 150,000 peasants, or slaves!

of the empress, instead of decreasing, added to the zeal of the elder Bernstorff, for that great minister had already conceived the plan of liberating the Danish peasantry from bondage. The experiment was first tried on the domains of the crown. The example set by the prince was soon followed by the nobles; in fine, what a sentiment of virtue could never perhaps have effected, was produced in a short time by a sort of *fashionable humanity*, and soon after confirmed by a positive law. A column erected in the vicinity of Copenhagen, attests at one and the same time the gratitude of the liberated peasantry, and the glory of Bernstorff.

The nephew of this great man, not content with the enfranchisement of his own countrymen, turned his eyes towards the colonies of Denmark, and resolved to meliorate the lot of the negroes. The traffic in the *flesh and blood* of our fellow-creatures, not only proves that mercantile cupidity is insatiable, but also that it is generally unaccompanied by remorse. Unable to abolish Bernstorff was determined to reform, and he accordingly prescribed a day, beyond which *the sale of an African* should be deemed unlawful; and in 1804 this abominable trade is to cease.

While he was thus exercising his humanity as a man, a great event occurred in Europe, and afforded a new opportunity of distinguishing himself as a politician.

The corruption of the court, the degeneracy of the nobility, the opulence of the middle orders, and, above all, the bankruptcy of the finances, the diffusion of knowledge, and the successful example of America, were the predisposing causes of the French revolution. The imprisonment, degradation, and execution of Louis XVI seem to have struck the monarchs of the North with congenial terror. They accordingly combined against the new republic, as against a common enemy, and two only (this too perhaps from *physical reasons* alone) took no part in the contest. The nation fortunate enough to possess the Count de Bernstorff for a minister, formed one of these exceptions.

Time and experience have proved that his conduct on this occasion was founded in wisdom; for the flag of Denmark is now waving in every sea, and her ports have been by turns the asylum of all the belligerent powers. Copenhagen and Altona have of late become, in some measure,

sure, the centre of the trade of the North. The commerce of Holland is almost entirely carried on in the name and by means of the agency of her merchants; and while horror, beggary, and desolation, appal the southern and more fruitful states of Europe, peace, plenty, and riches, smile throughout all the Danish dominions,

It is painful, after this short account of the administration of a great minister and a great man, to add, that he was snatched suddenly away from the scene of his glory, and the plaudits of a grateful nation; for he died at Copenhagen, on the 21st of June, 1797.

In his person, the Count de Bernstorff was about the middle size: his figure was noble and prepossessing: his language was choice, fluent, and he may be said to have possessed a *natural* eloquence, for it can be *acquired* only in a free country. He was modest, polite, frank, and although a statesman, was never known to forfeit his promise. He possessed neither the coldness nor the faithlessness of a politician; his heart was replete with sensibility, and, although accustomed to sit beneath the canopy of a throne, he never once forgot that he was a man.

Such was the mildness of his rule, that the Danes ceased to remember the revolution of 1660, and began actually to consider themselves once more as free. Indeed several of the nobles, after visiting this country, have actually asserted that there is more liberty at this moment in Copenhagen than in London*.

To the memory of his uncle, a pyramid was raised in Denmark, by the voluntary subscription of the peasantry, whose rights he had vindicated; and the town of Altona, enriched in consequence of the pacific system of the nephew, is now about to erect a noble monument to his honour on the banks of the Elbe.

NO. V. FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

EULOGIUMS OF JOVIUS.

HAVING given in our last Number an idea of a Necrology, my attention has been turned to a series of literary works, which appear to have, in various

* It may appear singular and even capricious, when the reader is informed that a Danish count, of great fortune, returned to his native country, rather than be subject to the *hair-powder tax*: the writer of this article, however, knows this to be a fact.

forms, always subsisted among every literary people. The French termed them *eloges*, or eulogiums. Of these performances, among other celebrated writers, may be distinguished those of Paul Jovius. He was an Italian, and has composed seven books of eulogiums, consecrated to statesmen and warriors; and another volume, of considerable extent, on literary men chiefly, and the learned of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. All these eulogiums, which are concise, amount to 320. The occasion of his having composed them is interesting.

Paul Jovius had a country-house, in a romantic situation. It was built on the ruins of the villa of Pliny. In his time, the foundations were still visible; and when the surrounding lake was calm, in its lucid bottom were still viewed, sculptured marbles, the trunks of columns, and the fragments of those pyramids which had once adorned the residence of the friend of Trajan—Jovius was an enthusiast for literature and leisure; an historian, with the imagination of a poet; a bishop, nourished on the sweet fictions of the pagan mythology. His pen becomes a pencil. He paints, with rapture, his gardens bathed by the waters of the lake; the shade and freshness of his woods, his green hills, his sparkling fountains, the deep silence and the calm of solitude; he describes a statue raised in his gardens, to Nature; in his hall, an Apollo with his lyre, and the Muses with their attributes; his library under the guard of Mercury, and an apartment of the three Graces, adorned with Doric columns, and pictures of pleasing subjects; such was the interior. Without, the pure and transparent lake spread its broad mirror, rolled its voluminous windings, while the banks were covered with olives and laurels; and in the distance, towns; promontories, hills, rising in an amphitheatre, blushing with vines, and the first elevations of the Alps, covered with woods and pasturage, and sprinkled with herds and flocks.

In the centre of this enchanting habitation stood a cabinet, where Paul Jovius had collected, at great cost, the portraits of celebrated men; and to serve as explanations of these portraits, he composed his eulogiums. Mr. Thomas speaks of them with approbation. To the merit of conciseness, they add that of giving in a few lines, and sometimes in a few pages, an idea of the character, the actions, and the works of him they praise, or at least speak of; for it sometimes happens, that he delineates the portrait of men more

celebrated than virtuous.—These eulogiums contain many curious facts; and truth is more valuable than a false eloquence.

THE HARP AND DICE.

Although refinement has of late polished our social intercourse with many graces, yet foreigners have unanimously censured the inelegance and dullness of our ordinary society. Our women are insipid and silent, and our men monotonous politicians, or inveterate whist-players. In the tone of our conversation there is no versatility; in its subject there is no taste. Whenever it shall not be deemed pedantry to make the fine arts the objects of our serious conversation; whenever it shall become fashionable to render our colloquial ideas the language of criticism; and whenever the collision of splendid minds shall reflect their lustre in domestic circles; a Grecian amenity will adorn our national character, and diffuse its elegance even in a village neighbourhood.

It was a custom among the ancients, at their entertainments to have a harp carried round the table, and presented to every guest, which if any one refused, out of ignorance or unskilfulness, he was considered as illiterate or ill-bred. Pindar, in one of his odes alludes to this custom:

Nor doth his skilful hand refuse
Acquaintance with the tuneful muse,
When round the mirthful board the harp is
borne. WEST.

P. du Halde, in his history of China, furnishes us with an extract from a Chinese author, who inveighing against such who neglect their studies, adds, "These persons are most at a loss at the conclusion of a banquet. The plate and dice go round, that the number of little verses which every one ought to pronounce may be determined by chance. When it comes to their turn they appear quite stupid."

There is a singular similarity in both these customs; and were they introduced into our country, might awaken many of our associates from their drowsiness, or occasion some to protest loudly against the use of the poetical dice, and the melodious instruments.

DEATH.

I shall throw together a few collections on this curious and solemn subject.

What a forcible epitaph an Arabian poet composed to have inscribed on his tomb:

" *This crime did my father commit against me; but I have not committed the same against any!*"

The poetess Sappho imagines, that "to die, is an evil; the gods have so determined it; or else they would die themselves."

Cicero, in his treatise on Old Age, declares, that if the gods offered to replace him once more in the cradle, he would reject the offer; for that life has nothing to recommend it.

Sir William Temple says, with easy elegance, that "human life is at the greatest and the best but like a froward child, that must be played with, and humoured a little, to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over."

La Mothe le Vayer is an eminent instance of the small portion of happiness we raise in this life. To the eye of the world this learned man appeared encircled by felicity; but, he says, "life alone seems to me a thing so indifferent, to say nothing more to its disadvantage, that I am so far from ever desiring to run the race again, that I would not exchange the few unhappy days which remain to me in so advanced an age as mine, for the many years which a great number of young people, whose pleasures I know, promise themselves. I could swear to the truth of this, as well as Cardan, whose words I quote, rather for their good sense than their elegance—They were to this purpose—By God! I would not exchange my little fortune, even in my old age, with the richest young man who has no experience."—

Bayle has reasoned on this declaration of La Mothe le Vayer, with his accustomed sagacity. He enumerates the numerous enjoyments of this scholar, who even in an advanced period of life retained all the vigour of his mental and corporeal faculties. He married at above seventy, the daughter of an ambassador, and his wife was no shrew. He published several works after his marriage, and they gave no marks of dotage. He was honoured by

the French nation, and liberally pensioned by the court. He had titles and employments. His multifarious works sold well. What therefore could be wanting in this rich amount of human felicity to complete the happiness of Le Vayer?

It is a curious conjecture of Bayle, that as he indulged some warm passions in his youth, and became only a philosopher through a mere effort of fortitude, he felt within himself a painful struggle between appetite and abstinence. Is it not indeed more difficult to return to wisdom, than never to have deviated from it?

Suicide is not allowable to a moral agent. No apology can possibly be framed for this crime; but the causes of suicide are apparently the following ones: Diderot has ingeniously deduced them in his *Life of Seneca*—"If the operations of government precipitate into sudden misery a great number of its subjects, be assured we shall have numerous suicides. Men will often seek a voluntary death, whenever the abuse of enjoyment leads to a listless and languid state of the body; whenever luxury and relaxed morals render labour more terrible than death; whenever a lugubrious superstition and a gloomy climate concur to produce melancholy habits and opinions, half theological and half philosophical, inspiring an equal contempt of life and death."

If ever suicide can be allowed, it can only be by first obtaining the consent of the society of which we are members. Valerius Maximus tells us, that at Marseilles, the Magistrates preserved a powerful poison, which only they were permitted to use, who in their memorials offered good reasons for wishing to get rid of their lives—It therefore appears, that none could kill themselves unless they had the permission of the government; and if the citizens of Marseilles who wished to become suicides, really obeyed this singular injunction, they certainly were men who most merited life, and the consolations of life.

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Moral Contrasts, or the Power of Religion exemplified under different characters, by *W. Gilpin*. 3s. 6d.

Cadell and Co.

A Critical and Practical Elucidation of the Morning and Evening Prayer of the Church of England, by *John Shepherd*, M.A. 7s. boards.

Rivingtons.

Just imported by T. Boosey.

Dictionnaire Géographique portatif des Quartres Parties du Monde, par *Vossien*; nouvelle édition, par *Bastien*, Paris; thick 8vo. 8s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

KOTZWARA's *Battle of Prague*, adapted for two Performers on one Harpichord or Piano-Forte, by *W. B. de Kriffe*, 2s. 6d.

Preston and Son.

It has often struck us, that this popular and striking compilation might be formed into a duet for the piano-forte, and we received much pleasure in finding the idea so well executed. Mr. Kriffe has every where preserved the original character of the piece; and, in some places, by his ingenious management of the four parts, added considerably to its former effect. In the form the *Battle of Prague* now assumes, young practitioners will find it an excellent exercise for the improvement of their time, as well as their execution.

The Manly Heart, a favourite Duet, for two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, composed by *M. Bissart*, 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

M. Mozart has displayed much taste and genius in this duet. The melody is uncommonly smooth and sweet, and the style perfectly adapted to the sense of the words. With respect to the construction of the under part, it is, perhaps, some drawback on the skill of the performer, that it almost constantly moves in unison with the bass. But allowing this to be a defect, there are beauties sufficient to cover it, and to place the composition in the very first rank of modern productions.

Sixteen little Pieces, adapted and carefully fingered for the Use of Juvenile Performers on the Piano-Forte, 2s. Riley.

These little pieces are truly what they profess to be, adapted for the practice of young practitioners. Their style, for the most part, is easy and natural; and the passages, while they are pleasing and well connected, lie remarkably easy for the fingers. We notice, amongst the best of these sonatinas, an excellent jig-movement in $\frac{3}{4}$, and that animating composition, the *Marseillois Hymn*, which has so often fired the courage of the soldiers of Liberty, and led them to conquest.

Admiral Duncan's Waltz, composed by *Signor Dittersdorf*, adapted as a Rondo for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by *P. Gardner*, 1s. Skillern.

The variations given to this melody of the ingenious Dittersdorf, do great credit to Mr. Gardner's taste and fancy. The piece in its present form presents an useful exercise for the piano-forte, and is sufficiently attractive to ensure a general attention.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, composed by *Charles Griffes*, 2s. Preston and Son.

This sonata is one of those numerous

productions with which the press continually teems, but which are not destined to enjoy the continued notice of the public. It consists of two movements: the first in common time, *allegro*, and the second in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegretto*. The opening of the first movement is bold, but the subject is not conducted with a corresponding address; and the commencement of the second movement is deficient in that force and novelty which we always expect in the theme of a rondo.

A Collection of Marches arranged for the Piano-Forte, composed by *S. Holden*, 3s.

Preston and Son.

Mr. Holden, in this collection, presents the public with twenty-four marches, or pieces which he so denominates. Some of them possess much martial spirit, while others would more properly be termed sonatas; and they form very good exercises for the young practitioner on the piano-forte.

Four Sonatas for the Harp, with an accompaniment for the Violin *ad libitum*, composed and dedicated to the Queen of France, by *M. Cardon fils*, 7s. 6d. Longman & Broderip.

Monsieur Cardon has displayed a good deal of spirit in these sonatas; but we cannot allow them to be distinguished for their taste or variety. The author certainly possesses a liveliness of fancy, but he is too much attached to bustle and to running passages. Some of his *andante* movements are engaging, but the subjects of his rondos want originality and strength of feature. We, however, by no means would insinuate that these pieces are without considerable recommendations. An air of real genius discovers itself in many places, and a pleasing vivacity of style pervades the whole work.

Admiral Duncan's Victory over the Dutch Fleet, a Sonata for the Piano-Forte, or Harpichord, composed by *J. Dale*, 2s. 6d. Dale.

The plan of this piece is laid with judgment, and executed with some degree of genius; but we confess that we cannot perceive why Mr. Dale chose to call it a sonata; it would have been better, perhaps, to have termed it a *bravura*. The introduction is well imagined, and leads us to the *engagement* with much force of effect. "Rule Britannia" is judiciously introduced, and the bass here applied to it gives new heightening to its character. The movement meant to express the joy of the British sailors is animated, and well relieved by the *minore* with which it is variegated.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, composed by *J. B. Cramer*. 7s. 6d.

Preston and Son.

In this fourteenth opera of Mr. J. B. Cramer, we find much to commend, though we cannot class its merits with those of some of his former works. We meet with some brilliant passages, and think the several movements are contrasted with judgment; but are obliged to observe that we do not discover that novelty and distinction of character, which in our judgment form the first traits of genius. But although the very ingenious author has not displayed the full force of his invention, he has so far employed his judgment and his science, as at least to have produced a respectable and useful work. Each of the pieces, while it abounds with theoretical arrangement, offers to the practitioner an excellent and profitable exercise; and at once displays the thorough musician, and experienced practical professor.

"Go to the Devil, and shake yourself," a favorite Irish Dance, arranged as a rondo for the Piano-Forte. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

We do not know to whose talents the public are indebted for the form in which this celebrated Irish air is here presented to us, but feel ourselves justified in allowing it a considerable share of commendation. The general construction of the left-hand part, and the address with which the *theme* is ornamented and prolonged, furnish striking proofs of the abilities of the present editor. In the shape it here assumes, the melody, while it engages the ear, cannot but improve the hand of the practitioner.

Duo pour Harpe & Piano, dédié à Mad. Le Noir, par *A. Boieldieu*. 5s. Longman & Co.

This duo comprizes two movements, the first in common time, the second in $\frac{3}{4}$. The style of the piece throughout is spirited, florid, and elegant. Theoretical propriety every where prevails, and together with the animation of fancy, which distinguishes the melody, produces a forcible effect. The parts, which are separately printed, are blended with much skill, and are so constructed as

to be capable of being performed together, or either without the other.

Third Set of Dr. Haydn's Six Italian and English Canzonettes, selected from his grand Overtures, with accompaniments for the Piano Forte or Harp, by *D. Corri*. 7s. 6d. Corri and Dussek.

It is not often that we can greatly commend publications of this description. The task of selecting and adapting frequently demands that taste and that judgment which disdain to be employed except in original composition. The present work, however, affords an exception to our remark, and challenges our applause. The melodies are judiciously chosen, both for their intrinsic beauty and accordance with the sentiments of the words to which they are here affixed; and if they do not altogether form that compact union and close link of character which characterize the original productions of true genius, yet the *mélange* of the music and the poetry is generally so happy as to reach the effect of the best compositions in their first form and application. The most striking of the pieces are the first, "Viva, viva, amore," the second, "Lo disprezzo di Tirsi," the fourth "La Felicità," and the fifth, "Fileno."

"To Bacchus, dear Bacchus," a drinking song, composed by *M. Dieterdorf*. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

We find in this song much Bacchanalian festivity. A certain simplicity and openness of melody forms its characteristic feature, and qualifies it to exhilarate and delight the true lovers of mirth and sociality.

"Adeste Fideles" the favourite Portuguese Hymn, on the Nativity, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. 1s. Longman.

This little production, so highly appropriate to the present happy season of the year, is remarkably simple and attractive in its melody. It consists of four verses, and the burden of the strain is harmonized for a *canto*, *soprano*, *alto*, *tenore*, and *basso*. We could have wished that, for the convenience of female performers, the original words had been accompanied with an English translation.

V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**Authentic Communications for this Article are earnestly solicited from all our Friends.*

SIR RICHARD CLAYTON, bart. has just completed his translation of Tenhove's "Memoirs of the House of Medici, from its origin to the death of Francesco, the second Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the great men who flourished in Tuscany within that period." It will be published in two large volumes quarto, with engraved portraits, and notes and observations, by the translator.—Mr. Tenhove, the author, was a branch of one of the most respectable families in the United Provinces. He discovered early a predominant taste for classical knowledge, modern languages, and the fine arts. His Memoirs is a production of great erudition and elaborate research. **SIR RICHARD CLAYTON** has thrown the twenty-six books of the original into thirteen chapters, on the plan of Mr. Roscoe's valuable Life of Lorenzo de Medici.

The same publishers (Messrs. Robinsons) have nearly ready for publication the **Abbé SPALLANZANI's** "Travels in the Two Sicilies, and some Part of the Apennines; containing an accurate and philosophical description of Vesuvius and *Ætna*, and of Stromboli, and the other Lipari islands: with chemical analyses of their volcanic products; an account of the Coral Fishery, in the Strait of Messina: Remarks on the present state of Scylla and Charybdis; and Observations on the manners and characters of the Inhabitants of the *Æolian* or Lipari Islands."—This work will appear in four volumes octavo, illustrated by eleven large engravings.

Several interesting publications have lately made their appearance at Madrid *. Among these, the following are particularly deserving of notice. *Annals of Arts, Sciences, and Literature*, in numbers, the tenth and last published of which, contains, with other matter, Observations on Comedy, by **M. SULCER**; Dissertation on the Origin and Progress

of Botany; on the Effects of Music in the Cure of Diseases; Information relative to various Excavations about to be made in Greece; general Considerations on Fortifications, &c.—*Literary Memoirs* for the Months of April and May, 1797. This work contains some curious original matter, and several translations from the French.—*The Instructive, Curious, and Agreeable Miscellany*, in three volumes. It would appear, by the heads of the contents contained in the advertisement, that the matter of this work answers to its title.—*General Chronicle of Spain*, in fifteen volumes quarto.—*Historical Compendium of the Kings of Arragon*, from its first Establishment as a Monarchy to its Union with Castille.—*Mathematical Tracts*, composed for the Instruction of the Pupils belonging to the Royal Observatory of Madrid.—In addition to these and various other original works, there are many translations from the French and other languages. Among those from the English, are the *New London Pharmacopœia*, and the *History of Charlotte Summers*.

The first volume of a *New General Biographical Dictionary*, by **Dr. Aikin** and the late **Dr. ENFIELD**, quarto; to be comprised in eight or ten volumes, will be published in the course of the spring.

On the 20th of November last, the Lyceum of Arts held at Paris its fifty-sixth public sitting. In one of the apartments of the Lyceum, there is now exhibited a *chef d'œuvre* of art, a superb plan in relief, of Paris, the superficies of which contains 150 square feet.

N. PAGES, an officer in the French service, under the ancient regime, author of a book of Travels, which has been favourably received both in England and France, has just published at Paris, in three octavo volumes, *Travels in Asia, Africa, and America*, in 1788, 1789, and 1790, preceded by a *Tour in Italy and Sicily* in 1787. In this work the author treats of the arts, sciences, commercial and natural productions, manners, and usages of the inhabitants of those three quarters of the globe, as well as of the history of their governments, ancient and modern.

* We have lately adopted some new arrangements which will enable us to present the literary and scientific news of Spain, and the other countries of the south of Europe, to the Public, before it can appear either in France or England, through any other channel.

A chest containing books and materials for a work on statistics, undertaken by M. EBELING, a very distinguished literary character at Hamburgh, was on board the *Columbia*, an American vessel, captured and carried into Nantz. The Executive Directory, desirous to manifest, on this occasion, the protection which the French government will constantly give to the sciences, and to those who cultivate them, has ordered the minister of the interior to cause the said chest to be transmitted to M. Ebeling without delay.

The posthumous works of MONTESQUIEU, are just published in Paris, in one octavo volume. The authenticity of the manuscripts of the deceased is attested by the secretary of the National Institute, and by the librarian of Bordeaux. The articles contained in this volume are as follows;—A Dissertation on the Policy of the Romans in Matters of Religion; another, on the Nature of the Echo; Observations on Natural History; Discourses pronounced at the Academy of Bordeaux; Two Eulogies; several pieces in verse; an Analysis of the Spirit of Laws; and, lastly, Familiar Letters, Thoughts on different Occasions, and Anecdotes.

Mr. HENRY ANDREWS, botanical engraver and painter, author of the Coloured Engravings of Heaths, proposes to continue, monthly, a botanical work, under the title of the Botanist's Repository. It is intended to contain new and rare Plants only.—Each Figure to be drawn and coloured from a living specimen.

There are now in the press, Poems by the late Captain JOHN MARJORIBANK, of Kells, author of *Slavery*, *Trifles in Verse*, &c.

An important work, of which the completion has long been delayed, is now finished. We allude to the *HISTORY of ENGLAND*, written by Dr. COOTE, the civilian. It is comprised in nine volumes octavo, the last of which will speedily make its appearance. It is embellished with an elegant series of royal portraits, and other engravings, including maps, are interspersed. The history is traced from the earliest times, and brought down to the last important epoch—the peace of 1783.

A translation of a beautiful and celebrated French novel, from the pen of LOUVET, entitled "*Emily de Varmont*," will shortly make its appearance. The

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tendency of the piece is to state the inconveniencies attending the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and the cruelty of condemning the clergy to perpetual celibacy.

We are desired to rectify an assertion in our *Varieties* for November, that Mr. ROSCOE was engaged in writing the Life of Robert Burns. The fact is, that another gentleman of Liverpool, perfectly qualified for the undertaking, is occupied in preparing such a work, which will also include a considerable number of that poet's posthumous works, both in prose and verse, particularly many of his letters, which will be found extremely interesting. The publication is intended for the benefit of Burns's widow.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, have in the press the first part of the fifth volume of their valuable *Memoirs*.

A translation into English is preparing, of the Essay on Giddiness (*Versuch über den Schwindel*) by Mr. HERTZ, doctor of the Jewish hospital at Berlin.—The learned author, who is a disciple of RANT, has chosen, in this work, a subject never thoroughly investigated before.

A life of St. Columba, the Apostle of the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland, written by Dr. SMITH of Campbeltoun, is now in the press. Dr. S. from his local situation and knowledge of highland history and antiquities, may be supposed to be well qualified to become the biographer of Columba.

Dr. SMITH's Agricultural Report of Argyleshire, is likewise in the press, and will be published in the course of next month.

There is also printing at the Glasgow University Press, Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, and on the dignity, duty, qualifications, and character of the Sacred Order, by the same author.

ATHEISTS. While the *philanthropists* are meeting in the principal churches of Paris, the *atheists*, on their part, have established a kind of worship. The two following articles are extracted from the *prospectus* lately published by that monstrous sect.

"The men without a God profess a worship of which virtue alone is the object: this worship consists in proclaiming good actions during the lives of their authors, and in honouring those who perform them, after their death.

"The men without a god keep a great book open, in order to collect all the traits honourable to the human race. This book, *the material object of the worship of the men without a god*, is to contain all the good that has been, or that shall be done. At the moment of their admission into the society, they lay their hand upon the book of virtue; and pronounce the following words:—*I promise and engage to combat incessantly, with the arms of reason alone, the great and fatal error of a belief in God.*"

"The society of the men without a god publishes an account of the life of each of its members. The men without a God renounce all share in the magistracy, that they may take a part in that of thought. They never eat at the houses of other persons."

MR. MUNGO PARK, mentioned in our last Number, in the extract from the Proceedings of the African Association, has accomplished his expedition into the interior of Africa, without any fatal accident. The presence of a French squadron on the coast of that country, rendering it impossible, or at least hazardous, for him to take a passage directly for England, he embarked on board an American ship, for one of the ports of the United States, whence his return may be speedily expected. It cannot be doubted that he will bring home with him much valuable information. His researches, combined with a number of concurrent testimonies, have already established the existence of a lake, or mediterranean sea, in the heart of Africa, of such immense extent, that a vessel may sail in a direct course for three days without seeing land.

It has long been matter of regret, that many exquisite pieces of wit and humour, which appear in the public papers, and other periodical works, should either perish entirely, or remain immersed in such a mass of temporary matter, as to render all search after them a thing of exceeding difficulty, if not, a hopeless undertaking; nor is it less matter of surprise, that no general repository has yet been provided to receive things so deserving to be rescued from oblivion. This desideratum is about to be supplied by a selection made by a gentleman of distinguished taste and judgment, of the best short essays, poems, and *jeux d'esprit*, that have appeared for a number of years past. They will be contained in a very thick and close printed duodecimo volume, which will be published in the course of January, enriched with explanatory notes, and many original anec-

dotes of the persons alluded to. A volume, in all respects similar, will appear at the beginning of each succeeding year. Some estimate of the value of such an annual compilation may be formed from the two following facts:—A few years ago, sixty pounds were given at public auction, for a folio book with scraps of newspapers pasted in it; and ten pounds, by the proprietor of a well known circulating library, for a collection of the same nature, but of less magnitude.

MR. BROWN of the university of Edinburgh, is preparing for early publication, an answer to DR. DARWIN'S *Zoonomia*.

MR. ERSKINE, of the same university, has, in the press, an Heroic Epistle, supposed to be written at St. Kilda, which is spoken of as a work of considerable merit.

A Monthly Army List, with the present head-quarters of every regiment, on the plan of Steel's Navy List, is announced for regular publication after the first of January.

A farther notice respecting the intended Annual Biography, or Necrology, will appear in the next Magazine.

MESSRS. RUTHVEN and SONS, respectable printers in Edinburgh, have announced to the public their intention of commencing a New Weekly Newspaper, in the first week of January, 1798, under the title of Ruthven's Weekly Register. It is understood, that they are to receive very able assistance in the conducting of this new paper.

A Translation of the Sermons of Mafillon, by a gentleman of the name of DICKSON, is about to be published at Perth.

MR. SMELLIE, son of the late ingenious Mr. William Smellie, is about to publish two valuable posthumous works, by his father—A second volume of the Philosophy of Natural History—and a volume of Biographical Sketches of several of the late Mr. Smellie's most eminent friends and contemporaries.

To the friends of polite literature it will, no doubt, give satisfaction to be informed, that a very interesting discovery has been recently made of an ancient manuscript of VIRGIL. The circumstances attending this discovery deserve to be noticed. The celebrated NICOLAS HEINSIUS, who devoted upwards of thirty years to the study of Virgil's works, after having consulted the most ancient and authentic manuscripts of this poet, obtained, towards the close of his life, the consign-

ment of the manuscript copy of the complete works of Virgil, belonging to the Royal Library in Paris, which was forwarded to him in Holland. HEINSIUS died at the Hague, Oct. 7, 1687. The following year a catalogue of his books was published for sale. Among the rest, was the aforelaid manuscript, under the title *Virgilius cum Commentariis Servii M.S. in pergameno*. It appears, however, that the manuscript was not sold, but consigned, by HINSIUS himself, to the care of THEODORE RYCKIUS. The fact is attested by PETER BURMAN, the younger, in his edition of Virgil, published in 1746. Ryckius had undertaken the charge of collecting this manuscript with his disciple MASVICIUS, but, dying soon after, the execution of his design devolved upon the latter. Masvicius did not proceed in the undertaking, but kept the manuscript in his possession, which, on his decease, he bequeathed to his son, by whom it was sold to SAMUEL HULSIUS, consul at the Hague. On the death of Hulsius, the curators of the library of Leyden purchased the manuscript in 1730. Since that period it has remained in that library. This manuscript is, next to the Florentine, the oldest extant. The inspectors of the National Library at Paris, have requested the minister of the interior to write to Citizen NOËL, minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic, to procure its restitution.

Several valuable relics of antiquity have been lately discovered at Piperno (*Priver- num*) in Italy. Among these are some manuscripts and pieces of sculpture, the most remarkable of which are two colossal statues, of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius, together with busts of Marcus Aurelius, the second Faustina, and Messalina. They are of excellent workmanship, and in a high state of preservation.

Citizen CHARLES COQUEBERT has presented the Philomathical Society in Paris, with specimens of several Chinese weights. They are made of copper, and bear a great resemblance, in form, to the body of a violin. Like that instrument, they are rounded off at the extremities, and indented on the sides, to admit the fingers. The faces are flat and parallel, and have Chinese characters engraved on the upper surface. They advance in a regular decimal progression, of which citizen Coquebert has discovered four distinct series, the units of which are in the proportion of 1, 10, 100, 1000. Instead of

employing a combination of one, two, four, and eight units, or, after the new system, of one, two, and five units, the Chinese have a distinct weight for every intermediate number between one and ten. Thus they have weights of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 90, &c. Of course, those weights which stand related to each other in the proportion of 6 to 7, 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10, differ so little in size, that it would be impossible to distinguish them without the help of the characters which are engraved upon the face. This is, confessedly, a defect in the system. Of the four different series exhibited to the society, the highest bears, in China, the name of *kin*, and is nearly of equal value with a pound avoirdupois. The *kin* contains ten times the number of units of the next inferior weight, which the Chinese denominate *leang* or *loam*, and which the Europeans call *taël*, *taille*, or Chinese ounce. This ounce is divided into ten *tsien*, which answers nearly to our drachm. The *tsien* is again subdivided into ten *fen*. The Chinese extend the decimal subdivision of their weights considerably farther. They have distinct names, which are all monosyllabic, for nine series below the *fen*. Supposing the *kin* to stand for unity, they have,

kin, leang, tien, fen, li, hav, fen, teh, yai, miao, me, t'fun, fun.

The Chinese weights, compared with the greatest precision, and with the help of the best instruments, bear the following proportion to our weights; the *kin* is equal to one pound, 12 ounces, two drachms, 24 grains; the *leang* one ounce, one drachm, 60 grains; the *tsen* 70 grains $\frac{1}{10}$; the *sen* seven grains $\frac{100}{1000}$. Consequently the last of this series, the *sun*, amounts to no more than, 0, grains, 00000000708.

The death of the celebrated TISSOT, was attended with a circumstance which deserves to be noticed. On the first attack of the disorder which terminated in his dissolution, he submitted to take the remedies proper for his cure for three or four days. After that short interval, he peremptorily refused to receive any medical assistance till the evening prior to his decease, when he sent to request the attendance of his learned colleague, Dr. OPIET, of GENEVA. This gentleman repaired, with all promptitude, to visit his sick friend; but his services were solicited too late; TISSOT'S strength was totally

tally exhausted. From the first commencement of his illness, Tissot despaired of his recovery. His spirits appeared to be considerably depressed by the dying words of a child, whom he had attended during the small-pox, and who said to him, very emphatically, "in seven years you will follow me." These words of a child, to whom he was strongly attached, Tissot could not be dissuaded from regarding as a prediction of his death. He died in the 70th year of his age.

The Society of Medicine in Paris, have proposed the following prize subject, for the public sessions in May, 1798; "What are the advantages and inconveniences of the different methods of treating the Aneurism?" The essays to be delivered, at the latest, on the 21st of March, 1798.

The same society have fixed upon the following question, for a prize essay in the public sessions of November, 1798; "To determine the nature of the lymph; its use in the animal economy, and the advantage which the science of medicine has reaped, and may farther reap, from the discoveries of the moderns, with respect to the structure and functions of the lymphatic system?" The different essays to be sent, at the latest, by the 22d of September, 1798.

The *myxine glutinosa*, which Linnæus mistook for a worm, appears from the observations communicated to the National Institute, by Dr. BLOCH, of Berlin, author of a Complete System of Ichthyology, who has given it the name of *Gastrobranchus*, to be a true fish, bordering nearly upon the genus of lamprey, both in external form and internal organization. Exclusive of shape, it approximates very closely to the *tromyzon transsibialis*, by its habitude of cleaving to the bodies of other fishes, and sucking them like a leach: it differs, however, from the latter, by having only six holes, which serve in the stead of gills, whereas the lamprey has none. It has likewise no eyes, from which circumstance Dr. Bloch characterizes it by the appellation of *Cæcus*.

The Poetical and Literary Society of Amsterdam, held their annual public-sessions the 9th of last May. An interesting specimen of Indian literature was received with distinguished applause, consisting of a translation of select passages from two epic poems, written originally in the Sanscrit language, under the title of *Mababbaras* and *Ramayan*,

The ingenious translator, JACOB HAFNER, maintains, that the Batavians are at present, better versed in the knowledge of Hindoo literature than the English, and more competent to introduce the works of the Indian bards to the notice of Europe.

The same society proposes to bestow, on the first of February, 1798, a prize on the best essay on the following question; "What are the essential characteristics of descriptive poetry? In how far have the Dutch succeeded in this particular branch, in the numerous catalogue of their poems, consecrated to the praise of the different districts of their country; the principal rivers which intersect it, or the most flourishing and fertile of their provinces? And what is their special and particular merit, in this respect, compared with other countries?" On the first of February, 1799, the prize will be adjudged to the best essay on the question; "In how far is the practice of translating and imitating foreign poets, useful or injurious to the progress of national poetry? And which is the best method for promoting this spirit of emulation, if salutary, or, in a contrary case, of counteracting its inconveniences?"

Monsieur MOUCHON, the author of the *Table analytique & raisonnée de l'Encyclopédie*, died lately, universally regretted and esteemed, at Geneva. Few men have enjoyed a more established and deserved reputation. His amiable and conciliating manners endeared him to all who had the honour of his acquaintance, whilst the extent of his knowledge and literary acquirements rendered his friendship highly valuable. As a clergyman, he possessed extraordinary talents. Proposals, accompanied with a *prospectus*, have been recently published and circulated in Geneva, for printing, by subscription, two octavo volumes of Select Sermons by the above gentleman, which are spoken of with great applause.

APOLLOS KINGSLEY, a citizen of Hartford, a town in North America, has invented a very ingenious printing press, by means of which the ink is distributed on the form, and communicated to the paper, with such celerity, that a single pressman can take off 2000 impressions in an hour. With the ordinary press, it is a difficult task for two good workmen to pull 250 impressions in the same period. Kingsley's press prints two complete sheets at one time.

Citizen **DESGENETTES**, professor of the Military Hospital of Instruction in Paris, has published an Abstract of a Course of Lectures on Physiology, to facilitate the study of this branch of science. His plan, which may, in a certain degree, be termed novel, lays down directions for pursuing, in physiology, the same order of demonstrations as in anatomy; and announces a disquisition on the history and study of physiology, arranged according to the nine different functions of the animal system, viz. officiation, irritability, sensibility, the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, nutrition, secretion, and generation. Each of these distinct functions is farther subdivided into a number of sections, and the abstract concludes with a general recapitulation of these functions, and a table of the different ages of human life.

Among the insurgents lately shot in Piedmont, was a person of esteemed literary character, named **TINEVELLI**. This gentleman was author of several historical works, the chief of which is a Piedmontese Biography, in six volumes, comprising the lives of the most illustrious persons who have done honour to this province of Italy. Tinevelli was a pupil of the celebrated **DENINA**, and formerly professor of *Belles Lettres* at Montcallier.

Citizen **PANCKOUKE** has solicited permission of the Directory to erect a stone bridge across the Seine, at Paris, facing the Museum of Plants, which will effect a communication between the suburbs of Marceau and Antoine. In the centre of the bridge, he proposes to place a statue of General **BUONAPARTE**, and to embellish the sides with pedestrian statues of **MASSENA**, **BERTHIER**, and the rest of the commanders who have honorably distinguished themselves in the army of Italy. Citizen **PANCKOUKE** requires no pecuniary assistance from government to carry his design into execution, but proposes to indemnify himself by a toll for thirty years, to be fixed and regulated by the Directory. He has farther made an offer of decorating the bridge *de la Révolution*, with statues of the generals of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and of such other commanders

as the two Councils and the Directory shall deem worthy of this honour.

The anniversary of Virgil's nativity was celebrated at Mantua, on the 15th of October, with great pomp. The public Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts met in their hall on the evening of the 14th. They were joined by the Arcadians, the Virgilians, and the Philharmonic Society. The theatre of the academy was brilliantly illuminated, and the rooms opened for the accommodation of the public. Not only the academicians, but all who revered the memory of the immortal Mantuan bard, were admitted to recite their compositions in whatever language they preferred, depositing a copy of their recitations, to form a collection, which it is intended to print. On the morning of the 15th, every place and building, public and private, adorned with busts or images of Virgil, was decorated with crowns of laurel and garlands of flowers. The names of fifty marriageable damsels were proclaimed, to whom a dower was assigned, payable from the national treasury, and to whom a frugal but elegant repast was given in the public square of St. Peter.

At two in the afternoon, the military drew up under arms in honour of the solemnity. Immediately after, the members of the administration, the municipality, the tribunals of justice and of commerce, together with the young damsels who were to receive their portions from the public treasury, embarked for Pietoleum, the place of Virgil's nativity. The procession by water was accompanied by a barge, on board of which were all the musicians of the country. A rowing match, with horse and foot-races, succeeded; the various competitors were habited in white, and crowned with civic wreaths and garlands of flowers. Upon the termination of the races, public dances commenced. In the evening, all the constituted authorities returned to the city, accompanied by the boats of the fishermen, carrying lighted torches, which threw a noon-day blaze across the surface of the lake. The festival concluded with a ball at the New Theatre, which was beautifully illuminated, and to which every member of the state had free access.

THE NEW PATENTS, *Enrolled in October and November.*

This Article will in future be considerably enlarged and improved, under the Conduct of a Gentleman of distinguished Eminence in the Chemical and Philosophical World.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING COMBS.

ON the 19th of July, 1796, was enrolled the specification of a patent granted to Mr. WILLIAM BUNDY, of Pratt-place, Camden-town, for cutting combs by machinery. It appears, at first sight, to be a singular circumstance, that in a country famous for its attention to mechanical processes, the teeth of ivory combs should be cut, one stroke after the other, by the human hand, assisted by no other tool than a pair of saws rudely fastened in a wooden back, and kept asunder by means of a small slip of wood. With these rough implements, however, it is that the very delicate superfine ivory combs, containing from fifty to sixty teeth in an inch, are manufactured. It may readily be conceived, that the imaginations of mechanical men must have been employed in an attempt to solve the practical problem of constructing a machine which, without skill in the agent or first mover, might perform all that men, converted by practice into a kind of living machine, are capable of doing, but with less cost or greater product, in proportion as it is easier to maintain the one than the other. Accordingly, it is not difficult to find traces of attempts of this kind during the last forty years, in the traditions of our manufacturing towns and counties. From what causes their failure may have arisen, since none of them have been established to supersede the old practice, is not easy to discover; but it is certain, that Mr. BUNDY's machine is the first and only one which has yet appeared at the patent office. Its construction is as follows:

An iron fly-wheel of three feet in diameter, is moved by a crank and treadle, or by any other power or means of application. On the same axis is a wheel or pulley of 15 inches diameter, which, by a gut, drives another pulley of nine inches attached to a puppet-head above, sheers resembling those of a common foot-lathe. An arbor is driven by this upper wheel in the same manner as work is thrown round between centres before the mandrell, in the common lathe. On the arbor are fixed a number of circular cutters, about two inches diameter, corresponding to the notches intended to be cut in the combs. These cutters are all of a

thickness, and have brass washers between them; and also from another arbor in a frame, there are steel pieces called guiders, which stand between the cutters and keep them regularly asunder, just above the place where the comb enters. The comb is held by a plate and two screws upon the top of a block or carriage, which runs off and on by means of a platform and dove-tail upon the lathe-bed. The comb moves in its own plane, right onward to the centre on axis of the cutters, and the carriage is driven by a screw of 10 threads in the inch, into which a knife-edge from the carriage falls, instead of a nut. On the extremity or tail of the screw, is fixed a spur-wheel of 30 teeth, driven by an endless screw, the arbor of which last is, of course, parallel to the arbor of the cutters. It is driven by a pulley of six inches concentric with the cutting-arbor, and itself has a pulley of three.

Hence, if the great wheel be moved once per second, the arbor will revolve $\frac{1}{2}$ times, and the endless screw-arbor $\frac{3}{2}$ times. But, from the dimensions of the screw, 30 revolutions of the endless screw make $\frac{1}{10}$ inch of the tooth, or 150 revolutions, make $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. With this length of tooth, the great wheel will revolve 45 times, and the cutting arbor 75 times. One side of the comb will therefore be cut in three quarters of a minute.

The combs are pointed by applying them to an arbor clothed with cutters with chamford edges and teeth, $\frac{1}{20}$ inch deep. They are applied by hand. This arbor is driven by a wheel on the crank axis.

The cutters are made of tempered steel, as are also the guides. The teeth of the cutters are set so as to clear the back, or following part, from friction in the cut. The cutters, the cutter-washers, the guides, and the guide-washers, are all ground flat and thin upon a brass plate, in the same manner as optical work is ground; during which operation the piece is retained again on an upper moveable plate of its own size, by means of a circular rim or edge, which is adjustable by screws, so as to form a deeper or shallower cell, as may be required.

The guides are one-twentieth part thinner than the washers of the cutters, and the guide-washers are 1 part thicker than

than the cutters, and there are groves in the sides of the guides, that the teeth of the cutters may pass clear notwithstanding their side-sets.

The writer had an opportunity of examining one of the cutters of this artist, which had been given by him to a friend. It was beautifully wrought, very uniform in its thickness, which was about the $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, and the sets of the teeth which seemed to have been affected by the blow of a punch on every other tooth, was extremely accurate. It was not perfectly flat, but had that kind of flexure which workmen call a buckle. He also saw an ivory comb of forty teeth in the inch, which was very uniform, and equal to the best work done by hand, except that the cut seemed a little too wide.

It appears to be placed beyond a doubt, that combs may really be cut in this way; but whether to advantage, must depend on the cast and durability of the cutters, which, it is to be feared, may be bended and spoiled, in a course of work, by their incessant friction between the guides. It may also be remarked, that they cannot be taken off the arbor to sharpen or repair, and be put on again, without changing the degree of fineness in the comb they will cut. For, if we suppose an error of one-thousandth of an inch, in grinding and callipering the cutters and washers, or in the different force of screwing them together on the arbor; this will make a difference of one-third of an inch, or the breadth of seventeen teeth, in a superfine comb, No. 6, which, if coarser, would bring it more than half-way to the sort called dandriff; or, if finer, would equal the box comb. Besides which a much less difference would totally destroy the agreement or fitting between cutting and pointing.

MR. LOWNDES'S GYMNASTICON.

(With a Copper-plate.)

In our Magazine for November, 1796, we noticed a patent having been granted to Mr. FRANCIS LOWNDES, of St. Paul's Church-yard, for a machine, in-

vented by him, for exercising weak, contracted, and paralytic limbs, called a *Gymnasticon*. Having now obtained a farther detail respecting its construction and experienced utility, we have annexed a copper-plate representation of it, and of a gentleman supposed to be in the act of exercising himself in a sitting posture.

By means of this machine, it will be obvious, that any single limb may be exercised, even if it should be totally deprived of voluntary power; and, in like manner, the whole body in any position, standing, sitting, or in a reclining posture, however helpless the person may be; and whether the infirmity arises from want of will, or want of power, the *Gymnasticon*, at once, furnishes the sick with the convenience of a cradle, and the benefit of exercise; and when peculiar or sedentary occupations enforce confinement to the house, it promises to be equally useful to the healthy as to the sick. The merchant, without withdrawing his attention from his accounts, and the student, while occupied in writing or reading, may have his lower limbs kept in constant motion by the slightest exertion, or, by the assistance of a child.

Mr. Lowndes has likewise, with much ingenuity, applied various subsidiary contrivances, for strengthening weak, and straightening contracted joints.

The number and variety of the disorders to which it may be usefully applied, will, we understand, be fully illustrated by the inventor himself, in a publication, which he is now preparing for the press, wherein a number of successful cases, in gout, palsy, rheumatism, debility, contraction, &c. will be brought forward.

* * We have received two communications respecting the patents of Mr. A. G. Eckhardt, for manufacturing carpets; containing observations which require certain enquiries to be made before we can give a fuller and more perfect account. The late period of the month necessarily obliges us to postpone the subject to our next.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases
CATARRH	12	Acute Rheumatism	2
Peripneumony	1	Inflamed and Ulcerated Sore-Throat	5
Enteritis	1	Scarlatina Anginosa	11
		Measles	8
			Hooping-

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Hooping-Cough	2	Pleuritic Stitches	3
Small-Pox	2	Dyspepsia	12
Chicken-Pox	9	Pyrosis	1
Malignant Fever	3	Hæmatemesis	1
Slow Fever	3	Gastrodynia	9
Childbed and Milk Fevers	5	Enterodynia	4
Acute Diseases of Infants	8	Diarrhœa	6
CHRONIC DISEASES.		Hæmorrhoids	2
		Worms	3
Asthma	11	Tabes Mesenterica	3
Chronic Rheumatism	8	Schirrhus	4
Lumbago	4	Menorrhagia	1
Dropfy	5	Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	7
Paralysis	2	Scrophula	5
Cephalœa	4	Porrigio	2
Epilepsy	2	Acne	2
St. Vitus's Dance	1	Phthiriasis	1
Syncope	3	Itch	3
Cough and Dyspnœa	36	Pompholyx	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9	Lichen	2
Spitting of Blood	4	Nettle Rash	1

With respect to the acute diseases in the present month, I have only to observe, that malignant fevers have been succeeded by an extensive diffusion of the measles, scarlatina, chicken-pox, and other contagious complaints, the progress of which has been favoured by an unusually warm and humid state of the air. The measles have prevailed mostly in Westminster, the scarlet-fever in the city, and Borough of Southwark.

The proportion of small-pox has been throughout the year remarkably small; and the fatality of the disease will appear trifling when compared with that of the preceding year. The real difference may be seen in the general bills of mortality inserted below. In the Small-pox Hospital, only seven persons have died of the natural small-pox out of the whole number admitted since Christmas, 1796. At the Hospital for Inoculation, the practice has been very successful. Five hundred and fourteen persons were inoculated, and went through the disease, in the hospital: 786 were inoculated, not being admitted into the house, but left, with proper directions, to the care of their parents or relatives. Of the whole number (1300) only two died in the course of the year.

GENERAL BILL OF MORTALITY,

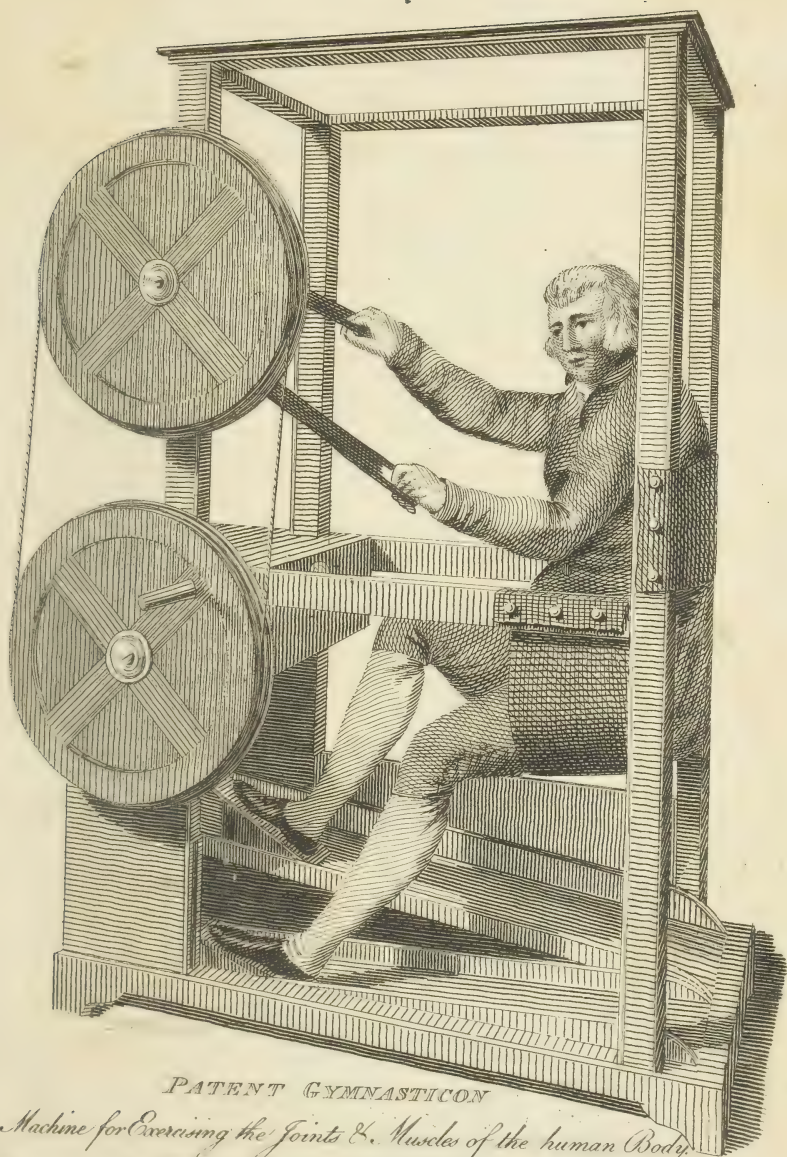
For the Year 1796.

Abortive and Still-born	761
Abscess and Imposthume	27
Aged	597
Ague	6
Apoplexy	113
Asthma and Phthisic	326
Bed-ridden	9
Bleeding	15
Bursten and Rupture	19
Cancer	65
Chicken-Pox	1
Child-bed	202
Colds	11
Cholic, Gripes, &c.	13
Consumption	4265
Convulsions	3768
Cough and Hooping-Cough	536
Croup	23
Dropfy	727
Dropfy on the Brain	2
Evil	4
Falling Sickness	1
Fevers of all kinds	1547
Fistula	3
Flux	8
French Pox	21

GENERAL BILL OF MORTALITY,

For the Year 1797.

Abortive and Still-born	640
Abscess, Sores, and Ulcers	34
Aged	1283
Ague	5
Apoplexy, and suddenly	214
Asthma and Phthisic	538
Bed-ridden	6
Bleeding	11
Brain Fever	4
Bursten and Rupture	18
Cancer	97
Child-bed	198
Colds	15
Cholic, Gripes, &c.	4
Consumption	4767
Convulsions	3804
Cough and Hooping Cough	367
Croup	14
Dropfy	832
Dropfy on the Brain	1
Evil	2
Falling Sickness	1
Fevers of all kinds	1526
Fistula	7
Flux	10
French Pox	24
Gout	

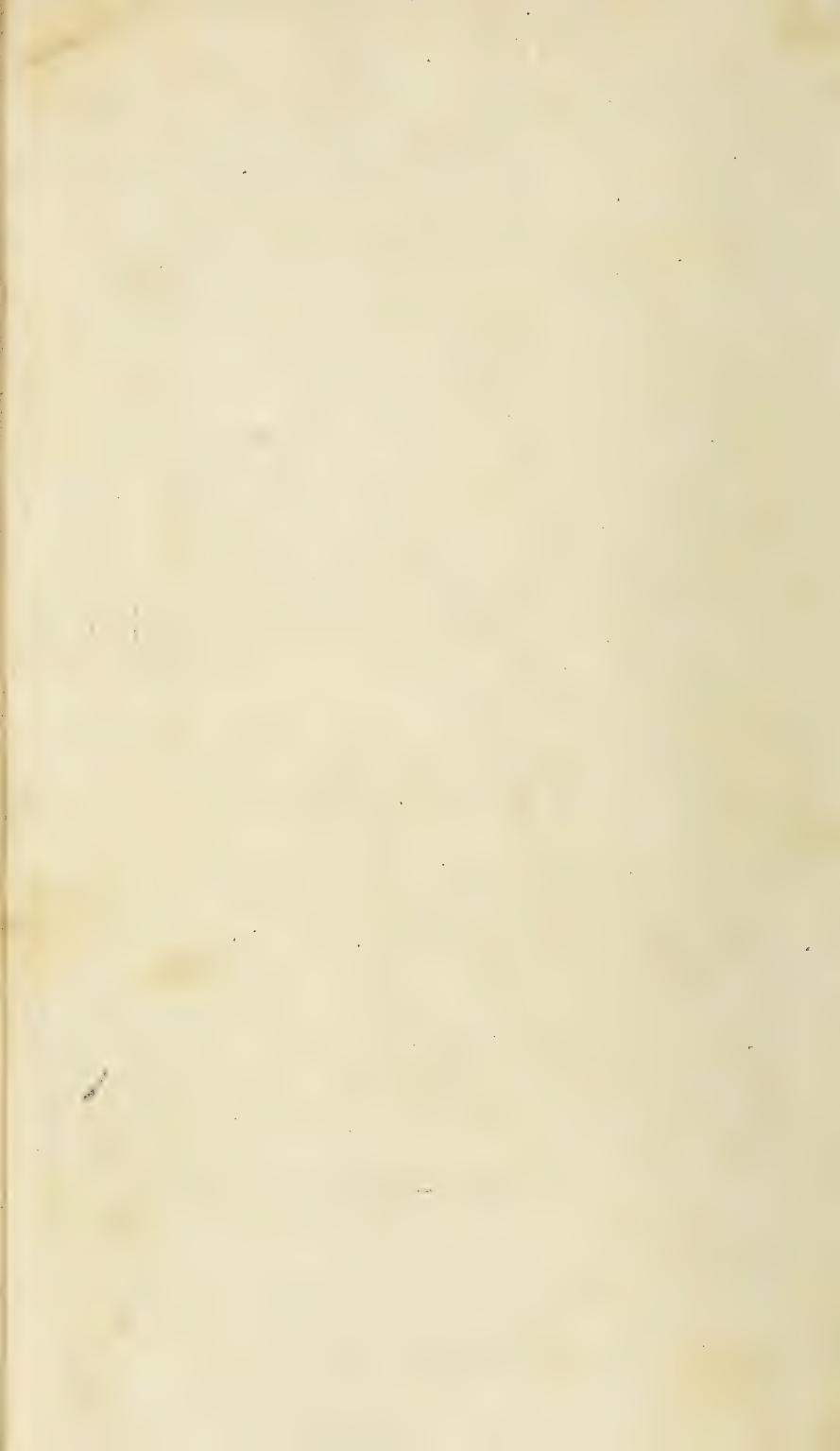


PATENT GYMNASTICON

or, Machine for Exercising the Joints & Muscles of the human Body.

Invented and Sold by T. Lowndes, Medical Electrician St. Pauls Church-Yard.

Published Jan. 1. 1798 by R. Phillips St. Pauls Church-Yard.



*The Year 1796 (continued).**The Year 1797 (continued).*

Gout	109
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	32
Grief	6
Head-ache	4
Headmouldshot, Water in the Head, &c.	70
Jaundice	72
Jaw Locked	2
Inflammation	368
Lethargy	4
Livergrown	2
Lunatic	87
Measles	307
Mortification	207
Palsy	73
Piles	1
Pleurisy	14
Quinsy	4
Rash	1
Rheumatism	4
Rickets	3
Scurvy	3
Small-Pox	3548
Sore Throat	21
Sores and Ulcers	9
Spasm	1
Spitting of Blood	1
St. Anthony's Fire	4
Suddenly	112
Swelling	3
Swine-Pox	1
Teeth	362
Thrush	50
Tumour in the Womb	1
Vomiting and Looseness	1
Worms	12
Violent Deaths, Casualties, &c.	289
Christened { Males - 9648 } 18,826	
{ Females - 9178 }	
Buried { Males - 9882 } 19,283	
{ Females - 9406 }	
Died under Two Years of age	6772
Between 20 and 100	412
Upwards of 100	3

Gout	114
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	28
Grief	3
Head-ache	5
Headmouldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head	66
Jaundice	64
Jaw Locked	3
Inflammation	389
Itch	2
Lethargy	3
Livergrown	2
Lunatic	94
Measles and Scarlet Fever	224
Miscarriage	10
Mortification	206
Palsy	99
Piles	1
Pleurisy	14
Quinsy	4
Rheumatism	4
Scurvy	3
Small-Pox	522
Sore-Throat	12
St. Anthony's Fire	2
Swelling	4
Teeth	359
Thrush	40
Vomiting and Looseness	2
Worms	4
Violent Deaths, Casualties, &c.	299

Christened { Males - 9615 } 18,645	
{ Females - 9030 }	
Buried { Males - } 17,014	
{ Females - }	
Decreased in the Burials this Year,	2274
Died under Two Years of age	5111
Between 20 and 100	475
Upwards of 100	5

Having now continued these monthly observations, on the diseases of London, during two years, I propose, for the present, to conclude them, as perhaps no material variation of the series of diseases may occur for a length of time, in the district of the town, wherein the observations have been chiefly made. On commencing them, it was said that strict accuracy, as to the subject at large, could only be obtained by the combined efforts of practitioners differently stationed. It would, however, be desirable that the series of diseases occurring in another part of the city, should be compared with the lists or statements above given, which I have endeavoured to make as correct as possible. By ascertaining in different situations, the proportion of acute to chronic diseases, the proportionate number of inflammatory and putrid complaints, and of contagious fevers of every description, we might be enabled to derive much information not only curious, but likewise useful both in pathology, and the practice of physic. Hoping that some of your medical correspondents may undertake the task I will here mention the district which has been the principal theatre of the preceding observations: it extends from St. Paul's, and St. John's-street, westward, to St. Martin's-lane, and Tottenham-court-road, and is bounded on the south, by the river; on the north, by the New-road from Islington to Paddington.

It remains for me to return thanks to the Editors of the Monthly Magazine, for the good opinion they have often expressed, and for their favourable mention of these Periodical Essays, which, in justice perhaps, should only be considered as hasty sketches, drawn up without nice precision of language, and without sufficient attention to order and regularity.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1797.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE requisition so unprecedented in this country of a treble assessment, which the minister proposed at the opening of the budget, will probably form an important part of the history of the present session, as the two famous bills did of that of 1796. Confined as are our limits, we have, therefore, given a brief account of the rise and progress of this bill; its final arrangement must be deferred till our next.

Mr. Pitt, in a committee of Ways and Means, on the 24th of November, rose and observed, that the mode in which he should propose to raise the supplies for the ensuing year, was in its principles new in our financial operations for the last century. At present he meant only to bring forward the outlines of what he should hereafter propose in a more detailed manner: but before he submitted this outline to the committee, he recalled to their attention the vote of supply, the amount of the several articles of which was as follows:

Navy	£	12,539,388
Army		10,112,950
Ordinance		1,291,038
Miscellaneous Services		673,000
Commissioners of National Debt		200,000
Deficiency of Grants		677,600

Total £25,493,376

Notwithstanding the expenditure would this year decrease 6,700,000l. yet, he observed, there remained the immense sum of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF to be provided for the supply of the year. He then entered into his plan of *Ways and Means*, to raise this sum.

The first article was the growing produce of the consolidated fund and the lottery, taken together at 700,000l. To this was to be added the land and malt, at the usual sums of 2,700,000l. estimating then these articles at three millions and a half, there still remained twenty-two millions to be provided for. He then proposed that the bank should advance the sum of three millions upon exchequer bills.

The sum that now remained was nineteen millions; the usual mode of providing for this deficiency was by loan. He knew very well that, notwithstanding the great accumulation of our public debt, we had resources amply sufficient for

that object. He proposed to raise by a general tax, the sum of seven millions within the year. In proposing this he was aware that he was proposing what had never been admitted at any former period. If this plan was carried into effect, he should still be under the necessity of borrowing twelve millions, by way of loan.

The assessed taxes was the ground upon which he meant to raise the seven millions. These taxes, he said, contained so many articles of the first necessity, blended with the optional articles of luxury, that there could not exist a better test of the expenditure of an individual, and consequently of his ability of payment. This principle excluded all those who were already exempt from the payment of the assessed taxes; the contribution only affecting those who paid the assessed taxes.—It included between 700,000 and 800,000 houses: that is, the masters of those families paid taxes; and he calculated that the inhabitants of these 700,000 or 800,000 houses, contained about four millions of populations.

The next object of enquiry was how the scheme was to be applied to the different classes: The total amount of the assessed taxes as far as could be collected, was 2,700,000l.—This sum was collected from between 700,000 or 800,000 masters of families. Out of this sum the number of 400,000 did not contribute more than 150,000l. When he stated the sum of 2,700,000l. as the amount of these taxes, it would be perceived that by raising the proposed sum of 7,000,000l. it would be something less than the treble amount of these taxes. With regard to the window and house duties, he proposed that they should in some cases be doubled, in other cases trebled, and in some even quadrupled, according to the ability of the inhabitants, and in some cases alleviation might be given to persons who might prove their inability, before proper persons, to be appointed for that purpose. Respecting the other articles of taxation, servants, horses, and carriages, he proposed that they should be trebled generally, as a temporary tax. In higher classes, he should propose yet a higher rate, and where their assessed taxes proved them opulent, as high as four times.

The recapitulation of the Ways and Means then stood as follows:

The

	£
The growing produce of the consolidated fund, with the lottery	700,000
Land and Malt	2,700,000
To be advanced by the Bank	3,000,000
Treble of the assessed taxes	7,000,000
By a loan	12,000,000
	<hr/>
	25,400,000

		SCALES OF INCOMES.		
Income of	to pay	£	s.	d.
60		0	10	0—120th part
Under 80		1	6	8—60th part
100		2	10	0—40th part
125		3	15	0—30th part
150		7	10	0—20th part
200		10	0	0—10th part

Mr. Tierney, in a speech of great force and energy, opposed this plan of taxation, and reprobated it in every part.

The House agreed to take the Ways and Means into farther consideration on the Monday following; and, accordingly, on that day, the fourth of December, Mr. Pitt gave to the House of Commons the farther details of his plan. With respect, therefore, to those who would be subject to the tax, it would suffer various modifications. He suggested that those persons who contributed only to the house, window, dog, and watch taxes should not have these trebled in any case where the contribution did not exceed *three pounds*. With respect to those whose payments were under that sum, he proposed the following arrangement: those whose assessed taxes were under 3*l.* not to be subject to any addition. If they were above 3*s.* and under 1*l.* to pay half a rate, that is, half the sum which they pay at present, in addition. From one pound to two, to pay a single rate in addition. Where they were between 2*l.* and under 3*l.* to pay double: thus the person who now pays 50*l.* would have to pay 7*l.* 10*s.* where the party paid 3*l.* and upwards to 30*l.* he must contribute according to the *treble rate*; thus the person who paid three guineas was hereafter to pay nine guineas in addition. The scale of proportion would then stand as follows:

Those who paid	To pay now in addition.
Under 3 <i>s.</i>	
3 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>l.</i>	Half rate
1 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i>	Single rate
2 <i>l.</i> to 3 <i>l.</i>	Double rate
3 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i>	Treble rate
30 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i>	Three & half rate
50 <i>l.</i> and above.	Quadruple rate.

Mr. Pitt next observed, that he had to propose that those persons whose income, upon oath, made before proper persons appointed for that purpose, should appear to be under 60*l.* per annum should be exempt from the new tax.

The scale of proportion of payment by those whose income was between 60*l.* and 200*l.* he laid down as follows:

On an income beyond 200*l.* per annum, it was not his intention to allow any abatement, unless the person coming forward to claim the same, should, at the same time, declare that the amount of the tax exceeded the tenth of his actual income,

As soon as the public were in possession of this plan of taxation, many expressed their indignation against it in the strongest terms; meetings were immediately held in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and in many other places, in order to instruct their representatives to vote against the measure.

On the 14th of December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Treble Assessment Bill. Mr. WIGLEY rose and opposed it. Mr. PITT, in defence of the bill, boldly asserted that the popular voice was not raised against the principle of the bill, but merely against some of the provisions of it. The error, however, of this assertion was completely pointed out by several members who opposed the bill, particularly by Mr. MAINWARING. "I am fully persuaded," said he, "that no measure agitated in Parliament was ever so obnoxious to the people. I have received instructions from a vast number of my constituents, of the different parishes of the county which I represent (Middlesex) who are almost unanimous against the bill. The assessed taxes are already so heavy and oppressive, that very many of my constituents suffer the greatest distress; an augmentation, therefore, is totally inadmissible. No modification or amendment will render the measure acceptable. They are hostile to the *principle*, it being oppressive in the extreme. If the bill passes, the people will be called upon to resist it, or to sink under the measure."

Mr. Fox, in conformity with the request of many of his constituents, attended in his seat this day, to oppose the measure then before the House. Among a variety of cogent arguments and pointed observations, he asked, Why did not the Minister produce this plan at the commencement of the war? Why? "Because it was necessary to delude this House; because it was necessary to delude the people of this

this country; because it was necessary for the purposes which the Minister had in view, to treat you all like children. This was the reason why this plan was not at first adopted. If it had, the delusion would have been over, and the people would have seen the abyss to which the Minister was disposed to lead them." Among the many objections he pointed out against the bill, he gave a glaring instance: Suppose that two gentlemen of equal fortune setting out in life, the one of them with his 10,000*l.* laying it out upon mortgage, and living upon the interest of his money, which would be 500*l.* per annum; by this bill he would be taxed for his income, and no more. Suppose the second to employ his 10,000*l.* in commerce, and its produce to him 1000*l.* per annum, he would be taxed at the rate of a thousand pounds a year: "What, said Mr. Fox, is the reason of this difference? They are both equal in point of real property. Thus by making the income the basis of your taxation, you impose upon diligence and industry, double the weight which you lay upon him who chooses to repose indolently and supinely upon the produce of his capital. Idleness is favoured, diligence discouraged! a principle so detestable, that I could not have conceived it possible to enter into the mind of any man acquainted with the springs of human action." He strongly contended that the principle of the bill was bad, because the assessed taxes were so far from being a criterion of wealth, that they were the most fallacious that could be devised. In the course of his speech, Mr. Fox observed, that Ministers had given up the grounds of the war; the Scheldt, Flanders, the decree of the 19th of November, &c. Their talents were now employed in explaining away the declarations they had made. They could not, however, he observed, so easily explain away the quotation that they had made from Virgil. It stood upon record:

Potuit quæ plurimâ virtus

Esse fuit, toto certa tum est corpore regni.

Ministers first held out the tempting occasion of attacking France, united with all Europe—Year after year their object changed as well as their temptations. He concluded his speech in the most energetic manner, by declaring that the country could only be saved by a quick return to the genuine principles of our ancestors. If this was not done, he said, "the days of these kingdoms are numbered, and their ruin is not distant."

To the arguments of Mr. Fox, the Mi-

nister replied in a speech of considerable length, and said that some modification should be made in the bill; but what was more effectual, he opposed to them a majority of 125 members in favour of the bill, amongst whom were Mr. Alderman Lushington and Sir Alan Gardener, both of whom were instructed by their constituents to oppose the tax. Alderman Curtis went away before the division, and the *Lord Mayor* was not in the House. Short as our limits are, we have given a list of the Minority who voted against the Treble Assessment bill.

Barkclay, Geo.	Mainwaring, W.
Beaucherk, C. G.	Nicholls, J.
Bouverie, Hon. E.	North Dudley
Bird, W. W.	Petrie, —
Brogdan, J.	Peirse, Henry
Burch, J. R.	Pochid, W.
Burdett, Sir F.	Rawdon, Hon. John
Byng, George	Rawdon, Hon. George
Clayton, Sir R.	Richardson, J.
Coke, D. P.	Robson, T. B.
Copley, Sir L.	Russel, Lord W.
Courtanay, J.	Sheridan, R. B.
Denison, W. J.	Sinclair, Sir J.
Edward Bryan.	Spencer, Lord Rob.
Fitzpatrick, R. H. B.	Stanley, Lord
Fox, Hon. C. J.	St. John, Hon.
Harc, James	Tarleton, General
Hawkins, Sir C.	Thompson, Thomas
Howard, Henry	Thornton, H.
Hussey, Wm.	Tierney, Geo.
Jekyl, J.	Tufton, Hon. John
Kemp, T.	Walwyn, James
Knight, R. P.	Western, C. C.
Langston, J.	Wigley, E.
Lloyd, J. M.	Wilson, —

Mr. Tierney and Mr. Combe were Tellers.

The almost unanimous opposition which the bill met with from the people out of doors, at the numerous meetings held upon that occasion, however have, it appears, induced Mr. Pitt to make some mitigations in favour of retail traders.

On the 18th of December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House, to resolve itself into a committee, upon the assessed tax bill. Mr. Plumer, Mr. Nicholls, lord William Russel, Mr. Tierney, and several others, spoke against the Speaker's leaving the chair; and at length, a division took place, when there appeared, for it, 174; against it, 18.

The House of course, resolved itself into a committee, on the bill. Mr. Pitt then rose, to state the heads of the modification which he meant to propose. He reminded the House, that in the former statement he had laid before them, there were two lines of taxations marked out: the one for houses and windows, with
dogs,

dogs, clocks and watches; the other for those with horses, servants, &c. In the plan as now modified, it was his wish to make a more precise description of each, and to give two distinct tables, without blending or mixing therein any case. As to clocks, watches, and dogs, they were to follow the gradations of windows, and houses. As to houses, the modification would be found to be considerable, on all descriptions; but he proposed a much more considerable abatement on retail shops, and houses that let lodgings. He then brought to the recollection of the House, the gradations of his former plan of modification, and then stated that which he now proposed, and which stood as follows:

Persons occupying houses, not having shops, or usually letting lodgings, if the amount now paid to the above duties, is under 1*l*. are exempt from additional duty:

From	l.	s.	to	l.	s.	to	more
	1	0	to	2	0	to	$\frac{1}{2}$ more
	2	0	to	3	0	to	$\frac{1}{2}$
	3	0	to	5	0	to	$\frac{1}{4}$
	5	0	to	7	10	to	one more
	7	10	to	10	0	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	10	0	to	12	0	to	twice
	12	0	to	15	0	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	15	0	to	20	0	to	3 times
	20	0	to	30	0	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ times
	30	0	to	40	0	to	4 times
	40	0	to	50	0	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$ times
	50	0	and upwards			to	5 times.

In adopting this scale, he said, there might arise the inconvenience of the burden falling too light, but on the other hand it would be compensated by the charge on the other classes of duties, carriages, servants, &c. There were farther mitigations proposed, for the class of retail shopkeepers, and those who let lodgings as a means of subsistence.

Publicans, stable-keepers, and a variety of others, would likewise have relief. Coach-makers, and cabinet-makers would be considered as retail traders. Boarding-houses likewise would be entitled to abatement.

The scale of payment, for persons occupying houses in which there are shops, or which are usually let to lodgings, if the assessed taxes now paid be under 3*l*. that person is to be exempted from the new tax:

From	£	s.	to	£	s.	to	more
	3	0	to	5	0	to	$\frac{1}{10}$ in addition
	5	0	to	7	10	to	$\frac{1}{10}$
	7	10	to	10	0	to	$\frac{1}{10}$
	10	0	to	12	10	to	$\frac{1}{10}$
	12	10	to	15	0	to	$\frac{1}{10}$

From	£	to	£	rate more
15	to	20		$1\frac{1}{2}$ rate more
20	to	25		$1\frac{1}{2}$ more
25	to	30		$1\frac{1}{2}$
30	to	35		2 rates more

He then proceeded to his last and highest table of taxation, namely, that on horses and carriages, in which he intended there should be no abatement, but on the contrary, in some cases increased rates. In fixing the criterion for this tax, he said, he would take up the house assessments just at that stage of the first scale, where three rates and a half additional take place, viz. where from 20*l*. to 30*l*. assessed taxes are now paid, and then it would stand thus:

Persons keeping any male servant, horse or carriage, to pay in all cases, a sum equal to three times their present payment, on those articles,

If they pay from	£	to	£	more
25	to	30		$3\frac{1}{2}$ more
30	to	40		4 times
40	to	50		$4\frac{1}{2}$
50 and upwards				5 times

As to the horses in husbandry, he said, he proposed the tax on them to be doubled. Having thus laid down the outlines of his plan, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, on Wednesday.

In the subsequent stage of the Bill, the minister proposed, that its duration should be from the 5th of January 1798, till the 5th of April 1800, that is to say, two years and a quarter.

IRELAND.

The critical and alarming state of this ill-fated and unhappy island, was ably portrayed, in the House of Lords, by Earl MOIRA, on the 22d of November. A more heart-rending recital of facts than that submitted to the consideration of their lordships by the noble earl, perhaps never arrested the attention of civilised man. Men, his lordship said, were forced from their families, thrown into prison, and put to the most horrid tortures, upon the bare suspicion of an offence, the nature of which they were not even made acquainted with. It was a practice by no means uncommon for men to be hung up till they were half dead, and then compelled, through terror of being hung up again, to the confession of crimes of which they were entirely innocent!

Belfast, the once flourishing, happy, and virtuous capital of the north of Ireland, was now, he observed, only known by the oppression of its inhabitants, the extinction of all trade, except plunder and massacre,

massacre, and its being the head-quarters of the English general, who is entrusted by government with the care of the rights, properties, and lives, of the people of Ulster. The military in Belfast, he asserted, committed many atrocities upon the defenceless inhabitants, whilst there was no press in the town to record them.

FRANCE.

General BUONAPARTE, after having arranged the affairs of Italy, conformable to the treaty of Udina, has repaired to Radstadt, to preside at the congress to be held there, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the princes of the empire.

The day before he left Milan (Nov. 14) he addressed the army, and informed them, that in separating himself from them, he could only be consoled by the hope of soon finding himself again among them, struggling against new dangers. "Soldiers," said he, "when you speak of the princes whom you have subdued—of the people who owe to you their liberty—of the battles you have fought in two campaigns—add—in two more campaigns; *we shall have performed still greater achievements.*"

Before his departure, he also addressed the provisional governments of the Cisalpine and the Ligurian Republics.

Considering the violence of the measures adopted by the Triumvirate, on the 4th of September, the Republic has enjoyed a state of greater tranquillity than might have been expected. The almost general acquiescence of the people in those measures, can hardly be attributed to terror, for though the assumption of power may resemble that of Robespierre, it has been swayed by a milder arm, and enforced without the effusion of human blood. The definitive treaty of peace between the Republic and the Emperor, has been ratified by the two contracting parties, and public affairs appear to be carried on with energy. A declaration has been published in some German Journals, by the Count d'ANTRAIGUES, relative to the papers said to be found in his portfolio, in which he asserts, that there was nothing in them which indicated any thing like a conspiracy, though the Triumvirate had founded the crime of General PICHEGRU upon what appeared in them. In that declaration, however, the Count makes no disavowal of the principal paper in question; he does not even refer to it directly or indirectly.

Another declaration has also been published by FAUCHE BOREL, printer to the King of Prussia, at Neuschâtel, said to be

one of the principal agents that carried on a correspondence with General PICHEGRU, in which he solemnly avers, that he never saw or knew the Count d'ANTRAIGUES, nor had he any concerns with M. de MONTGAILLARD, except in an affair of his father, who had lent some money to Madame de MONTGAILLARD. Upon this occasion, he met the Count twice, in going from Frankfort to Ham-burgh, where his business called him—that he never carried letters from the Prince de CONDE, the Count de MONTGALLAIRD, or any other person, to General PICHEGRU, to whom he never spoke, and of whom he had not the least knowledge.

The Directory, on the 9th of December, issued an arrêt, appointing General BERTHIER general-in-chief of the army of Italy; and charging him with the directions of the operations resulting from the treaty of Campo Formio, and the movements of evacuation which were to take place in consequence of it. The army of Germany was also decreed to be divided into two armies; one to be called the army of the Rhine, and the other the army of Mentz; General ANGEBEAU was appointed to the command of the former, and General HATRY to the command of the latter.

The corps which is in the territory of the Batavian Republic, is to remain under the orders of the General of Division who commands it. General BUONAPARTE is to take upon him the command of the *Army of England*, as soon as his diplomatic mission, respecting the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, shall be terminated. In the mean while, General DESAIX is to command that army as general-in-chief.

HOLLAND.

In one of the late sittings of the Batavian Convention, Citizen VAN DE KASTEEL, in the name of the Committee of Finance, made a report of the most expeditious means of repairing the Dutch navy. To this end the Committee voted, "That a contribution of 8 per cent. be laid on all incomes above 300 florins, with an allowance of fifty florins for every child, to be paid at two instalments, viz. in January and in March, and bearing an interest of 3 per cent."

PRUSSIA.

Immediately after the death of the Prussian monarch, some journalists attempted to propagate a report, that a material change would take place in the conduct of the Prussian government; but the

subsequent

Subsequent accounts from Berlin says, "that the Prussian system with respect to foreign affairs will probably undergo no alteration by the change in the government, as his present Majesty, when hereditary prince, at the latter end of the late reign, was informed of all the measures of government, and had frequent conferences with the minister, Count Haugwitz."

The letter which the young King of Prussia lately sent to the French Directory, gives much countenance to this latter statement. In that letter his Majesty expresses the joy he feels at finding upon his accession to the throne of his ancestors, that his subjects were at peace and in good friendship with the French Republic.

AMERICA.

Accounts from New York state, that great part of the American garrison at Niagara has sailed for Détroits, to reinforce the garrison of the north-western territory, where serious apprehensions have been entertained of their being attacked by the Western Indians, influenced by the Spaniards and French. Captain Guion, with two companies, who had been sent down the Mississippi to occupy the posts to be delivered up by the Spaniards by treaty, has neither been allowed to proceed nor return; another detachment also met with the same fate. The British, it is added, have apprehensions of an attempt on Canada, by the French and Spaniards, but expect a strong body of troops from England.

EAST-INDIES.

The English at Calcutta, by the last intelligence, were greatly alarmed at the movements of Seemah Shaw, who was in great force, having no less than 96,000 horse. He had made terrible havoc and devastation in the countries he crossed. In the Delhi, his troops put men, women, and children, to the sword. The English army was on its march to cover the Benares. Much apprehension was also entertained from the nabob of Lucknow, who had refused to pay the usual revenue for the support of the English army, saying he has no farther use for them. It is generally suspected, that Tippoo Sultan is at the bottom of these proceedings.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, December 28, 1797.

The fluctuation in the price of stocks has been very trifling for some time past, and very little business has been done. This steadiness may be in a great measure attributed to the new mode of raising the supplies, as any further ad-

dicion to the PUBLIC FUNDS would inevitably tend to a most fatal depression.

BANK STOCK, on the 28th last month, was 117½. On the 14th of December, fell to 116½. And on the 24th ult. was 118.

5 PER CENT. ANN. shut at 72½, on the 16th December.

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS, on the 28th November, were 59½; and on the 24th ult. were 59½ having felt little variation.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS shut, on the 21st December, at 49; and on the 24th ult. were at 49½ for the opening.

LOTTERY TICKETS, 11l. 14s.

Marriages in and near London.

At St. Bride's, Mr. Jackson, jun. attorney, to Miss Mary A. Stanley, of Austin-friars.

At St. Abby Coal, John Frederic Steinberg Moreland, of Old Fifth-street-hill, to Miss Maria Scott, youngest daughter of George Scott, esq. of Hammermith.

At Allhallows Church, Mr. John Wilson, of Watling-street, to Miss Howard.

At St. James's Church, Captain Hawker, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Crofton.

Peter Stuart, esq. proprietor of the Oracle, to Miss Eisher, of Swallow-street.

Charles Collins, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Jane Forman, youngest daughter of the late Richard Forman, esq. of the Tower.

Mr. Charles Geary, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Penelope Shew.

In London, Campbell Morris, of Loddington, Lincolnshire, captain in the sixth or Inniskilling Dragoons, to Miss Alan, daughter of Mr. Alan, of the same regiment.

Mr. T. Andrews, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Vigne, of Hadham.

At the Earl of Caernarvon's house, in Tenterden-street, the hon. Thomas Moreton, eldest son of Lord Ducie, to Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Lord Caernarvon.

The rev. William Groves, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Miss Mary Kynaston, fourth daughter of Thomas Kynaston, esq. of the Grove, Witham, Essex.

Mr. Irving, of New Bond-street, to Miss Perry, of Oxford-street.

The rev. Mr. Carter, of Isleworth, to Miss Ann Collison, of Hitchin.

Mr. William Winter, of Long Acre, to Miss Stanton, of Hitchin.

John Gurney, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, to Miss Maria Hawes, daughter of Dr. Hawes.

H. Davidson, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Deffell, of Gower-street.

At Hackney, Mr. Frederic Bode, jun. of the Post-office, to Miss Bode, of Kingsland-place.

At Acton, John Henry Campbell, esq. of Farmer, Bucks, to Miss Ouvry, of Acton.

At St. Clement Danes, Mr. Wm. Barber, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Collingwood, of Upper Titchfield-street.

At St. George's in the East, Peter Ainsley, esq. of Broad-street. to Miss Rachael Gilletty, of Welcklose-square.

At Mary-le-bone Church the rev. Philip Yorke, youngest son of the Bishop of Ely, to the hon. Miss Anna Maria Cocks, youngest daughter of Lord Somers.

Likewise, at Mary-le-bone Church, the rev. Mr. Blakeway, rector of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Amsterdam.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Jacob Jones, of Finsbury-square, surgeon, to Miss Keyfall, daughter of John Keyfall, esq. of Upper Gower-street, one of the partners in Child's banking-house.

At Shoreditch Church, Benedict John Angell, esq. of University College, Oxford, to Miss Budd, of Uxbridge.

Deaths in and near London.

On his passage to Lisbon, to which place he was going for the recovery of his health, John Heylyn, esq. of Highbury-terrace, Islington.

Mr. Edward Dalton, wholesale linen draper, of Cheap-side.

Mr. Morland, an artist of considerable celebrity.

In Marsham-street, Westminster, Barnardus Le Grange, esq. late of New Jersey, North America.

At her house, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. Steers.

At Hampton Court, Miss E. Lisle, daughter of the hon. Mr. Lisle.

In Great Mary-le-bone-street, Mr. Tuplin, wine-merchant.

In Queen-square, aged 77, Harry Haughton, esq.

In Park-lane, William Wilkinson, esq. late judge of the Dinagapore province, in Bengal.

In Charles-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Ann Lindsey, daughter of the late John Lindsey, esq. of Antigua.

At Highgate, aged 74, Wickens Hodges, esq.

In London, aged 79, Belthazer Frederic Hainzelman, esq.

In London, Mr. William Smith, one of the clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Charles Hughes of the Royal Circus, the original projector, and for many years the proprietor of that building.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, Richard Brocklesby, M.D. F.R.S. &c a gentleman well known and highly respected, both in the medical and literary world.

In Pentonville, Paul Hamilton, esq. an American loyalist.

At Kensington, Mr. Vulliarny.

In Great Russell-street, the lady of Charles Edminton, esq. daughter of the late Wilbraham Bostle.

In Tufon-street, Mr. Finney, a well-known literary character.

At his house, in Old Bethlem, George Peters, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

At his lodgings, in Little Chelsea, in the 79th year of his age, the rev. Dr. Cornelius All-yne Hoort. He was many years a professor in the Dutch university, at Nimeguen, and one of the first who left his country on the breaking out of the late troubles. He said, that he never tasted animal food during his abode in England.

In the Fleet Prison, William Pew, esq. formerly of Castle Cary, in the county of Somerset, and brother to Richard Pew, a physician of eminence, at Shaftsbury, in Dorsetshire. His long imprisonment, of nearly 20 years' duration, was owing to his having joined in a family bond, for which he never received any consideration.

In Chancery-lane, Mr. Isaac Minors, a surgeon of considerable merit.

In Lower Brook-street, Miss Ann Walpole, sister to Lord Walpole.

In Seymour-place, B. Letheullier, esq. representative of the borough of Andover in six successive parliaments.

At his house, in Oxford-street, after a long and painful illness, William Heath, esq. of Stansted Hall, Essex.

Mr. T. Witherby, of Birchin-lane, upwards of thirty years deputy of Langbourn ward.

Of a paralytic stroke, in her 76th year, Mr. Holland, of the Strand.

At Mile-end, Captain John Barford.

In his 83d year, the rev. Abraham Blackborne, vicar of Hampton.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. Ayton.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Toulmin.

Mrs. Walker, of Parliament-street.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Miss Barry, eldest daughter of the hon. John Smith Barry, late of Belmont, in Cheshire.

In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, in child-bed, Mrs. Barry, wife of Henry Alexander Barry, esq.

Aged 82, Mrs. Carden, of Knowles-court, Doctors' commons.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, in her 72d year, Mrs. Bellasis.

At her house, London-field, Hackney, Mrs. Brown, aged 86.

At St. Chad's-row, Pancras, Mrs. Davis.

After a sudden but severe illness, Mrs. Bowen, wife of Captain Bowen, of the 85th regiment.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Papers; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

* For the Convenience of our numerous Provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.

* Communications (not paid) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be reserved and noticed with gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FROM a statement lately presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society, in Newcastle, it appears, that the sum raised for the support of the poor of that town, from September, 1796, to September, 1797, amounts to 30,000*l*. Notwithstanding the expenditure of this large sum, the streets of Newcastle are said to be more encumbered with common beggars, than almost any other town in the kingdom.

A subscription is solicited for continuing and extending the institution, founded about eight years ago, by several gentlemen and ship-owners in Newcastle and South Shields, for saving the lives of those unfortunate persons, who are shipwrecked near the rocks and sands, which are situated at the mouth of the Tyne. For this purpose, a boat, denominated the *life boat*, was built, of a particular construction, for making way through broken water, which would keep afloat in the most boisterous tempests, and preserve its equilibrium, so as to prevent its oversetting. Cork jackets were provided for the persons who rowed the boat, and the apparatus recommended by the Humane Society for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, was kept in constant readiness, in a house built in a convenient situation for launching the boat. The very circumscribed support which this useful institution has hitherto received, has occasioned the disbursements considerably to exceed the amount of the fund. It is, therefore, strongly recommended to the committees of the different clubs of insurance on the river Tyne, to bring forward a motion at their general meetings, for raising an annual sum in their respective associations, that a permanent fund may be established. If the subscription answer, it is proposed to improve and encrease the present establishment, by building a second boat, which must prove eminently serviceable, when several ships happen to be drove on shore at one time. A spirit of rivalry and emulation would be excited among the men who are in the habit of hastening to assist on these occasions, and the benevolent adventurers would be rendered bolder by the reflection, that if one boat was in danger, the people might be preserved by the assistance of

the other. It is further in contemplation, if the state of the fund permits, to provide beds and other accommodations for the sufferers, when brought on shore; and, by instituting fixed rewards for those who assist in the preservation of their fellow-creatures, to abolish the disgraceful custom of receiving money from those already labouring under misfortune. Subscriptions in aid of this establishment will be received, by Mr. Turner, at the custom-house, Newcastle, and by Messrs. Nicholas Fairles, Henry Heith, Michael Cockwood, Joseph William Roxby, and William Masterman, South Shields.

Married.—At Newcastle, Lieut. Col. W. Gooch, of the 4th dragoons, to Miss Wilkinson. Mr. Thomas Thorpe, to Miss Jobson. Mr. Parker, to Mrs. E. Brewster. Mr. Edward Hetherington, to Miss Richardson, of Ryton. This is the first bride, that has been led to the nuptial altar from Ryton during the space of half a century.

At Stockton, Mr. Matthew Crowe, to Miss Alexander.

Mr. Wood, of Durham, to Mrs. Gill, of Blackgate.

At Northam church, Samuel Barker Edmeston, esq. captain in the 95th regiment of foot, to Miss Eleanor Alder, daughter of William Alder, esq. of Horneliff-house, near Berwick upon Tweed.

At Hexham; Mr. Robert Thompson, surveyor of the county bridges in Northumberland, to Mrs. Reed, of the Black Bull Inn, Hexham.

Died].—At Newcastle, Miss Fogo. Miss Brown, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Brown, author of the *Elementa Medicinæ*. Mrs. Shiner. Mr. John Cowley. In his 72d year, Mr. William Wilson. Suddenly, in her 64th year, Mrs. Eleanor Marshall, daughter of the late Mr. William Marshall, of Bygate-hall.

At the same place, Mr. John Scaife. Mr. Alex. Sandilands. Mrs. Hall.

At Gaintord, in Durham, the rev. Bertrand Russell.

At Piersbridge, near Darlington, Mr. Ralph Geldard.

At Whitworth, near Durham, Robert Shafto, esq. formerly representative of that county in parliament.

At Hexham, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, of the Grey Bull Inn.

At Ryton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Armstrong, relict of the rev. Mr. Armstrong, late vicar of Heddon on the Wall.

At Ellswick, Mrs. Reynolds.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

There is not in the city of Carlisle a single fire-engine: for want of this necessary precaution, the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Hebbon, ironmonger, in the market-place, were lately entirely consumed, and the flames would, in all probability, have extended to several adjoining houses, had not the exertions of the populace been fortunately assisted by a heavy shower of rain.

As some gentlemen were lately viewing the beautiful Gothic chancel at Warwick, near Carlisle, they discovered in the church-yard, a small fragment of a tombstone, which appeared to have been originally highly ornamented. On inspecting it narrowly, the only part of the inscription not utterly defaced, were the words "*aere perennis*."

The Lancashire and Kendal canal was opened the 22d of November.

Married.—At Whitehaven, Mr. John McKenney, to Miss Watts. Mr. Henry Richardson, to Miss Jane Johnson. Mr. John Nutsford, to Miss Isabella Moses. Mr. John Stagg, to Miss Gordon. Mr. John Dickinson, to Miss Mary Wood. At the same place, the rev. Mr. Myers, of Edenham, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Gilliat, of this town.

In the Isle of Man, by special licence, the rev. Mr. Canel, to Miss Moore, daughter of Philip Moore, esq. of Polroth. Likewise by special licence, at the same place, William James Aislabie, barrister, to Miss Jane Heywood. At the same place, Mr. Thomas Gawn, attorney, to Miss Cuthew.

At Muncafter, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of Stang-ends, (a justice of the peace for this county) to Miss Higgins.

At Dissington, Mr. John Lancaster, to Miss Eleanor Dunn.

At Workington, Mr. John Matthison, to Miss Hall.

At Appleby, Mr. Waidson, of Killington, to Miss Moore, of Appleby.

Died.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Richardson, aged 82. In her 86th year, Mrs. Ann Sharpe. Mrs. Ann Ledger, aged 73. Mr. John Elwood. In his 64th year, Mr. Joseph Brownrigg. In her 92d year, Mrs. Mary Dodgson.

At the same place, Francis Purdy, a blind boy, well known for the facility and boldness with which he traversed every part of the town without a guide.

At Workington, Mr. John Yeoward. Mrs. Jane Irving.

Ann Wheatlow, a young woman belonging to Workington. She was going to visit her sister, who is employed at the Old Field manufactory, near Grayfouthern, when in crossing a wooden bridge over the Morren, she

suddenly turned giddy, fell over, and was drowned before assistance could be procured.

At Hale, Mr. Powe.

At Dissington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Betty Yoward.

At Kefwick, Mr. Joseph Barrett.

At Stanwix, Miss Matty Graham.

Suddenly, at Force, a small village near Kendal, William Probert. He had attended a sale in the neighbourhood, and dropped down dead on his return.

LANCASHIRE.

The first loads of coal and limestone, brought from the Lancaster canal navigation, were landed on the 23d of last month at the commissioner's wharf, amidst a great concourse of spectators. Cold collations were provided on board the proprietor's barges for a number of ladies, who, with the royal Lancaster volunteers, accompanied the commissioners. The price of coals has been reduced four shillings and sixpence per ton: and a further reduction will take place, when the aqueduct over the Ribble is completed.

The committee of the house of commons have determined the election for Newton in favour of the petitioner, Mr. Paton, against Mr. T. L. Brooke.

The unfortunate debtors in Lancaster castle have presented a petition to the house of commons, which, for the honour of humanity, we hope will be attended to. One poor man, near 60 years of age, has languished upwards of 10 years in prison, on a bond debt.

Mr. John Woolfall, farmer, in Roby, has a field of turnips for his cattle, several of which measure upwards of 36 inches in circumference, and weigh from 17 to 18lb. each. The whole produce is very large, and reckoned to be worth more than 30l. per acre.

Married.—At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Oden, to Miss E. Ainsworth, of Pendleton. Mr. James Holroyde, to Miss Jane Ferguson, of Halifax. Mr. Tarrant Bury, to Mrs. Hannah Smith, widow of the late Mr. Edward Smith, of Ardwick. Mr. J. W. Kendall, attorney, to Miss Hoyle, of Prescott.

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Williams, to Miss Emma Conway. Mr. Matthew Gregson, to Miss Rimmer. Mr. Edward Hughes, currier, to Miss Frances Davies, daughter of the late Mr. John Davies, of Hensfryn, in the county of Flint. Mr. John Webster, to Miss Rea.

At Lancaster, Mr. Greenhow, of Kendal, to Miss Edmonson, of the former town.

At Wigan, Mr. Jackson, of Liverpool, to Miss Hawarden, of the former place.

At Leyland, Mr. W. Rigby, of Houghton Tower, to Miss Southwark.

At Preston, Mr. H. Alpinall, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Bengough, inn-keeper, of the former place.

At Penwortham church, Preston, the Hon. Thomas Powis, eldest son of Lord Lilford, to Miss Atherton, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Robert Vernon Atherton, esq. of Atherton Hall, in this county.

William

William Sumner, esq. of Winwick, to Miss Cawley, only daughter of Sir Hector Cawley, of Llandbeder Hall, Llandbadern-vaur, Cardiganshire.

At Otley, Mr. John Marshall, to Miss Anne Dinsdale.

At Salford, Mr. Thomas Lowe, to Miss Gregory.

At Walton church, Mr. Joseph Charlton, to Miss Davis.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Rigby. Mr. John Thompson. Miss Lovedy Knight. In his 84th year, Mr. Andrew Fuhrer. Mr. Daniel Grinshaw. Mrs. Murray. Aged 24, Mr. John Plumpson.

At Manchester, in his 50th year, Mr. George Wofencroft. Mr. John Cross. Mr. Atkinson, attorney. Mr. Thomas Simpson.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Duckworth.

At Caton, near Lancaster, aged 75, Mr. Robert Richardson.

At Salford, Mr. John Ingham. Mr. Wm. Clough, of Long Mill-gate.

At Stakehill, near Middleton, aged 82, Mr. George Scholes.

At Patricroft, near Manchester, Mrs. Gilbert, relict of the late John Gilbert, esq. of Worsley.

At Upholland, the rev. Richard Prescott, curate of that place.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Hargreaves, partner and principal manager in the bank of Messrs. Dilworth and Hargreaves.

At Clithero, Mr. Peter Kenyon, parish clerk, which office he held upwards of 80 years.

At Bradford, Mr. Francis Towne, merchant.

At Whalley, aged 81, Mrs. Cottam. After a few hours illness, in his 49th year, Mr. Robert Parker.

YORKSHIRE.

The new Sheffield infirmary is a beautiful, spacious, and commodious edifice, measuring in extent 204 feet 6 inches. The width, from front to back, at the two extremities, is 72 feet 8 inches: and in the centre 31 feet 2 inches. The building consists of a basement, principal chamber and attic stories. In the latter are the wards for patients of both sexes. Each ward is calculated for twelve beds. There are seven private wards, holding three beds each; an operation room, nurse's room, waterclosets, &c. The whole is capable of lodging commodiously 114 patients, which number may, on occasion, be augmented to 122. The basement story consists of the offices for the use of the house, as kitchen, scullery, cellars, warm and cold baths, elaboratory, &c. The principal story contains a committee room, physician's room, octagon chapel, patients' waiting room, apothecary's and surgeon's room, medical library, and sundry other apartments for the use of the attendants in the house. There are two stone staircases, one at each end of the infirmary, and a gallery which extends the whole length of the building to the north front. The front

of the edifice, forms, in the centre, a portico of the Doric order, which projects over a flight of steps for the convenience of the patients, not being exposed to the weather. The two external angles form a bow, and in the centre of this front is a pediment. The whole of the basement story is of rusticated stonework; the facade of the edifice is executed with stone, in a substantial and complete manner. The whole of the internal part of the infirmary is ventilated by opposite windows; and the different stories are lofty and well arranged. It is but a just tribute to observe, that the whole reflects honour on the architect, Mr. Rawstorn, of Doncaster.

A daring riot took place lately at Cross-Flats, Beeston, near Leeds, on which occasion, a mill used for the raising of cloth, by Messrs. Johnsons, of Holbeck, was pulled down, and totally destroyed.

The following very laconic, but emphatic notice is placed on the warehouse door of a respectable merchant and manufacturer, at Leeds, "No work here till peace."

As some workmen, employed by Mr. Thomas Stott, of Rastrick, near Halifax, were digging for stone, they discovered a number of urns, supposed to be Roman, containing ashes, and the fragments of burnt human bones. Some of the urns are in a state of high preservation, and of various dimensions. The largest is about 15 inches, the smallest about four inches in diameter. They are very curiously ornamented. Eleven have been discovered within the compass of a few yards.

A subscription is opened by the gentlemen, who were educated under the late rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his much respected memory.

Married] At Leeds, Mr. Cadman, to Miss Ostler.

At Hull, Mr. James Towers, of London, to Miss Wherrie, of Nottingham.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Taylor, patent steam-kitchen manufacturer, to Miss Mary Henton, of Bafford, near Nottingham.

At Sheffield, Mr. Bradberry, of Stockport, to Miss Eleanor Pawlett, of the former place.

At Beverley, Mr. Lawrence Stephenson, to Miss Cooper, of Newbald Lodge.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Joseph Walker, of Leeds, to Miss Lawson.

Mr. James Holroyde, of Wood-lane, to Miss Jane Ferguson, of Halifax.

At Whitby, Mr. Skaif, to Miss Anderson.

At Bidlington, Digby Legard, esq. brother to Sir John Legard, bart. of Ganton, to Miss Frances Creyke, 3d daughter of Col. Creyke, of Marton.

At Helmesley, Mr. Hall, of Hovingham, to Miss Susannah Gray, of Haram.

Died.] As two servant girls, belonging to the Plough Inn, at Whitby, were engaged in procuring sand along the shore, beyond the East Pier, their retreat was interrupted by the rapid influx of the tide. The Cliff being

totally inaccessible, it was impossible to afford them any assistance.

At York, in her 37th year, Mrs. Mary Atkinson. In his 54th year, Mr. William Doodworth. Mr. John Messenger, aged 98.

At Hull, aged 74, Mr. William Hunter. Mrs. Featherstone. Aged 70, Mr. John Baker. Aged 84, Mr. Henry Hovner.

At Thirsk, Mr. William Napier.

At Heworth Grange, near York, in her 68th year, Mrs. Rockwood.

At Hallam-gate, near Sheffield, Mr. Jonathan Parkin.

At Gomerfall, near Leeds, in his 72d year, John Wormald, esq. partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Child, and Co. London.

At South Cave, in her 69th year, Mrs. Levett.

At Knaresborough, suddenly, Mr. Wilkinson.

At Askam-Bryan, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Fawcett.

At Selby, Mrs. Denham.

A Clayton, near Wakefield, by a fall from his horse, Mr. William Kaye.

At Doncaster, Mr. Shaw. In his 77th year, Mr. John Dawson.

At Scorton, Mr. John Bowser.

At Oulton, near Doncaster, Mr. Kaye.

At Beverley, aged 44, Mr. William Tiger.

Near Halifax, Captain Shaak. This gentleman served with great credit in the American war, and was one of the officers who were to have been selected for execution by lot, in retaliation of the death for Captain Hoody. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Whitby, in his 24th year, Captain George Atty, of the Whitby battalion of Volunteers.

The Rev. Henry Elmfall, rector of Elmley, near Wakefield.

At Sheffield, Captain Dilke, of the Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Spalding, Mr. Vincent Alvey, to Miss Elizabeth Muffon, of Couthorpe.

At Frampton, near Boston, Mr. F. Overton, to Miss Hannah Rear.

Died. At Lincoln, after a long and painful illness, in his 39th year, Mr. John Wright, master of the White Hart Inn. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Parby.

At Corby, Mr. Thomas Leigh. He was 30 years steward to Lord Arundel.

At Falkingham, the Rev. Mr. Cookson.

At Pillgate, near Stamford, Mr. Peers, farmer.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Dr. Cyril Jackson, a physician of eminent abilities. Also, aged 74, Mrs. Cotterell.

At Stamford, suddenly, in the street, Mary Mason. Also, Mrs. Old. Mr. Turner Adams. Aged 80, Mrs. Farns. Mrs. Knowles. Mr. John, of the Green Man public-house.

At Scotgate, Mr. W. Johnson, jun. publican.

At Boston, in his 32d year, Mr. John Bycroft, ironmonger.

At Melwood, near Epworth, Mr. Littlewood, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Carlton, near Lincoln, Mr. William Straw, farmer.

At Heighington, suddenly, Thomas Ward, a labourer. He complained of feeling ill whilst at work, and expired in a few minutes.

At Thornton Curtis, Mrs. Halgate.

At Spillby, Mr. William Harby, formerly an eminent grazier.

At Deepings, St. James's, in his 84th year, John Smith, labourer.

At Ryal, near Stamford, Mr. Hambleton, late of the royal navy.

In the parish of Studley, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mr. David Claybrook. He retained his faculties to the last, and, till within a few weeks of his death, walked every Sunday two miles to church. About a year since he chimed three of the church bells without any assistance, ringing being an exercise to which he was passionately addicted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. Smith, merchant, to Miss Melville.

Died. At Nottingham, suddenly, in his 60th year, after returning from a walk, John Wilson, gent. At the same place, Mr. Sugdan. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Murrey, wife of Mr. Walter Murrey, of Castlegate.

At Newark, Mrs. Holden.

At Chilwell, near Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Foster.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Derby, aged 25, Robert Crosby Gordon, esq. major in the 85th regiment, and eldest son of Sir Wm. Gordon, bart. of Embo.

At the same place, aged 51, Mrs. Watson. In her 89th year, Mrs. Margaret Thoinhill, a maiden lady.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Buxton, of Alvaaton.

At Sherland, aged 73, Mr. Jonathan Burnham, formerly an eminent distiller in London.

At Wirksworth, in his 79th year, Mr. Robert Simson, formerly an eminent worsted manufacturer.

CHESHIRE.

The bridge at Trafford is to be pulled down, and a new one erected, with two arches.

Married. At Chester, Mr. C. Morral, jun. to Miss Boates, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Boates, of Liverpool. Also Mr. W. J. Sowerby, of Bristol, to Miss Mellor, of Chester. At Stockport, the rev. Mr. Battle, of Marple Bridge, to Miss Chatterton.

Mr. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, to Miss E. Holland, of Sandle Bridge.

Died. At Chester, Mrs. Newton. Mr. John Parry, attorney. In her 77th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson. Aged 83, Mrs. Foulkes, relict of the late Robert Foulkes, esq. of Great Broughton.

At the same place, in her 87th year, Mrs. Hickton. Mr. John Wyllie, late of Nantwich.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Alford, the rev. Mr. Cawley.

At Horton, near Tarvin, Mr Davies.

At Stockport, Mrs. Lingard. After an illness of a few hours, Mr. Wm. Lee, of the Anchor-inn.

At Sealand, near Chester, in his 83d year, Mr. Edward Ruffel. He had been 59 years apparitor-general for the diocese of Chester.

At Barrow, Miss Cheers.

At Acton, aged 79, Mr. Nathaniel Milner.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cadman. Mr. Thomas Perry.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Charles Minton, of the Owl-inn.

At Ludlow, Mr. Cowdell, apothecary, and an alderman of the Corporation.

At Donnington, the rev. Thomas Mills, rector of Habberley.

At Oswestry, aged 70, John Lloyd, esq. attorney, an alderman of the corporation, and coroner of the county for the hundred of Oswestry. During a period of nearly 50 years' extensive practice, Mr. Lloyd approved himself deserving of the character which Judge Perryn gave him; "a man of strict probity and respectability, and deservedly eminent in his profession." He was the original institutor of societies for the prosecution of felons, of which that of Oswestry was the first, and is, now, we believe, the most numerous in the kingdom. He was at first doubtful whether such associations would be countenanced by courts of justice; but was soon satisfied on that point, with a high compliment paid to the members, and the institutor, by that luminary of the law, the late lord chief justice Mansfield. He has been complimented from the bench, for his virtues and abilities, by the present lord chief justice Kenyon, and his name was proverbial in the mouth of lord Thurlow (when chancellor) for his patience. Having, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in a tedious and expensive chancery suit for a baronet in Wales, he was rewarded for his exertions with an annuity of 50l. for life. On the present proprietor coming into possession, 200l. more were added; and though he did not live long to enjoy this addition, the gratitude of the generous baronet remains equally exemplary. Mr. Lloyd did not make it an invariable rule to seek the wealthy client; it was with him a sufficient recommendation, that the cause was good. As a proof of this assertion, he recovered an estate of upwards of 200l. per annum for a poor mechanic, who could not raise five pounds for carrying on the suit. He was equally a cheerful companion to old and young; his wit (and in repartee he greatly excelled) was nervous and pointed; he cultivated an understanding, naturally vigorous, by reading and reflection, and possessed a very retentive memory. He was sincere in his professions of friendship, hospitable without profusion, and a useful member of the corporation, to which he belonged. His judgment was keen, penetrating, and unimpaired to the last; and sensible of his approaching dissolution, he met death with that calm resignation

and fortitude, which characterise those who have more to hope than fear in a future existence.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. F. Stilvest, limner, to Miss Mary Miller. Their united ages amount to 20 years.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Cornforth, to Miss Mary Croft.

At Trentnash, the hon. W. Elliot, M.P. to the right hon. Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson Gower, daughter of the marquis of Stafford.

Died.] Nov. 22, at Stafford, after an illness of nine days, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. John Southwell, late head-master of the grammar school at that place. He was born at Epston in 1722, and educated under his father, the Rev. John Southwell, dissenting minister of the presbyterian denomination, but never pastor of any congregation, who then kept a boarding-school. At the age of 17, on his father being presented, by the company of merchant tailors, to the grammar-school of Wolverhampton, in 1739, he engaged as usher in the school of the late Rev. Dr. Newcome, of Hackney. In 1749, through the interest of Chancellor Hardwick, he was chosen master of the grammar-school of Stafford; the duties of which office he performed with ability and conscientious punctuality for 33 years, resigning it in 1782. He kept a boarding-school for many years. In 1762, he married Anne, the 3d and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Allen, of Stafford, who, after 35 years of uninterrupted happiness, may repeat over his tomb, with the strictest truth, the words of Helen, weeping over the body of Hector: "Yet it was ne'er my fate, from thee to find, "A deed ungentle, or a word unkind."

Homer's Iliad, Æ. 767. improved by Pope, xiv. 969.

He was strictly attentive to the morals and health of those intrusted to his care, many of whom, of high rank, were in future life solicitous to pay attention to him; but though he entertained great respect for the nobility and gentry, he rather thinned the society of persons of superior rank, fearful lest such intercourse might break in upon his peaceful and happy independence. He was a correct and elegant scholar; an admirer of the ancients, and the English poets of the Italian school; but the authors he was fondest of during the latter half of his life, were the moralists and divines of our own country. Jortin was his greatest favourite. He approved of religious establishments, but, though offered preferment in the church of England, of which he became a communicant, he, like his father, declined accepting a cure of souls. He was an uniform supporter of the measures of government during the administrations of Walpole, Pelham (the honestest minister, he said, we ever had), Lord North, and Mr. Pitt, and always paid taxes with the utmost cheerfulness; but he lamented the war with Spain, into which the first of those ministers was driven by the London merchants, and that with our late American colonies.

nies. He was ever alive to the general interests of humanity; and was a most assiduous inspector of the concerns of the Stafford infirmary. In the latter part of his life he systematically cultivated cheerfulness as a duty, and was peculiarly indulgent to youth. He was polite, benevolent, tender-hearted, affectionate, most strictly just, forgiving of injuries, patient under bodily sufferings, pious, resigned, and in his last illness he seemed solely solicitous to soften the sufferings of those who were witnesses to his departure. His remains, which even after death were characteristic of the sweetness and serenity of his mind, were deposited in the south aisle of St. Mary's, by the side of those of "William Malpas, gent. chief schoolmaster of this borough, who departed this life an. 1669," and who was great uncle to his widow.

His father married Mary Nibbs, by whom he had also a daughter, who married the late Mr. Marshall, banker, of Wolverhampton, and died of a dropy in 1783, most sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

His grandfather, the Rev. John Southwell, educated under Mr. Woodhouse, in the dissenting academy at Sheriff Hales, Shropshire, was successively chaplain to Philip Foley, of Prestwood, esq; assistant to Mr. Woodhouse; master of an academy at Kidderminster, which he removed to Dudley, and thence to Newbury, Berkshire; and died of a consumption about 1694, aged about 32.

His paternal great grandfather, farmer, of Womborn, Staffordshire, served in the parliamentary army, and had two brothers, who were ejected ministers; one of whom, Mr. Richard Southwell, is mentioned in Calamy, abridged by Palmer, ii. 399; as minister of Baswick chapel, near Stafford.

In his 66th year, Thomas Parker, esq. of Park-Hall, in this county, eldest son of the late right hon. sir Thomas Parker.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Farmer, baker and maltster. Miss Charlotte Wright.

At Bilston, Mrs. Proud, wife of Mr. Proud, surgeon.

At Leek, Mr. Hugh Ford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Leicester Agricultural society, held at the Three Crowns-inn, on the 29th of November, there appeared to be a balance in favour of the society of 224l. 17s. 5d. The premiums offered by the society at the general meeting of last year, not having been claimed, they are continued for the ensuing year, viz. 1. To such persons as shall, before the next annual meeting, clear land (not less than one acre) from ant hills, in the most effectual and economical manner, ten guineas. (Persons intending to become candidates for this premium, must give notice to the committee before the commencement of the operation, in order that the land may be examined by some member of the committee, both previous and subsequent to the work.)

2. For the most satisfactory information relative

to the mode in which the soil of the ant-hills can be disposed of advantageously for the land, ten guineas. 3. For the best estimate of the comparative advantage between horned cattle and horses for the purposes of husbandry, ten guineas. 4. For the three drivers of cattle teams, where good management shall be supported by the most satisfactory testimonies, ten guineas. Five guineas to be given to the most meritorious, three to the second, and two to the third. The cases to be examined by the committee, and reported to the general meeting. In each case a medal of the same value may be substituted for money, at the option of the claimant. The bounties awarded by the committee to the following individuals were confirmed, and ordered to be paid, viz. To Wm. Holmes, of Cosby, labourer in husbandry, for bringing up six children, without burdening the parish, three guineas. To servants in husbandry, for long and faithful services, viz. Charles Wright, of Willoughby, 55 years with Mr. Bryans, four guineas. Joseph Patchett, of the same place, 44 years with the same master, four guineas. Mary Holmes, of Cosby, 19 years with Mr. Biggs, three guineas. Thomas Brown, of Wanlip, 18 years with Mr. Fisher, three guineas. Elizabeth Russel, of Nailstone, 17 years with Mr. Thirby, two guineas. To labourers in husbandry, for long and faithful services, viz. James Gibson, of Sileby, 38 years with Mr. John Goude, of Cossington, three guineas and a half. Wm. Hubbard, of Willoughby, 30 years with Mr. Bryans, three guineas. Edward Clements, of Branston, 28 years with Clement Winstanley, esq. three guineas. James Allen, of Nailstone, 26 years with Mrs. Gardner, three guineas. John Matthews, of Ratcliffe, 23 years with Mr. Francis Goude, of Cossington, two guineas. The premiums are continued for labourers in husbandry, bringing up six children, without assistance from the parish; servants in husbandry, for long and faithful services; and labourers in husbandry for the same. Applications, properly authenticated, are to be delivered to the secretary before the 1st of September, 1798. Not less than six children, or 15 years service, will be deemed a sufficient claim.

At the same meeting a sample of hops, grown in the county, was offered to the examination of the society by Mr. Herrick, of Lumberstone; and Mr. Edward Hodges having testified that these hops were of a good quality, it was resolved, that ten guineas be awarded to Mr. Herrick, as an encouragement to continue his exertions for ascertaining whether that valuable plant may be advantageously cultivated in Leicestershire.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. S. Bankart, to Miss Brewin. Mr. Bristow, comedian, to Miss Reader. Mr. Kemphead, to Miss Harvey. Mr. Shilton, to Miss Sharlow.

Charles Armand Dashwood, esq. captain in the royal horse guards (eldest son of Charles Vere Dashwood, of Stamford-Hill) to Miss

Harriet

Harriet Middleton, eldest daughter of William Middleton, esq. of Crowfield-Hall, in Suffolk.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 70, Mr. John Hartell, senior, member of the common council.

At the same place, aged 42, Mr. Thorneloe, master of the Nag's Head Inn.

Suddenly, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Wright, of Eton, near Melton Mowbray. This gentleman, descended from the family of Wing, has, for upwards of half a century, been the compiler of Moore's almanack, of which an impression of not less than 40,000 were regularly sold.

At Lutterworth, likewise suddenly, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Sharp.

At Humberston, Mrs. Bridget Dudley.

At Little Dalby, Mrs. Comfort Palmer.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Thomas Price, master of the Bull's Head, in Coleorton-Moor.

At Silby, aged 93, Mrs. Sarah Parkinson.

At Scraptoft, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Windsor, widow of the late Mr. John Winsor, grazier. She was finally descended from the Mays, of Wyken-Hall, near Hinckley, in this county, and though frustrated in her hopes of succeeding to a part of the estate, she submitted to the disappointment with patience and fortitude.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Briggs, attorney, to Miss Roafe.

Died.] At Ketton, aged 91, Mrs. Hart, widow of Mr. Charles Hart, late of Witchley Warren.

At Morcot, John Simpson, a poor blind man. He was a member of the benefit club established at that place, and during the period of his blindness, which lasted 12 years, had received from his society the sum of 148l. 7½d. in weekly payments, by which the parishioners of Morcot saved 6d. in the pound in their poor rates, during the above term. This is a proof of the general utility of friendly societies.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The classical scholarship founded by the late William Battie, M. D. is vacant, and will be filled up on the 29th of January next. The examiners and electors are, the vice-chancellor, the provost of king's, the king's professor of civil law, the king's professor of physic, and the two proctors of the university. The candidates are required to visit and give notice by a Latin epistle to each elector, of their intention to offer themselves for the scholarship.

The Eau Brink country, in the fens near Ely, still remains flooded to a ruinous degree. The act for draining it, at an expence of 150,000l. was obtained two sessions ago, and the tenantry are assessed one shilling in the pound per annum, without the smallest relief of the nuisance, or a single spade being put into the ground towards accomplishing this great public work.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Sennit Willmott, attorney, to Miss Simperingham.

Mr. Lawrence German, an eminent farmer in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Susan Brinkley, of Whittlesea.

The rev. Philip Yorke, A. M. of St. John's College, eldest son of the bishop of Ely, and rector of Great Horkeley, in Essex, to Miss Cocks, daughter of Lord Somers.

The rev. T. C. Burroughes, president of Caius College, to Miss Masters, daughter of the rev. Mr. masters, of Landbeach in this county.

Mr. Atfield, veterinary surgeon, of Newmarket, to Miss Hart of Bury.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Thomas Turnall, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of the rev. Marmaduke Johnson, rector of Haslingfield.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 65, Mrs. Paris.

After a long and severe illness, in the 83d year of his age, the rev. Peter Peckard, D. D. master of Magdalen College, dean of Peterborough, prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Fleton and Abbots Rippon, Huntingdonshire. The late Dr. Peckard was educated at Oxford, and was formerly a fellow of Brazen Nose College, in that university. In 1781, he succeeded the hon. and rev. Baron Wallop in the mastership of Magdalen College, in Cambridge, and served the office of vice-chancellor, in 1784, and was admitted doctor in divinity in 1785.

At Ely, Mr. Cornelius Johnson.

At Allenton, in his 88th year, the rev. Thomas Moses, forty years vicar of Allenton and Holystone.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The three quakers committed to Huntingdon gaol, for nonpayment of tythes, have been released from confinement through the liberal interference of lord chief baron Macdonald.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Pomfret, inn-keeper, to Miss Betts.

Died.] At Huntingdon, in her 77th year, Mrs. Perkins, wife of the late alderman Perkins, and mother of the present Mr. alderman Perkins, banker of that town.

At the same place, aged 61, Mr. Stephen Arundel, one of the aldermen of the corporation, and distributor of stamps for the county of Huntingdon.

At Broughton, near Huntingdon, Mrs. Holditch, the wife of Mr. Edward Holditch, apothecary to the king's household.

Mr. George Newiam, of Brampton-mill.

At Ramsey, aged 53, Mr. Richard Berry, agent to the corporation of Bedford-Level.

At St. Ives, in his 83d year, John Bosquain, esq. He has bequeathed his large property exclusively to a number of poor relations, with the exception of an annuity of 50l. for ever, to be paid to the minister, for the time being, of the dissenting meeting-house, at St. Ives.

At the same place, in her 57th year, Mrs. Jane Gifford, of the White Hart Inn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the rev. Wm. Goodday, A. B. of Queen's College, Cambridge,

brige, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of T. Walker, esq. accountant general of the court of chancery.

At Peterborough, Mr. Hodgson, of the Bull Inn, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wallis.

At Cotterstock, near Oundle, Mr. Ricket, to Miss Selby.

Died.] The meadows, in the vicinity of King's Thorpe, near Northampton, being inundated, in consequence of the late heavy rains, two men and a lad were sent with a horse and cart to save some sheep, which were in danger of being drowned, unfortunately venturing too near the river, the horse, which was blind, plunged with the cart into the stream: the men, boy, and horse, all perished.

At Sexton Baris, near Peterborough, Mrs. Bull.

At Northampton, Mrs. Tear. Mrs. Billingham. Mrs. Bufwell, wife of Mr. Bufwell, attorney.

At Little Billing, near Northampton, Mr. Henry Bland.

At Culworth, at the house of Mr. Neales, her father, Mrs. Page, and a few weeks after, Miss Ann Neal, her sister, and two days after, Mr. Anthony Neal, her brother.

At Milborne, near Kenilworth, Mr. Joshua Herborne, formerly an attorney of great practice.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Perkins, ironmonger, to Miss Powers, of Rugby. Mr. Samuel Rudder, to Miss Leonard, of Bristol.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Moore, to Miss E. Velfey. Mr. John Holland to Miss Ann Stocks. William Parker, sergeant in the Windsor foresters, to Miss Hannah Bradcock, of Birmingham.

Mr. Pinches, mecer, of Bedworth, to Miss Eaves, of Coventry.

Mr. Edward Coleman, of Grendon, to Miss Catharine Barton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Belcher. Mr. Giles, painter, of Moor-street. Mrs. Slater. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Avern. Mrs. Kitchen.

At Coventry, Wm. Elliot, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Warwick.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Carver, of the Red Lion Inn, member of the Sutton Coldfield association.

Thomas Mason, esq. of the Cottage, Stratford upon Avon, one of the justices of the peace for this county.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, while hunting, Aemilian Holbeche, esq. of Slowley Hill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Watkins, maltster, to Miss Jones. Mr. Lees, woollen-draper, to Miss Teveril.

At Bewdley, Mr. Thomas Hagley, to Miss Mr. Caldwell.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Richard Harpur, of

Stokelake, to Miss S. Dixon, second daughter of Mr. Oliver Dixon.

At Droitwich, Mr. Bunnish, to Miss Sarah Greaves.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Robinson, carpet manufacturer, to Miss Homer.

Died.] At Tything, near Worcester, Mrs. Ball.

At St. John's, near Worcester, aged 76, Mr. Taylor.

At Broomsgrove, Mrs. Dipple.

Mrs. Mary Conyers, of Astley Hall.

At Broadway, in his 85th year, Mr. Wm. Perrin.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Wm. Hickman. In her 20th year, after an afflicting illness of nearly six years, Miss Gertrude Newcomb.

At Turkey, Mrs. Brace.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a meeting convened at Hereford, on the 6th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Hereford Agricultural Society, the earl of Oxford, president, it was resolved, that the members of this society shall meet three times in the year, viz. on the 2d Monday in March, the 3d Monday in June, and the 3d Monday of October. The October meeting to be the anniversary of the society for appointing new officers, revising, confirming, or amending the rules of the society, awarding the premiums of the former year, and appointing new ones for the year ensuing. Premiums (the amount to be determined at the next meeting) were then resolved to be given for the following uses: 1. For live-stock bred in the county.

1. For the best fine-woolled ram;—the merits of the wool and carcass to be equally considered. 2. The best yearling bull. 3. The best yearling heifer. 4. The best yearling colt, of the cart kind. 5. The best boar. All the animals putting up for the prize to be exhibited before a June meeting of the society. II. For improvements in agriculture, planting, &c. 6. For making known a mode of draining, superior in principle to any now in common use. 7. For the best account, from actual experiment, of the comparative profits, arising from an acre of hoed turnips, and an acre of cabbages. 8. For the best new variety of apples, raised from seed, the growth, quality, and produce, to be severally considered. 9. For planting and raising an orchard in the best manner, to be composed of fruits, approved of by the society. 10. For the best crop of turnips, not less than twice hoed. 11. For the greatest quantity of land ploughed by oxen, worked single. 12. For the best crop of wheat, without manure, after a crop of drilled beans, horse hoed, and kept clean. 13. For the earliest and best crops of potatoes, dug up not later than the second week in August. N. B. The number of acres necessary to obtain the premiums no. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. to be proportioned to the size of the claimant's farm. The society hope to introduce a potatoe, which will be ready for use

as early as the beginning of August. III. For the encouragement of industry and good behaviour. 14. To the cottager, being a day labourer, in husbandry or the widow of a labourer, who has maintained him or herself and family, by labour only, and who has settled in service or apprenticeship the greatest number of legitimate children, without any assistance, weekly, or occasional, from any parish.

N. B. No premium in any of the classes will be given to any candidate, unless the society, at the annual meeting, shall be satisfied that such candidate justly deserves it.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Thomas Parke, to Miss Ann Evans.

At Canon Pynon, Mr. Gardener, to Miss Tunfall.

At Peterchurch, Mr. Thomas Lanwarne, to Miss Jones, of Turnastone.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth Jauncey. In her 85th year, Mrs. Winston.

Near Fownhope, the rev. John Kidly, A.M. rector of Westbury upon Severn.

At Wilton, near Ross, Mrs. Porter.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Morgan, of Llantisi Cresfeeny, aged 72, to Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Llandewy Skerrit, aged 64.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss Morgan, sister to the late Mr. Richard Morgan, of Argoed.

At Cardiff, in his 23d year, Mr. William Thomas.

At Pontypool, after a short illness, Mr. Edward Davies, attorney.

At May-hill, near Monmouth, suddenly, Mr. Michael Vaughan.

At the Cottage, at Manfon, Mrs. Porter.

At Wenvoc, near Cardiff, Mrs. Davies, wife of the rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of an application made to government by the mayor of Bristol, col. Eveleigh, surveyor of engineers, is occupied in taking a survey of the English coast bounding the Bristol Channel, in order to place signal towers on the most commanding eminences, and to fortify the more vulnerable posts. The Aimwell and conquest, two very powerful gunboats, under the orders of the commander of the squadron at Milford, are to be stationed in such parts of the Bristol Channel, as the mayor may deem proper.

Letters from various parts of Gloucestershire observe, that the cold has been remarkably intense; on the night of the 6th instant a severe frost set in, accompanied with a drizzling rain. The moisture congealed on the trees, till the weight of the ice brought down many of the branches to the ground. On the hills between Gloucester and Cirencester, great numbers of rooks and other birds were found frozen to death the following morning. One man, in the parish of Cranham, is stated to have picked up 43 birds destroyed by the inclemency of the night.

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Married.] At Bristol, Mr. J. W. Keene, to Miss Catharine Wynne. Mr. John Guard, to Miss Mary Shears. Mr. Rudder, to Miss Leonard. Mr. Thomas Scanderet, of Cardiff, to Miss Evans, daughter of the late captain Evans, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mr. Cox, of Twickenham, to Miss Warn, of Kenn, in Somersetshire.

At the same place, Robert Bayley, jun. esq. to Miss Susannah Kingston, sister to Major Kingston.

At Chedworth, the rev. Mr. John Jones, to Jane Small, youngest sister of the rev. Dr. Small, prebendary of Gloucester.

At Northleach, Mr. H. Chavasse, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Allen.

Died.] In College Green, Bristol, David White, esq. many years a resident in the island of Jamaica, where he possessed very considerable property.

Likewise at Bristol, Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Harford. Mrs. Underwood. Mrs. Dean. Mr. John Offer. Mr. William Gough. Mrs. Jones. Aged 82, Mr. Richard Burge, soap-boiler. Mrs. Walsbrough, mother of Mr. Rice Walsbrough, organist.

At the Hot Wells, in her 76 year, Mrs. Woodward.

Mrs. Skynner, wife of the rev. Melmoth Skynner.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year. For Latin verses, *Vismagnetica*. For an English essay, Chivalry. The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the university, who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation. The second, for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Married.] The rev. Samuel Goodenough, of Wadham College, to Miss Prickett, of Landdown Crescent, Bath.

At Banbury, Mr. John Pain, mayor of that town, to Miss Barnes.

At Bladon, Mr. Carter to Miss Brown.

At South Morton, the rev. Matthew Hill, rector of Putley, in Herefordshire, to Miss Mary Wood, eldest daughter of the rev. Mr. Richardson Wood, vice-principal of Alban Hall, in the university of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 63d year, Mrs. Walker. After a short illness, Mr. John Wise. In her 17th year, Miss Mary Cooling.

At Great Milton, Lady Skynner, wife of the right hon. sir J. Skynner.

At Banbury, aged 85, Mr. Richard Newman, proprietor of the Waggon and Horses Inn.

At Northmoor, after a long and very severe illness, Mr. John Nalder, an opulent farmer.

At Steeple-Aston, aged 58, Mr. Taylor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton, Mr. Welch to Miss Kitty Bea block.

At Aylebury, Mr. Charles Watkins, of Daventry, Northamptonshire, to Miss Plomer, of the former place.

Mr. Edward Hammer, of Stockgrove, to Miss Pennant, only daughter of Thomas Pennant, esq. of Downing.

At High Wiccombe, Thomas Chamberlayne, esq. of Charlton, Kent, to Miss Maria Francesca Walter, daughter of the late Captain Walter. Also, Mr J. Haverghall, son, to Mrs. Field.

At Lattmers, near Chesham, Mr. R. Mason of Salt-hill, to Miss R. Pope, of the former place.

The rev. Mr. Simpson, curate of Chesham, to Miss Hicks.

Died.—After a long and severe illness, in her 65th year, Mrs. Parke, wife of Gilbert Parke, esq. of Great Marlow.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.—After a short illness, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, of Henlow-Gange.

At Toddington, in consequence of a kick from a horse, which fractured his skull, Thomas Weatherhead.

At Kempston, aged 23, a poor man, named Edward Reed, being in a state of intoxication, he fell, on his return from the public-house, into a ditch, and was suffocated.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Some very curious relics have lately been discovered at Gadderan, in this county, the seat of the Duke of Bridgewater. Among many other highly interesting articles, is the original warrant for the execution of the unfortunate Earl of Essex.

Married.—At Hadham, Mr. T. Andrews, of London, to Miss Vigne, of the former place.

At Hitchin, Mr. John Wilsbere to Miss Arabella Hawkins.

Mr. Joseph Hight, of Bovingdon Hay, to Miss E. Collett, of Hen el Hempstead.

ESSEX.

At the late Colchester assizes, an indictment was preferred against a person for an assault: it appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had attempted to hang himself, and that the defendant, finding him in that situation, had cut him down, pulled his nose, and struck him several smart blows on the back, for the purpose of resuscitating suspended animation: a verdict was found for the defendant.

Married.—Mr. William Williams, of Walwood House, to Miss Raffleigh.

At Layton Church, John Tyler, jun. esq. of Rumford, to Miss Turner, of Layton.

R. P. Todd, jun. esq. of Sturmer-Hall, to Miss S. Ingle, of Yeldham.

At Coggeshall, Mr. John Hills, to Miss Walford.

At Stisted, Mr. John Whitaker, to Miss Walford, of Boeking.

At Stebbing, Mr. Wm. Philpot, to Miss Amy Bretton.

Died.—At Great Baddow, the right hon. Lord Viscount Monague.

At Little Baddow, Mr. John Baker.

Near Purleigh, Mrs. Richardson.

At Camfix-Farm, Felsted, Mrs. Fitch.

Near Great Yeldham, in his 27th year, Mr. Edward Burder, of Change Farm.

At Gallewood Common, Mrs. Woodward, of London.

At West Hanningfield, Mr. Joseph Green.

Mr. Daniel Lamprell, farmer, of Rettendon Place.

At Little Warley Hall, Mr. John Parsons.

At Kelvedon, in his 85th year, the rev. John Harrison, M. A. a justice of the peace, and upwards of 50 years rector of Faulkbourne, in this country,

NORFOLK.

A whale was lately caught by some fishermen, in Lynn Channel, measuring 44 feet in length, and about 20 in circumference; it had two spout-holes, at the distance of six feet from the end of the nose, and perfectly answered the description of the balaena boops of Linnæus.

Not less than six different waggons broke down, or were overturned, on the 18th of last month, in going to or returning from Lynn market. These accidents are partly attributable to the darkness of the morning, and partly to the carelessness of the drivers. One wagon returning from Lynn to Walsenham, laden with coals, on which a woman was riding, drove furiously against a strong sand-cart; the shafts were broken, the cart considerably damaged, and the wagon overturned into a deep ditch, leading from Eastgates to Gaywood; the poor woman was dreadfully bruised, the blood gushed from her ears, mouth, and nose; she was conveyed to Gaywood in a state past recovery.

During the late heavy gales, the sea exhibited an awful appearance on the Norfolk coast, the billows running mountains high. At Yarmouth, the pump-house, belonging to the bath rooms, was overwhelmed by the surf, and nearly levelled with the ground. On the morning of the 29th ult. at day-break, a sloop was discovered on the Cross Sand, off Yarmouth; at eight o'clock she overset, and all on board perished.

Married.—At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Coote, ironmonger, to Miss Elizabeth Kemp.

At Swaffham, Mr. Yarrington, attorney, to Miss Ingoldby.

Died.—At Norwich, aged 45, Mr. W. Murphy. In his 77th year, Mr. John Percival, late apothecary to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Aged 45, Mrs. Obcey, of the Bear inn, in the market-place. Also Mrs. Ward.

At Lynn, Mr. T. Robinson, sword-bearer to the corporation. He dropped down in an apoplectic fit, in the town-hall, and instantly expired.

At Aldburgh, aged 88, Mrs. Spark.

At Blickling, in his 46th year, Mr. James Matching.

At Hingham, aged 59, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman.

In his 81st year, universally beloved, respected, and lamented, the rev. Robert Adkin, rector of East and West Rainham, in this county. Educated under the guardianship of that excellent prelate Dr Thomas Tanner, his relation (formerly chancellor of Norwich) he early imbibed the principles of benevolence and the strictest integrity, which uniformly governed his actions in every relative and moral duty. He was nephew to Bishop Moore, late of Ely.

SUFFOLK.

At the trial for skilful ploughing, Suffolk against all England; six teams started for the prize, but the merit of Mr. Arthur Young's swing-plough was decisively evinced. With 2 oxen in harness, and without a driver, Thomas Bailey ploughed his acre from 5 to 7 inches in depth, and from 1 to 3 inches deeper than the rest, in 5 hours 56 minutes, to the general admiration of the spectators. Three of the other teams finished a few minutes before him: the other 3 were distanced. It must be observed, however, that all the teams, Mr. Young's excepted, worked with four and a driver. The second two premiums were adjudged to Mr. Salter and his ploughman; the two remaining prizes to Mr. Seward and his ploughman.

It has been resolved to effect a revival of Haverhill market, in this county.

Married.—At Bury, Mr. Thomas Coote, ironmonger, to Miss Kemp.

At Sudbury, Capt. Holland, of the 44th regiment of foot, to Miss Strutt, 2d daughter of Wm. Strutt, esq. of the former place. Also Mr. Scofield to Miss Spurgin.

Mr. John Edwards, of Brockford, to Miss Fiske, of Rattleiden.

Mr. Harrington Willis, of Tostock, to Miss Pyman.

Mr. Thomas Thickenny, of Hockwold Wilton, to Miss Mary Green.

Died.—At Bury, Mr. Ward. Mr. Charles Green, clerk of St. Lawrence parish. Aged 40, Mr. James Brown.

At the same place, aged 78, Mr. James Wentworth. The deceased was upwards of 30 year-quartermaster serjeant of the West Suffolk militia. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Blickling, aged 45, Mr. James Matchen.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Humphreys.

At Borefdale, aged 87, Mrs. Walton.

At Bardwell, Miss Davenport, 2d daughter of the rev. Richard Davenport.

At Feltham, Mrs. Isabella Wright.

Wm. Crisp Molineux Montgomery, only son of George Montgomery, esq. of Garboldisham Hall, in this county.

At Gimingham, aged 75, Mr. Philip Smyth, attorney.

SUSSEX.

At the show of bulls, at Petworth, for Lord Egremont's silver cup; after much attentive examination of all the various points, which constitute as well the working as grazing merit in stock, it was determined by the judges, that Mr. Herrington's bull was entitled to the prize. The sweepstakes for the best heifer were adjudged to Mr. Marchant, of Perching. On Lord Egremont's presenting the cup to Mr. Herrington, after dinner, after drinking the health of the successful candidate, he expressed his hopes, that the events of that day would convince the farmers in general, that high feeding of their stock can neither enhance their merit, nor conceal their defects, when submitted to the judgment of able and intelligent farmers. A numerous company of nobility, gentry and farmers were assembled on the occasion.

A subscription is opened for the purpose of building an infirmary and dispensary for the county of Sussex, to be established at Lewes. It is proposed to erect an edifice, capable of accommodating 50 patients at a time. The first costs of the intended building are estimated at between 3000 and 4000l. The regular annual expence is stated at 1250l. on an average.

Married.—At Ipswich, Mr. John Carter, to Miss Mary Ann Moor.

At the Quaker's meeting-house in Lewes, Mr. Thomas White, jun. of Rochester, to Miss Rickman, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Rickman, of Hellingly park, near Lewes.

Thomas Toovey, esq. captain in the Oxfordshire regiment of militia, to Miss Ayling, of Stedham.

Died.—At Ipswich, Mr. Denny. He lived a solitary life in a house by himself, and his windows not being opened for some time, the neighbours forced the door, and found him dead in his chair.

At Lewes, at the advanced age of 91, Mrs. Jane Beard.

Dropt down dead, at the same place, through excess of passion, whilst pursuing a stray pig, Mary Davis.

At BRIGHTHELMSTONE, Lady Leslie, wife of Lord Leslie, and daughter of the right hon. Lord Pelham.

At MICKELHAM, near Lewis, aged 81, Mr. Henry Child. He had been married to his present widow, who is turned of 89, upwards of 70 years.

At Melton, near Ipswich, Mr. Osborn, miller. He was setting the sails of his mill, when, by some accident, he got entangled, and falling from the highest elevation, was killed on the spot.

KENT.

The late boisterous weather has been productive of the most serious calamities among the

the shipping: eleven men were drowned in Long Reach, owing to the oversetting of a boat, employed in towing up the East-Indiamen. Mr. Henry Curwen, eldest son of the late Captain Curwen, and Mr. Patterson met with the same fate, as they were endeavouring to make shore, in the Venus armed cutter.

Married.]—At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, Mr. W. Burnby to Mrs. Holliday.

At St. Mary's, Rochester, Alex. Berback, esq. of Deptford, to Miss Diana Watson, of the same place, daughter and sole heiress of William Watson, esq.

At Walmer, Lieut. Crow, of the 23d regt. of foot, to Miss Hayman, of Deal.

At Tenterden, Mr. Wilts, attorney, to Mrs. Turk.

At Bennenden. Mr. E. Gower, an opulent farmer, aged 70, to Miss E. Rummings, aged 18.

Died.]—At Ramsgate, Henry Crathorne, esq. Also, Mrs. Elford, wife of Col. Elford, lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland.

At Canterbury, Mr. D. Tomlin, sen. Aged 53, Mr. John Minter.

At Deal, Miss Maria Coleman. The rev. Mr. Bradly. Mrs. Gardener. Mrs. Long.

At Lydd, after a short illness, Mary Lepper. At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. Henry Harnett, sen. Mr. Buller.

At Loose, Mrs. Farley, many years mistress of the Checquers public-house.

At Postern, near Tunbridge, Mrs. West.

At Dover, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Huggett, pilot.

At the same place, by the bursting of a cannon, whilst proving the guns of the Cygnet cutter, a young man, named Thompson. He belonged to the Train of Artillery.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Denne, wife of the rev. Mr. Denne.

At Chatham, in consequence of a fall, whilst taking a ship to pieces, Mr. John Benstead.

At the same place, aged 74, Mr. John Rowe, sen. many years a quartermaster of the shipwrights, in this dock-yard.

At Tunbridge Wells, in the 53d year of his age, the rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral.

At the same place, Mrs. Walker. Miss Koenig.

At Sandwich, Mr. Jeremiah Hunt, postmaster.

At Ashford, the rev. A. Gorse.

Mr. William Stowe, an opulent farmer of Farnborough. He was found dead in the high-road, near Bromley, and is supposed to have fallen out of his single-horse chaise, in a fit: the horse and chaise were found near the spot.

A soldier, quartered at the White Horse, Chatham-hill, having robbed his comrades, whilst asleep, attempted to make his escape through

the garret window, but his foot slipping, he fell off the tilings, and was taken up dead the following morning, with the money in his pocket.

SURREY.

Married.] T. Butler, esq. of Godstone, to Miss Lushington, of Harley-street, second daughter of sir F. Lushington, bart.

The rev. R. Thorp, rector of Oxted, to Miss M. Croffy, second daughter of the late A. Croffy, esq. lieutenant-governor of Fort George, in Scotland.

At Chertsey, Mr. Samuel Butler to Miss Macdougall.

At Battersea, Mr. James Perchard Tupper, of Guernsey, to Miss Meyer, daughter of Mr. John Meyer, of Clapham Common.

Thomas George Field, esq. of Old Swan, to Miss Bolland, of Clapham.

Died.] At Croydon, Mr. Swift, formerly a bookseller in Charles-street, St. James's-square.

At the same place, in his 56th year, Mr. John Thomas Messager.

At Walworth, in his 76th year, John Lodge Cowley, esq. F.R.S. formerly professor of the mathematics, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At his seat, near Carshalton, in Surrey, Dec. 16, after a tedious illness, Foster Reynolds, esq. aged sixty-one years, a respectable member of the Quaker Society, and a man whose eminently benevolent and exemplary conduct, through life, obtained him the esteem and respect of all classes in the neighbourhood of his residence.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sir Henry St. John Midway, bart. returning from a hard chase with his noted vicious horse, Telegraph, which he purchased of lord Villers for 600 guineas, ventured to pat him, when the furious animal instantly seized his right hand, and held it in his mouth for upwards of a minute, notwithstanding the exertion of two grooms to disengage it. Sir Henry was compelled to undergo an immediate amputation.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Thomas, of the Southampton Cavalry Corps, to Miss, Simpson, formerly of the Norwich Theatre, and relict of Mr. Geo. Simpson (brother to Mrs. Inchbald) of Staningfield, in Suffolk, who was some time since killed in a duel in France.

At Mottsfont, by special license, Stephen Popham, esq. to Miss Mill, sister to sir Charles Mill, bart. of Mottsfont.

At Wickam, Joseph Warner, esq. of Eltham, Kent, to Miss Lucy Grant, of Portsmouth. Mr. Hariant, surgeon, to Miss Hoyle.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Sanford Grice. Aged 84, Mrs. Purdue.

At Southampton, Mr. Woolley, comedian. He was an actor of some repute in low characters.

At

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Wittcheil, late writing-master to the Royal Academy.

At Leygreen, near Lymington, aged 80, Mr. Edward Hicks, attorney.

At Yevilton, near Lymington, Mr. Richard White Lacy.

At his seat near Lyndhurst, Mr. Thomas Maitland.

At Gosport, John Willes, esq. of the royal navy, and regulatory officer of the impress service in that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] John Wilder, esq. son of the rev. Dr. Wilder, of Parley Hall, in this county, to Miss Beadon, daughter of the rev. Mr. Beadon, of North Stoneham, Hants, and niece to the bishop of Gloucester.

At Newbury, Mr. Thomas Willmott to Miss Mary Grove.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Richardson, senior town-fergeant of this borough.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Kendall.

Lady Jennings Clarke, of Holly Grove.

At Sonning, Mr. Bullock, an opulent farmer.

At Dunster Park, Newbury, instantaneously, sir John Croft, bart. aged 63.

At Fyfield, Mrs. Byam; and six days after, Benjamin Byam, esq. her husband.

At Maidenhead Thicket, aged 66, Mr. Richard Westbrook, a respectable farmer.

At Shinfield, the infant son of Major Wilder.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Crowder to Miss Elizabeth Porter. Mr. R. E. Willmot to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Salisbury, Wm. Talk, esq, an alderman and magistrate of that town.

At Ramsbury Manor, Miss Burditt, eldest sister of sir Francis Burditt, bart.

At Hatherden, near Andover, Wm. Bryant Stone, esq.

At Westbury, Mr. Wm. Carter, formerly an eminent bookseller in Holborn.

At Chilmark, col. Home. This gentleman distinguished himself very honourably in the German war.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Cornick.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Caillon Lock, erected on the Somerset Coal Canal, in the vicinity of Bath, was lately tried before the committee appointed to review it, and a numerous concourse of spectators. The principal movements not being adapted to the machine, no farther experiment could be made, than passing it up and down in the large cistern of water in which it is intended to move. The facility with which this motion was performed, gave general satisfaction to the persons appointed to inspect it, who unanimously testified their approbation of the ingenuity and efficacy of the whole mechanism;

and were convinced that the greatest utility must result from perfecting to simple, and yet so scientific an invention, which promises to prove of incalculable benefit to inland navigation.

The will of the late Mr. Alderman Coward having been confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, the sum of 10,000*l.* of his personal property, will be at the disposal of the commissioners for the improvement of the city of Bath.

The anniversary of the Bath Agricultural Society was, as usual, numerously attended, not only by its distant members, but by the most noted breeders and improvers of cattle from different parts of the kingdom. Among other persons of distinction were, the duke of Bedford, the marquisses of Lansdown and Bath, earls Hawarde and Digby, lord Somerville, lord J. Russell, lord Gwydir, sir Joan Sinclair, sir G. O. Paul, sir Alex. Grant, barts. &c. The duke of Bedford, with a dignified attention to objects of improvement, acted as head of the committee for examining sheep and cattle, and recommending that class of premiums. One measure proposed, and carried unanimously at this meeting, was, the presenting a second petition to parliament, for a *General Inclosure Bill*, to favour the more speedy cultivation of waste lands, and to contain, at the same time, provisions for improving the general condition of the labouring country poor. From the increased business and consequence of this Society, the most active and important members dine together the day preceding, and subsequent to the meeting. Lord Somerville was elected to the chair; but being taken ill soon after, sir G. O. Paul presided in his stead. A premium was adjudged to Mr. Croke, of Tytherton, for the best sheep, according to the terms prescribed by the Society. An honorary bounty of five guineas was adjudged to Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, for a very fine Leicester sheep. Mr. Exter, of Pilton, Devon, received also a bounty of ten guineas for a well-written essay on the comparative merits of drilling broadcast sowing. Previous to the adjudication of the bounty, a very spirited and ingenious debate took place, on the much-contested subject of drilling and broadcast sowing, between some of the principal agriculturists who attended the meeting. Several sheep were exhibited, the weight of whole carcasses, the smallness of the bone, and the fineness of the wool, claimed particular admiration. Several bulls, and small cattle, of the French and Scotch breed, were likewise produced; and two pigs, belonging to Mr. Croke, were noticed by the judges, as an excellent kind for yielding profit to the farmer. After the business of the day was finished, the company dined together at the White Hart, where universal harmony and conviviality prevailed.

Married]

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Daniel, of Milford-Arceet, to Miss Wright. The rev. Dr. Falconer to Miss Frances Raitt. Mr. Edward Sanford to Miss Mary Viner. The rev. Mr. S. Smith, rector of Fladbury, Worcesterhire, to Miss Plaisted, niece to major Hedges, of Bath.

At Wrington, Mr. Wolfe to Miss Igar.

At Cheddar, Mr. Thomas Hawkins to Miss Ann Rogers.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. Hippsley to Mrs. Quartley.

Died.] At Bath, in the 76th year of his age, and the 41st of his episcopacy, the right rev. Dr. Charles Walmesley, an English Benedictine monk, Roman Catholic bishop of Rama, and senior bishop and vicar apostolic of the western district. He was a doctor of theology in the Sorbonne, and fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin, and the last surviving mathematician concerned in regulating the chronological style in England, which alteration took place in 1752. Dr. Walmesley was the author of several theological works, particularly an Explanation of the Apocalypse, Ezekiel's Visions, &c. By the fire which happened at Bath some years since, several valuable manuscripts, which he had written during a well-spent life of labour, and during his travels through many countries, were irretrievably lost.

At the same place, Mrs. Binney, of Edgar House. Lieut.-col. Horne, of the 48th regt. In an advanced age, Thomas Lowfield, esq. Miss Carolina Eckertail. Mr. Faulkner, wine and brandy merchant. Suddenly, Mr. Edward Ruffel, formerly a bookseller of eminence in this city, but who had, for some years, retired from business. Mrs. Ford. Mr. Samuel Roycroft. Aged 20, Miss Mary Clark. Mrs. Sherley, wife of the hon. Henry Sherley, esq. one of the members of the colonial council in Jamaica.

At Newton St. Loc, in her 91st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington, a maiden lady. She retained her faculties, unimpaired, to the last.

At Frome, Mrs. Turner.

At Charlton, after an illness of many years duration, Mrs. Wetherell.

At Wixall, Mrs. Hazell.

At East Harptry, Mrs. Moon.

At Widcombe, near Bath, Mrs. Mary Howse.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Twogood, of Sherbourne, to Miss Catherine Hill.

At Lower Donhead, Mr. Scammell to Miss Luth.

At Gussage, Mr. Williams, of Martin, Wilts, to Mrs. Frankstone, of the former place.

Died.] At Sherbourne. Mrs. Gander. Mr. John Warwick.

At Poole, lieut. David Allen, of the royal navy.

At Spetisbury, Mrs. Jekyll.

At Milborne St. Andrew, Mr. Corbin.

At Bere Regis, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgeis.

At Waterford, Mrs. Banger, wife of Thos. Banger, esq. She was in perfect health the evening previous to her decease.

At Mappercombe, near Bridport, after a short illness, Mr. Sutherland, of London.

DEVONSHIRE.

The printing of Mr. GRIGG's Exeter Journal is discontinued. This is the second paper in the west of England, which has fallen a sacrifice to the late additional stamp-duty.

An alarming fire broke out lately at Tiverton, which raged with great violence for four hours. Thirteen houses were consumed; and the whole street in which the accident happened, would, in all probability, have been destroyed, but for the active assistance of some French prisoners on parole. For their exertions on this occasion, they received the public thanks of the mayor and inhabitants.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Hall, aged 70, to Miss Mary Davy, aged 50.

At Plymouth, John L. Luscombe, esq. of Coombe Royal, to Miss S. Hawker, sister to major Hawker. Capt Charles Rowley, of the royal navy, brother to sir Wm. Rowley, bart. to Miss Eliz. King, daughter of admiral sir Richard King, commander-in-chief at Plymouth.

Mr. David Sweetland, merchant, of Topsham, to Miss Boyce, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Exeter, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, the hon. Thos. Bruce, son of William earl of Kincardin, and brother to the late earl of Elgin and Kincardin. The hon. M. Bruce was a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 16th regt. of foot, and M.P. for Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire.

At Plymouth, aged 63, Mrs. Wallis, many years an eminent bookseller in that town.

At Taunton, Mr. R. J. Foy, goldsmith and jeweller.

At Pustlinch, the rev. James Yonge, rector of Newton Ferrers.

At Little Sandford, Mr. Woodberry, farmer. Some time prior to his disease, he was disturbed in the night by a noise among his fowls; on going into the yard, he saw a cat seizing one of them; and, attempting to disengage the fowl, the cat fastened on his arm, and bit him so severely, that his cries summoned his wife to his assistance. As the cat was not supposed to be mad, he took no notice of the accident; but being called upon a few days after to attend a survey, and having drank rather freely, he was seized with a violent pain in his arm. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but

but he obstinately refused to take any prescriptions, and died in a deranged state.

At Tiverton, aged 69, Mr. Wm. Roberts. He was nearly fifty years an eminent preacher in the methodist connection. Such was his natural genius for study and learning, that with little or no assistance from teachers, he acquired an extensive knowledge of the mathematics, and the most refined parts of natural philosophy, astronomy, and geography. He was likewise, through his own study, well versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. The goodness of his heart was not inferior to the vigour of his mind.

CORNWALL.

There has been lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Penzance, a vein of cobalt, used by the Chinese in colouring china. This discovery promises to prove of the most essential consequence to similar manufactures in this country. It was first perceived in a corner of an exhausted tin-mine, and will be of great value to the proprietor.

Died.] At Boswarne, near Falmouth, aged 82, Mr. John Boulcaerfon, senior, many years commander of one of the king's packets on the Falmouth station.

SCOTLAND.

In the progress of the trials before the court of judicary, of persons accused of having made riotous opposition to the execution of the Scottish militia act, a verdict has been at length pronounced, which, acquitting innocence, has evinced that the genuine ancient spirit of Scottish integrity and patriotism is not entirely extinguished. Several rioters from Carlairs, in the shire of Lanerk, were put upon their trial: it was expected that the jury would soon throw them at the mercy of

their judges: to the utter astonishment, however, of certain persons, a verdict was brought in, entirely acquitting one of the pannels, or persons accused, and finding the others "guilty only of having entered Mr. ———'s house without his leave, and of having remained in it, for some little time, against his will!!!" Upon this verdict, the judges found that they could pronounce no sentence; and the pannels were, therefore, dismissed from the bar!

The Scottish free-masons have made a solemn and pompous procession—have celebrated a variety of extraordinary meetings—have made eager declarations—have presented a zealously loyal address to the king—all to vindicate themselves from that odium, and from those injurious suspicions, which were very generally excited against them throughout this country, by the late publication of a professor of natural philosophy, intitled, "*Proofs of a Conspiracy*," &c. A small pamphlet has been, upon the same occasion, published under the title, of "*Defence of the Free-Masons*," &c. by a friend to truth; which is universally acknowledged to exhibit, in respect to the work of the professor, a striking instance of the detection of imposture.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Davidson, esq. writer to the Signet, greatly advanced in age. He was a man of high professional respectability, and of no inconsiderable erudition. The late Dr. Robinson, the historian, was proud to own his obligations to Mr. Davidson, for the assistance he gave him in investigating the doubtful story of queen Mary's guilt, and Darnley's murder. The valuable library of the writers to the Signet owes much to the attention which it received from Mr. Davidson, while one of its curators.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR reports for the present month do not by any means enable us to announce any change in the state of the weather more favourable for the business of agriculture. Its very changeable and unsettled disposition has, indeed, almost kept the operations of husbandry at a stand. In a few counties, however, where the soils are of the mouldy and light kinds, some farmers have been employed in turning over their winter fallows; but this has not been carried to any great extent.

What effects the very sudden changes from frost to wet may have had on the new-sown wheat in the northern districts, is impossible to say; but it is probable that in many instances they must have done considerable injury.

The farmers being now chiefly engaged in thrashing out their corn, the markets begin to be more fully supplied, consequently the prices continue to fall. Some of our correspondents also suggest, that this may, in some measure, depend on the indecisive steps of government in regard to the corn and distillery laws.

The average price of wheat, for England and Wales, is 52s. 3d.; and of barley 31s. 4d.

Though the season has been so generally unfavourable, we are glad to find, in most of our accounts, that the turnips have not yet suffered any very material damage. Stock feeding on them, whether cattle or sheep, have not, however, made the usual progress; this may, perhaps, in some degree, be owing to the coldness and wetness of the season; the price of butcher's meat, nevertheless, continues to decline.

Hops, in Canterbury-market, fetch, bags, from 80s. to 100s; pockets, from 90s. to 112s.

In Southwark, the market for hops continues heavy; bags fetch, from 70s. to 95s; 100 cwt. from 80s. to 110s. per cwt.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

For *J. W.* is informed, that the emendation he proposes in *Par. Loft, B. vii. p. 321*, of swelling gourd, smelling, is fully admitted in the notes of *Bishop Newton's* edition, though (we think with false delicacy) not adopted in the text.

We must beg leave to decline inserting our learned correspondent *F. & C. D.'s* paper of parallel passages, as he must be sensible that resemblances, in general so distant, between different writers, might be pursued without end.

The paper on the *Metempsychosis*, however ingenious, is longer than our limits will permit, for a subject so purely speculative.

We beg our readers in general will thank us for closing the controversy excited by *Metronariston* with the last letter we have inserted on that subject.

We wish likewise to be excused from continuing the controversy concerning the eccentricity of the earth's orbit.

Left any misconception should arise from the notification of *Mr. Phillips's* intended *Necrology*, in the last *Magazine*, p. 382, our readers will please to understand, that by the word *EDITORS*, is meant those of the proposed *New Work*, and not of the *Magazine*, which are two entirely separate designs, and under a different superintendence.

Having found, by experience, that many of our poetical readers are dissatisfied with the insertion of pieces in Latin verse, we are obliged to acquaint our frequent contributors in that article, that it is our determination very rarely to print any thing but English in our columns devoted to poetry.

Once more we must request our kind correspondents, both in verse and prose, particularly in the former, to have patience with us; and neither insist on immediate insertion of their contributions, nor always on direct notices whether they are admitted or not. It is equally our wish to oblige them and to avail ourselves of their assistance. But frequently the decision is attended with many difficulties; and the quantity of matter pressing upon us, renders its selection and arrangement a laborious business, not to be restricted to a limited time.

We have received two interesting letters on the subject of *Bank Forgeries*—one from *Mr. J. Landseer*, an eminent artist. They shall both appear in our next.

Our readers will observe, that the very able and judicious reporter of the *Monthly State of Diseases in London*, who has for two years obliged us and the public with so many valuable observations, has for the present suspended his periodical communications. We have, however, taken his advice of establishing a similar correspondence with a gentleman in a different part of the town, more to the eastward; and we doubt not that his exertions in our favour will, at least, diminish the regret proceeding from the loss of our usual supply in this important article of information.

The account of the gentleman who destroyed himself at *Bristol*, being too long to have place in this Number, without interfering with other regular matter, it is deferred for the *Supplementary Number*, in which it will **POSITIVELY** appear.

The friendly attention of our patrons and correspondents at the commencement of the *New Year*, to add to the number of our subscribers, will be thankfully acknowledged.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXVI.—VOL. IV.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

EVERY friend to the improvement of man in arts, sciences, and civility, must feel a mingled emotion of pleasure and astonishment, in contemplating that the column of literature in a neighbouring country should remain uninjured amidst the double shock of foreign and intestine warfare; that it should stand erect amidst such desolating contests,

Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;

Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,

Eternal sunshine settles on its head!

That column which has been raised on our own soil, thank Heaven! has not yet been exposed to such rough weather; how well it would stand so long and severe a tempest, we dare not conjecture; but an examination of its several parts, however superficial, will afford us the satisfaction of knowing, that our countrymen are continually adding to the stability of the fabric, and improving the elegance of its workmanship.

HISTORY.

It is indifferent, perhaps, whether under this head, or that of POLITICS, be mentioned the Abbé Barruel's "Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism:" this is a work which has excited considerable attention; it is divided into three parts, of which the two former only have yet come before us. The grand and ultimate object of this performance is evidently to cast a reproach on those persons who attempt the slightest reformation in politics or religion; we did not, however, want the Abbé to inform us, that in all civil convulsions arise men of profligate and ferocious principles, who occasionally succeed in the usurpation of authority, and scourge the people, whose credulity and ignorance assisted their designs. These

monsters, in the abbé's opinion, have existed in every part of the world, at every period of time, and have kept up a systematic and hereditary conspiracy against the comfort and tranquillity of mankind! The first part of the present work contains a development of the *Antichristian conspiracy*; many illustrious names appear in this heretical band: Voltaire, d'Alembert, Frederic II, king of Prussia, the emperor Joseph II, the empress Catherine II, many modern philosophers, and many other royal personages. The second part unfolds the *antimonarchical conspiracy*; it is unnecessary to say that all the crowned conspirators seceded from this nefarious coalition. A history is here given of Freemasonry, whose grand secret, it seems, is liberty and equality. There is a great deal of curious matter in this division of the work, on the truth of which each reader must form an opinion for himself. The third part is to display the principles of the *illuminés*, a secret society established about thirty years ago in Bavaria: this is called the "*antisocial conspiracy*," or that of the sophisters of impiety, coalescing with those of anarchy against every government, without even excepting the republican, against all civil society, and all property whatever." It is curious that professor Robison, of the university of Edinburgh, should have published a work at the same time, on precisely the same subject; it is entitled, "Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free-masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies." The authenticity of many statements in this confused performance is rendered extremely questionable, from the circumstance of the credulous professor's being under the necessity of publicly retracting in an advertisement, a gross and calumnious assertion, which he had inserted against one of his neighbours.

A translation has been given of M. de Rulhières "History of the Revolution in Russia,"

Russia," which precipitated the grandson of Peter the Great from his throne, and elevated the late empress, Catharine the Second; the author was present at that sanguinary scene, and from his situation at Petersburg, in the suit of M. de Breteuil, minister-plenipotentiary of France, had opportunities of personal acquaintance with the principal conspirators.

A translation has also appeared from the manuscript "*Memoirs relating to the French Revolution*," by the Marquis de Bouillé." Many interesting particulars are narrated in this volume, of the coalition which was formed by the European princes for the restoration of monarchy: the marquis had the sole conduct of the king's flight to Varennes, and has given a copious account of the affair at Nanci, exculpatory of his own proceedings. The celebrated M. Neckar has published two octavo volumes "*On the French Revolution*:" as may be expected, they display considerable talent, and labour to refute the various calumnies which have been circulated against the administration and principles of that unfortunate financier.

M. Pagès' "*Secret History of the French Revolution*" will probably disappoint every one who places much confidence in pompous title-pages: the author does not seem to have possessed any *secret* information, nor has he communicated many particulars, which have not long been before the public: his narrative is unconnected, and his style inflated. A translation has appeared from the "*Campagne du General Buonaparte en Italie*:" this work, if it be deficient in point of arrangement, is written in a very animated style, and the subject of the memoir renders it extremely interesting. A plain, but faithful translation has appeared from the Spanish, of "*Don Juan Baptista Munoz*." This author's valuable "*History of the New World*" was undertaken by command of the late king of Spain; without depreciating the value of Dr. Robertson's *History of America*, we may anticipate, that much new matter will be found in the present work, of which the first volume only is at present published, drawn from documents and original papers, which were inaccessible to our own industrious and elegant historian. "An account of Portugal, as it appeared in 1766," has been translated from the French of General Dumouriez: it was originally printed at Lausanne in 1775, but the present has been revised by the author, and enlarged by much additional and important matter.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A new edition has been published in one volume, quarto, of Mr. "Ruggleys *History of the Poor*:" the observations of this writer breathe such benevolence, and the plans which he has suggested for ameliorating the condition of that degraded and miserable portion of our fellow-creatures, are so wise, so salutary, and so humane, that Sir Frederic Eden will not blush to have this work placed on the same shelf with his own valuable volumes on the subject. Mr. Ruggley has detailed the account of a small experimental *school of industry*, from which it appears that the produce of the children's labour exceeded the expenditure for their food and clothing. We are happy to find it announced in the advertisement to the seventh of "*Count Rumford's Political Economical and Philosophical Essays*," that he is at present engaged in a similar experiment: he is forming a public establishment for the education of a hundred poor children of both sexes, from five to six years of age, who, he expects, will immediately be able to pay for their own maintenance, and be prepared to enter the world at some future period, as useful members of society. Mr. Sebatier has written a somewhat elaborate "*Treatise on Poverty, its Consequences, and the Remedy*." Many salutary regulations are suggested in this work, but some of the author's observations, particularly where he is enlarging on the *causes* of poverty, are by no means sound. The first part of this work defines, "who properly come under the denomination of poor;" in the second, are stated the consequences of poverty, namely, crimes, encumbrance to the public, or emigration. We are pleased with the *simplification* which Mr. Sebatier recommends in teaching religion: the *mysteries* of which are too unintelligible to be of much practical importance. Dr. Buchanan has put together some commonplace "*Observations on the Diet of the Common People*;" but "*The First Report of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor*," well merits the public attention; as do the "*Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Plan for a Just and Regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor*:" the plan is to make the coin of the kingdom correspond with the weight; that is, that a farthing, halfpenny, penny, &c. might every where be used as weights. Mr. Aclom Ingram's "*Enquiry into the present Condition of the Lower Classes*," &c. contains an able investigation of various subjects connected with political economy,

the study of which science, he recommends, (and we most heartily agree with him in the recommendation) should form a considerable part of education in our public schools. Mr. Ingram discusses the intricate subject of finance with as much perspicuity, perhaps, as it admits, and ably examines the injurious policy of the corn-laws: the reduction of the price of provisions is a subject of distinct and particular attention.

Every one must feel a glow of satisfaction in contemplating, that POVERTY is not merely the theme of idle and unmeaning commiseration, but that it has of late excited a particular attention, which has been followed up by various and valuable plans for its relief. "The essential principles of the Wealth of Nations, in opposition to some false Principles of Dr. Adam Smith," is an octavo pamphlet, which condenses, in a few pages, much sound political reasoning, expressed in perspicuous language: the author is a partizan of the French *économists*, as they are called, whose principles were impugned by Dr. Smith, which latter gentleman is said by this ingenious writer to have mis-stated their doctrines in one or two important particulars: it is shown in this pamphlet, by a clear calculation, that had a rent been raised from the period of the revolution, when the land-tax was imposed, of four shillings in the pound on the rent of land, at present we should have had no national debt in existence: the author, though an "Economist," however rejects some parts of the "Economical system." Mr. Marth, the well-known translator of Michaëlis, and one among the numerous opponents of the humiliated Travis, has translated from the original of M. Patje, president of the board of commerce and finance at Hanover, "An Essay on the English National Credit." Such persons as have money in the English funds, however, will not perhaps feel much consoled at the following reflection; nor will the people of England much thank him for it: "*that the taxes may be augmented, to defray the increased interest of the national debt.*" Many good observations occur in this pamphlet, but when an order from the privy-council can in one arbitrary instant suspend payment in the national bank, a wise man's confidence in the public credit is considerably weakened. Daniel Wakefields, esq. has replied to the "Thoughts of the Earl of Lauderdale," and the "Appeal" of Mr. Morgan, in "Observations on the credit and finances of Great Britain;" it is unreasonable, says he, to suppose that the expences of government alone

should stand still, when the experience of every housekeeper proves, that three hundred a year now will scarcely go as far as two hundred a year twenty years ago! surely it had never occurred to this gentleman, that the *reason* why the expences of every housekeeper have increased so oppressively within the last twenty years, is, that the pockets of the people have been drained to supply the extravagance of government! A valuable "Collection of Tracts" has been published "On Wet Docks, for the port of London, with Hints on Trade and Commerce, and on Free Ports." One great object of this useful work is, to afford local accommodation to the ports of the Metropolis; and the other, to make Great Britain the grand emporium for commerce. "The Iniquity of Banking" has been ably argued in a pamphlet of two parts; the author contends that the circulator of bank-notes as certainly commits a robbery on society, as were he to gather a tax from it; because there is no difference between enhancing the price of commodities and lessening the value of money; and a man is equally injured, says he, in having the money reduced, and such is undoubtedly the operation of bank-notes, as by having a part of it taken away. "Read, or be Ruined," is a pamphlet, the slippancy of whose title prepared us for much arrogance and quackery: we were agreeably disappointed in perusing an argumentative production, where the author glances at the commencement, progress, and expenditure of the present desolating war. The defalcation of taxes, and a comparison of the amount of the customs for several years, with the exports and imports, are brought as an Hibernian proof of the increase of our trade and manufactures: the permanent taxes, says this writer, in 1793, fell short of those in 1792, to the amount of £400,000: those of 1794 were short of those in 1792, £500,000: those of 1795 were less than those of 1792, about £800,000: and those of 1796 fell short of those of 1792, to no less an amount than £1,100,000! Is this a proof of the increase of our trade and manufactures? We cannot agree to the opinion of this writer, however, "that national economy would be national ruin." Some of Sir Francis Baring's "Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England," &c. are solid and ingenious; they are deficient, however, in point of arrangement, and his proposal, that in all cases bank-notes should be legal tender, is to be reprobated with all possible indignation,

tion, and resisted with all possible power. Mr. Fry's "New System of Finance," is a small work, embracing a great deal of curious and important matter; the humour of the style is a very good relief to the dryness of the subject.

POLITICS,

As usual, have employed a variety of pens: and although, perhaps, they do not, in general, display much depth of research, much novelty of remark, or much brilliancy of genius, for our own part, we feel no little satisfaction in the proofs which are evinced of the general attention which is paid to the subject. It is curious that Mr. Burke's Letter to the Duke of Portland, which, it has been very neatly observed, "like a snail from its shell, just made its appearance and retired," should again have put out its horns, and once more have crawled into notice; the executors of that gentleman are gratifying, or rather indeed, *taking in* the public with several of his detached pieces, previously to the publication of the posthumous volume, which, we understand, is to be added to the elegant edition already in three volumes quarto. The executors are *taking in* the public, for "The Two Letters on the Conduct of Domestic Politics; including Observations on the Conduct of the Minority in the Session of 1793," which those gentlemen have published, are under a new name; and, with but little addition, the forty-five articles of impeachment against Mr. Fox, which were spuriously published by Owen. These accommodating executors have also published Mr. Burke's "Third Letter, &c. on the Proposals for Peace;" they have moreover informed us, that it is not an exact transcript from the author's copy! but it certainly bears strong internal marks of authenticity, for it is a very common sewer of metaphorical fifthiness. Mr. Burke's "Three Memorials on French Affairs, written in the years 1791, 1792, 1793," contain some short hints for a memorial, which the author wished to have been delivered to M. Montmorin, by Lord Gower, offering the interposition of the king of Great Britain, to reconcile the differences which then existed in France. In a former production, Mr. B. denounced about 80,000 incurable Jacobins, and in the present, this meek Christian has proscribed, in one merciless list, most of the dissenters of the three denominations, with the restless who resemble them, of all ranks and all parties; the whole race of half-bred speculators, all the atheists, deists, and Socinians, all who hate the clergy and

envy the nobility, many of the monied people, and the East Indians almost to a man! *Obe jam satis!* The following specious advertisement announced the publication of much original matter from the same pen; together with "Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke," by Charles M'Cormick, LL.B.

The Injunction.

"The regular sale of the above work having been prevented by menaces held out to the trade, the author is obliged to become his own bookseller. But he begs leave to assure the Lord Chancellor, and the public, that he never had any idea of doing what the injunction forbids. Every reader of the Memoirs will be convinced, that if Mrs. Burke, Dr. Laurence, or Dr. King, had been in possession of the papers from which the most interesting extracts are given, they would not have suffered them to see the light."

In a "Second Letter to the Hon. Thomas Erskine," Mr. Gifford "throws about his dung with an air of" somewhat more "gracefulness" than he did in his first; his attempt, however, to exculpate England from the charge of aggression, respecting the origin of the present war, is, in our opinion, laboured altogether in vain. A second part is published of the interesting "Correspondence of the Rev. C. Wyvill with the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, in the year 1785, for an improved Representation in Parliament:" this latter gentleman's conduct will serve as a most curious text-book to future commentators; but all the scholiasts in the world, *cum notis variorum*, will be puzzled to reconcile his inconsistencies, or account for them on any rational principle—but a loss of memory! In an "Impartial and Comprehensive View of the Present State of Great Britain," by the Rev. G. S. Keith, the subject of retrospective, or, more properly, of retro-active taxation, is treated in a tone of becoming indignation: the author supposes, that it would only be necessary for a man who possessed a little animation of character, and who was charged for a duty by a retro-active law, to bring the officer who demanded it before such a judge as Lord Chief Justice Holt, and "a proper jury *named by him*," (why so?) "and I have no doubt," says he, "of the event; for the people of England have never delegated the judiciary power—they exercise it themselves." In a "Cursory View of Civil Government, chiefly in Relation to Virtue and Happiness," the author, Mr.

Ely Bates, tells us, that government can do little towards human happiness, and that, *therefore*, we should be happy with the administration of it! If the former part of this proposition be true, the rankest Jacobin could not have offered a better reason for the subversion of the British, and every other, constitution! A Jacobin, however, would have drawn another inference than this writer has done, and a more logical one too: is it a subject of satisfaction to the people, he would argue, that government can do little towards human happiness? Rather, surely, of discontent, that they are obliged to pay so much for such an unequivocal return! Mr. Norgate has republished, with the addition of "notes and historical elucidations," the celebrated "Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer, on the Principles of Government," by the late and much-lamented Sir William Jones. A very sensible and sound "Address to the County of Kent, on their Petition to the King" for removing Ministers, has been written by an eccentric character, Lord Rokeby: the noble author advises an immediate peace with the Republic of France, prognosticates an evil train of consequences from continuing the present nefarious war, and combats the various objections which have been urged against the conclusion of a peace, in a powerful and impressive manner. His lordship enters on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and balances the merits, and a variety of plans, which have been brought forward for that purpose, with a steady and impartial hand: without objecting to universal suffrage, he thinks it advisable not to adopt it (at present, alas, the advice is most unnecessary!) from a respect which he thinks should be paid to ancient forms and opinions. "*Vindiciæ Regiæ*; or, a Defence of the Kingly Office, in Two Letters to Earl Stanhope," is the production of a clergyman, who *insinuates* the divine right of kings, at the same time that he attacks Lord Stanhope for having *insinuated* a divine proscription of them; this pamphlet, notwithstanding a little old-fashioned doctrine, is evidently written by a gentleman of learning and ability. Several of the "Suggestions on the Slave-Trade," which are offered by Sir Jerom Fitzpatrick for the consideration of the British legislature, are humane and important: his plan for the abolition of the trade is to operate gradually, very gradually, indeed! since he mentions, as a matter of course, the *conti-*

nuance of importation, and proposes some regulations for the purchase of fresh slaves in Africa! "Disguise thyself as thou wilt—still slavery—still thou art a bitter draught! And though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account!" Had Sir Jerom Fitzpatrick enjoyed one-half of Yorick's sensibility, he would never have proposed such a cold-blooded plan for emancipation, as that we have just perused: but he is entitled to thanks even for this crawling scheme! "A Gentleman, independent of Party," as he calls himself, has suggested "The Political Salvation of Great Britain, by means entirely new:" perfectly so, indeed! A reform in the representation of the House of Commons, he proposes, should be effected solely by the interposition of—the House of Lords! It gives us some pleasure that the author of this plan cannot *ziggle* himself into either party. In a pamphlet of Mr. Yorke's, "On the Means of saving the Country," we are happy to observe, that his violent democratic effervescence has subsided: in cool moments, we discover in Mr. Yorke, much good sense, patriotism, and a talent for reasoning. The writer of a "Letter to the Seceders" from attendance of the House of Commons, considers them as having abandoned their posts, at a time when, by their own account, the country is in great danger: a formal justification of the seceders, would require more room than we can allot to the subject; it appears to us, however, that the Opposition had beaten the air with an idle and impotent fury, quite long enough! nor are ministers, it seems, a little galled at the secession. Mr. Fox's very animated "Speech, delivered at the Crown and Anchor, on the anniversary of his election," contains an ample justification of the conduct he has pursued; and, consequently, of such members as have pursued the same. A few other political pamphlets have been published within the last six months; but we should lengthen this portion of our retrospect most tediously, were we to enumerate every squib that is thrown out: we proceed, therefore, to the subjects of

GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The family of Ruffel is traced up to a Norman, of the name of Hugh de Rossel, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his successful expedition into England, in "*Anecdotes of the House of Bedford.*" Much curious matter is related of the

numerous

numerous descendants of this ancient Norman; and the character of lord William Russell is evidently drawn by a gentleman well disposed to do justice to the virtues, and commiserate the sufferings, of that illustrious and unfortunate nobleman. The "History of Burleigh House" is an entertaining volume, and may, moreover, be considerably useful to such persons as visit the magnificent seat of the earl of Exeter: the style of writing, however, it must be acknowledged, is most laughably florid; and the volume is swelled with a long account of pictures, and of painters, which many readers will not think very interesting. The taste for genealogy, and knowledge of that science, which Mr. Noble has before displayed, well qualifies him for the task of collecting "Memoirs of the illustrious Houses of Medici." The memoirs commence with the life of John, who may be considered as the founder of the family, and end at the period when the sovereignty of Florence was transferred to the house of Austria. Mr. Noble is extremely negligent as to his style; his phrases are often vulgar, and sometimes ungrammatical. He is said to have made considerable use of lord Orrery's letters, by Mr. Ludger, who has translated "The Life of Bianca Cappello," from the German of M. Siebenkees. In the translator's preface and notes to this latter very interesting work, Mr. Noble is said to have entirely mistaken the character of this extraordinary woman, as also those of her second husband, Francis Maria, grand duke of Tuscany, and his successor, the cardinal Ferdinand, whose character is completely exonerated, in our opinion, from the charge which is brought against him of a double murder. "The Remarks," by Mr. Lumisden, "on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs," will be valued by the classical scholar for their ingenuity and accuracy; the subject of Roman antiquities is inexhaustible. The present volume is illustrated with engravings, and enlarged by an appendix, which, independent of other matter, contains an account of Præneste, Albano, and Herculaneum. Mr. Macpherson's "Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History," will be found a most valuable auxiliary in perusing the ancient chronicles, histories, and records, of that country. Mr. Green has given, as a sort of addendum to his History and Antiquities of Worcester, "An Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John in the Cathedral Church of that City." On the skull of the skeleton was found the celebrated monk's cowl, in which he is recorded to have been buried, as a passport

through the regions of purgatory. A twelfth volume has been published of the "Archæologia," which, like the former, contains much curious matter relative to antiquity.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Under this head the most popular and important work is, "Sir George Staunton's Embassy to China." Of a country so little known, of such high antiquity, such immense population and extent, the slightest additional information is valuable. The present volume abounds with interesting matter on the customs and manners of the people, together with reflections on the religion and political economy of the empire. The compiler of this long-expected work observed, "that among the vast crowds which were attracted by the approach of the embassy, not a single person solicited charity, or was to be seen in the habit of a beggar. This," he says, "may be in some measure accounted for, from the encouragement which the state affords to family connections: descendants from a common stock assemble at stated times before the tomb of their ancestor, and a natural tendency is thus created to perpetuate domestic intercourse, and, in all cases of distress, to ensure reciprocal assistance. The child, moreover, is bound to support, as far as he is able, a parent in poverty; and a brother, similarly circumstanced, is equally bound to take care of a brother; even the most distant kinsman has a claim on his relation. To which must be added, that the emperor Tien Lung, a sagacious and benevolent monarch, always steps forward in cases either of famine or other general calamity, orders the public granaries to be opened, and *remits taxes* to such as labour under peculiar affliction. The Chinese, it is well known, have no state religion: the emperor is of one sect, the mandarines of a second, and the people of a third; notwithstanding which, they seem to have a most expensive attachment to priests: at Poo-ra-lu (the cathedral of the emperor, near Zhe-hol, his palace in Tartary) are 800 priests, and 3500 on other foundations! In China there is no hereditary dignity; and the mandarines are *chosen* after an impartial examination of the candidates in Chinese literature. Notwithstanding hereditary nobility is unknown, pedigree is an object of the highest attention; and so great is the ambition of illustrious descent, that the emperors have frequently *antedated* dignities, and granted titles to the deceased ancestors of a man of merit." "Indeed every means are used,"

says

says Sir George Staunton, "to stimulate to good, and deter from evil actions, by the reward of praise, as well as by the dread of shame. A public register, called *The Book of Merit*, is kept for the purpose of recording every instance of meritorious conduct; and, in the enumeration of a man's titles, the number of times that his name had been so inserted is particularly mentioned; for faults, on the other hand, he is usually degraded; and it is not deemed sufficient only that he should assume his reduced title, but he must likewise add to his name the fact of his degradation.—Respecting the population, revenues, and extent of China, the *first*, taken in round numbers from the statements of Chow-ta-zhin, is 333,000,000 souls, within the great wall: as to the *second*, the square miles are 1,297,999, and the number of acres 830,719,360: concerning the *third*, the revenues received into the imperial treasury amount to 36,548,000 takels, or ounces of silver, and 4,245,000 measures of rice or other grain. The following estimate will show the taxes to be extremely moderate: supposing silver to represent property, and bear the same proportion to the consumable commodities among the Chinese which it does among Europeans in general; if the whole revenue of the former were reduced to a capitation, it would not amount to more than *five* shillings a head on the population of the empire. The people of Ireland, on a similar computation, pay to government *eight* shillings a head; those of France, previously to the revolution, *sixteen*; and each individual of Great Britain at least *thirty-four*!" A cheap edition has been published of Sir George Staunton's entertaining work.—A lively and good-humoured traveller has published his "Sketches and Observations made on a Tour through various Parts of Europe." The rapidity of this gentleman's movements reminds us of poor Lenora and William, in that sweet ballad of Bürger, which has of late been so often translated:

"And hurry-scurry forth they go,
Unbeeding wet or dry;
And horse and rider snort and blow,
And sparkling pebbles fly."

His pen and his horses are alike rapid, and alike sprightly. A neat and well-written translation, by Mr. Wright, has appeared of the manuscript of "Baron de Wimpfen's Voyage to St. Domingo." The baron resided in this colony during the years 1788, 1789, and 1790. Many generous and humane reflections occur on the subject of slavery by this gentleman,

who is certainly well qualified to make them, and who relates several facts, of which he was an eye-witness, corroborative of the cruelty, which some persons affect to disbelieve, is commonly exercised by slave-holders on those unfortunate fellow-creatures who have fallen into their merciless grasp. "I must observe," says the baron, "to the eternal shame of the Europeans, that if the law which debases the Mulattoes, by devoting their posterity to slavery, is observed with the most rigorous exactness, it is not so with another, which expressly ordains, that every master shall give each of his slaves two pounds and a half of salt-meat every week." In a small volume of "Travels in North America," by M. Crespel, that gentleman has given a very affecting narrative of the hardships which he suffered in a shipwreck off the too famous island of Anticosti, at the entrance of the river St. Lawrence. M. Crespel first published this narrative in French; and the description of the island is written by Mr. Wright, who passed a winter there, and surveyed it by order of government. Mr. Southey, so well known as a poet, has written "Letters during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal:" these letters are intermingled with an account of Spanish and Portuguese poetry: the author has transfused the spirit of his originals with the utmost felicity into his translations. He has analysed a curious Portuguese epic poem, written on the marriage of Charles the Second of England with the princess Catharine of Portugal. Mr. Southey's style of writing, as would be expected, is lively, elegant, and entertaining. In an "Historical Essay on the Ambition and Conquests of France," the author traces, to a very early date, the origin of that hatred which subsisted on the part of France against Great Britain and the House of Austria. We by no means agree with the politics of this author, in general, but are happy to hear from a gentleman of his opinions an acknowledgment, that the ferocious disposition which the French people has displayed was generated by the despotism of their government. A sounder argument against despotism has never yet been urged.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Hutchison has published the concluding volume of his "History of the County of Cumberland," &c. It contains a fund of interesting matter on the various subjects of botany, mineralogy, antiquities, arts, agriculture, &c. The map of the county is beautiful, and appears to be accurate. The descriptive portion of this work,

work, though inadequate to the scenery, which is the subject of it, is a relief to the dry genealogical investigations, which are unnecessarily abundant, and to the biographical accounts of a number of *men of property*, whose birth, parentage, and education, is as uninteresting as impertinent to the subject of this work. Mr. Maton's "Observations, &c. on the Western Counties" display considerable taste and knowledge in a variety of branches of natural history. These observations are illustrated by a mineralogical map, and adorned with sixteen views, in aqua-tinto, by Alken. Mr. Roots has translated into English "The Charters of the town of Kingstone on Thames:" such a list may be serviceable to the historian, and interesting to the antiquary; but to the general class of readers it will, of necessity, be dull. "A Description of the Town and Fortress of Mantua:" the author, M. Hasselmeyer, a lieutenant in the Imperial army, has given a very spirited account of the military operations which preceded the fall of that city; and, much to his credit for impartiality, has done justice to the perseverance and intrepidity of both armies. Mr. Price, in the "Ludlow Guide," has given, in an accurate and entertaining manner, the ancient and modern history of that town and neighbourhood.

BIOGRAPHY.

Many valuable publications have appeared in this interesting and useful department of literature: "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. to which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author," have been edited, in two quarto volumes, by the laborious Mr. Malone, whose long habits of intimacy with that illustrious character, and whose unusual opportunities of furnishing himself with materials to render the biography of his friend valuable and amusing, prepared us to expect a work far different indeed from the dull and ponderous performance with which he has presented us. After all the labour of Mr. Malone, we know but little of the life and writings of Sir Joshua, which we had not long since learned from a hundred publications. In the second volume, however, is a Journey to Flanders and Holland, in the year 1781; which having never been before published, and containing very masterly criticisms on the style of some celebrated painters, is highly valuable; the character of Rubens is particularly striking. These volumes are certainly valuable, as they contain a *collection* of the works, which had hitherto

been scattered, of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It may not be amiss to mention, that, in Mr. M'Cormick's Memoirs of Mr. Burke, it is flatly stated, that every one of those addresses, for which the president of the Royal Society has enjoyed such celebrity, were written by Mr. Burke, who was known to receive 4000*l.* for the job. "The Life of William late Earl of Mansfield," by John Holliday, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. contains, perhaps, as copious an account of him as is to be expected: materials which might have formed a complete biography, together with his lordship's manuscripts and library, were destroyed in the year 1780. A translation has appeared of the manuscript "Memoirs of the Life of Lord Lovat, written by himself, in the French Language." They are divided into two parts: the first relates the cruelties which the author says he experienced from the family of Athol; and the second dwells on the persecutions which were employed against him, for a number of years, by the court of St. Germain's. Lord Lovat is well known to have been beheaded on Tower Hill, for the part he took in the last rebellion; and though the principal circumstances of his life and fortune are notorious, the present memoirs will be far from uninteresting to the reader. "Tissot's Life of Zimmerman" has too much panegyric in it; but contains abundant matter for reflection on the weakness and inconsistency of man. The subject of this biography was of an hypochondriacal temperature, and, in the latter days of his life, was afflicted with what Dr. Darwin would denominate a maniacal hallucination: he fancied himself penniless and destitute, and that the enemy was plundering his house! Mr. Harwood has published "Alumni Etonenses; or, a Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443, to 1797." Eton has undoubtedly been the mother of many a learned man; but a catalogue of provosts and fellows, three centuries in length, is not likely to afford much general utility or entertainment. The "Authentic Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Catharine II, Empress of all the Russias," are loose and unconnected anecdotes, which all the world knew long ago. The "Memoirs of Charette, &c. by an Emigrant of Distinction," are an eulogy on the valour and humanity of that great man. On the authenticity of the narrative we have no opinion to offer. We must

must not forget the "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic." This little volume is written with much spirit and vivacity, and contains a variety of original and very interesting matter.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

The learned and laborious Dr. Vincent has traced the "Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates:" this voyage, so daring and dangerous during the infancy of navigation, when it was projected, was undertaken by command of Alexander, for the purposes of obtaining a knowledge of the Persian and Arabian Gulphs, and of establishing a commercial intercourse between Egypt and India. Dr. Vincent has collected his materials from the original journal, preserved by Arrian, and illustrated the voyage by authorities, ancient and modern. Many geographical charts accompany this curious work, which displays deep investigation, assiduous research, and very extensive learning. An abstruse philological "Essay on the Originality and Permanency of Biblical Hebrew," is the production of the Reverend Gerald Fitzgerald, professor of Hebrew in the university of Dublin. The objects against which so much Hebraical and chronological learning are applied, are the doctrines which Mr. Paine has preached in his *Age of Reason*. Mr. George Baker has translated the "History of Rome, from the Original of Livy." Mr. Baker seems perfectly to have entered into the spirit of his author, and has accommodated his ideas to the English idiom, without wandering too widely from the original meaning. Notes and illustrations are added to this work, which have done credit to the translator, and service to the public. Professor Porson has edited, for the use of schools, the "Hecuba of Euripides;" it is illustrated with a few short notes, principally explaining the grounds of the emendations. The indefatigable Mr. Wakefield has published some ingenious critical "Remarks" on the preceding book, and expresses just surprize that his name is not even mentioned by the learned professor. Mr. Clubbe's poetical translation of "Horace's Epistles to the Pisos on the Art of Poetry," is faithful, yet familiar. In the same gentleman's translation of "Horace's six Satyrs, in a Style between free Imitation and literal Version," the familiarity becomes ridiculous, if not disgusting: to make Horace talk about Dr. Trusler and little Borrow-laski, is literally coupling, like another

Mezentius, the living with the dead. Mr. Boscawen has published a second volume of his "Translation of Horace." Mr. Boscawen is undoubtedly a man of taste and learning; and if we are disappointed in the perusal of his version, it is probably from the impossibility of doing justice to the original in the English language. The "Musæi Oxoniensis Speciminum fasciculus secundus," abounds with curious and recondite learning; and great critical acumen is displayed on the part of those learned gentlemen, whose communications have enriched this interesting work. Mr. Plumptre has attempted to corroborate his former conjecture, that, under the character of Gertrude, Shakespeare intended to calumniate Mary Queen of Scots, in an "Appendix to his Observations on Hamlet."

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

In the entomological department, the indefatigable and most ingenious M. Sepp is yet busily employed. A second volume has appeared of the "Insects of the Netherlands, described from his own Observations, exactly drawn from the Life, engraved and coloured by that celebrated and very accurate Naturalist." A work so splendid and so beautiful, does not often come before us, even in these times of extravagant iconography. A translation has appeared of M. Von Ussler's "Chemico-Physiological Observations on Plants, with Additions by M. Schmeisser." From the results of several experiments, decisive that an accelerated germination in plants is produced by the application of oxygen, M. Ussler observes, "that the quantity of super-oxygenated muriatic acid (which he recommends should be mixed with the water for moistening the seeds) may possibly be too great; in which case the plant becomes over-irritable from the accumulation of oxygen; for the same reason he advises also, that the germinating plants should not be immediately exposed to the sun; light is too powerful a stimulant. M. Schmeisser's "System of Mineralogy" is a laborious work, not a little obscured by the uncouth jumble of German and English idiom which pervades it. Dr. Okely's "Pyrology; or, the Connection between Natural and Moral Philosophy," contains some curious, but unconnected matter: the investigation of Calorique is fanciful and ingenious; it is a sort of deity with the doctor—omnipresent and omnipotent! life and sense depend on it; the action of the soul on the body, and the

body on the soul. Dr. Bourne's "Introductory Lectures to a Course of Chemistry, read at the Laboratory in Oxford," is appropriate, and well calculated to excite in his pupils an ardour in pursuing the science. Mr. Nicholson's "Journal of Natural Philosophy" is yet in its infancy; from the well-known talents, however, of that gentleman, every thing is to be expected from a work under his immediate direction. The first part is published of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1797." The second part of Mr. Church's "Cabinet of Quadrupeds" is not inferior to the first, either in design or execution. Mr. Lewin has published a fourth volume of his "Birds of Great Britain." The present contains Ord. iii. Gen. xi. the *warblers, titmice, swallows, pigeons*. The execution of the plates is remarkably elegant, and by no means inferior to the former volumes of this valuable work.

THE ARTS.

Messrs. Boydell and Nicol's magnificent edition of "Milton" is completed. The plates are engraved from the drawings of Mr. Westal; and Mr. Bulmer has adorned the work with all the splendour of typography. Mr. Chamberlain has published a set of "Engravings, from the original Designs of the Caracci, Annibale, Agostino, and Ludovico." The fifteenth volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," &c. contains, as all the preceding have done, many valuable communications on various subjects, connected with the comforts and conveniences of society. The funds by which this establishment is supported, appear to be in a flourishing condition; and, much to the honour of its members, premiums are distributed with an unsparing, but judicious hand. "The Repository of Arts and Manufactures" continues to be conducted with care and spirit. Mr. Charnock has published the "Prospectus, and Specimen of an History of Marine Architecture," &c. This work is to be completed in three quarto volumes, if five hundred subscribers can be found. The subscription is nine guineas. Mr. Charnock estimates the expence of completing this work at 6000*l*. He appears, so far as the specimen affords ground for judgment, qualified for the laborious task he has undertaken; and surely it will be a disgrace to England, who prides herself on being mistress of the ocean, if every possible encouragement is not given to a work whose object is the history of naval architecture.

Since the death of Sir William Jones the streams of

EASTERN LITERATURE,

which used to circulate so copiously through this country, have flowed in a more languid current. Major Ouseley's "Original Collections," however, are designed to promote and facilitate the study of Oriental learning. Of this miscellaneous publication, it is intended that four numbers should appear annually; it consists principally of extracts from the Eastern historians, poets, and men of letters, in every department of science, illustrative of striking historical events, of the state of learning, and the antiquities of Asia. This work is expensive, and we are sorry to notice the insertion of many trifling articles unworthy the publication. "The Complaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebeili, a Persian exile, by Charles Fox, of Bristol," are suspected (upon what authority we give no opinion) to be original effusions of the latter. But, whoever be the author, he has woven for himself a wreath of beautiful and highly-flavoured flowers. Although some few of these poems have the pleasantry and simplicity of Anacreon, the greater part of them are tinged with the sable hue of sadness. A strong sense of religion pervades them; and if the author were indeed one of the *faithful*, they afford a most favourable specimen of Mahometan morality.

MATHEMATICS.

"The Almanac for the Year 1797, according to the true Time, as regulated by the Sun's Course and the Seasons," &c. is an ingenious attempt to reform the existing calendars. We cannot enter large into the plan: suffice it to say, that the author proposes the vernal equinox for the commencement of the year; the spring quarter to be the interval between that period and the summer solstice; the summer quarter to be comprehended between the summer solstice and the autumnal equinox: the autumn, to be the interval between the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; and the winter to be included between the winter solstice and the vernal equinox. This volume well merits attention.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

We cannot speak in very commendatory terms of Mr. Morley's "Practical Observations on Agriculture, Draining," &c.: they contain but little information which has not been in every farm-house long ago; and if just in themselves, which

which there is sometimes much reason to question, they are too common-place to be worth publishing. The same observations are, in some measure, applicable to Mr. Lawson's "Essay on the Use of mixed and compressed Cattle-fodder," &c. In this performance, however, are several judicious hints, although not a great many which can claim the praise of novelty. Dr. Hunter's "Outlines of Agriculture" we remember to have read twenty years ago in his Georgical Essays; and Mr. Bucknall's "Orchardist" is a collection of his own communications in several of the volumes which have been published by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts," &c. &c. Mr. Downing has written "A Treatise on the Disorders incident to horned Cattle," &c. Happily for the public, he has affixed, as a sort of *noli me tangere*, the modest price of *half a guinea* to his pamphlet of 131 pages! *happily*, for some of his receipts are so evidently absurd, not to say worse, than many a farmer's pocket might have been picked in the use of them. In "A short Treatise on the Glanders and Farcy, by a Lieutenant of Dragoons," it is contended, that these diseases are not local but general disorders, and the system of treatment which, under this idea is recommended, seems rational.—Under the head of

LAW,

have been published "Judicial Arguments and Collections, by Francis Hargrave." Mr. H.'s forensic abilities are so well known, that it is almost unnecessary to say, these arguments display much legal knowledge and elaborate research. Mr. Plowden's "Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities," is not simply a professional work; Mr. Plowden appears in the character of an antiquary, and, indeed, of a political economist and historian, as well as that of a lawyer; and each of these characters he has supported with respectability. "The Speeches" have been published of the Honourable Thomas Erskine and S. Kyd, esq. at the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday June 24, 1797, on the trial of T. Williams for publishing Paine's Age of Reason. For the credit of Mr. Erskine, we could not but feel regret at a publication which has given an unnatural perpetuity to a speech, which, if it is disgraceful to his character as a man of consistent principles, of enlightened understanding, and liberal sentiment, is not less discreditable to his reputation for oratory, as a flimsy, confused, pompous, and contemptible declamation. That ex-

alted character whose cause Mr. Erskine has so unworthily pleaded, would have blushed at an advocate thus ignorant of its merits; he would have blushed at such petty rage, such foolish fierceness, and would have said to him, as he said to Peter, in a tone of unusual severity, "PUT UP THY SWORD." The sound and substantial argument which Mr. Kyd employed in defence of his client, or more properly speaking, in defence of that *cause*, which Mr. Erskine—we trust ignorantly—*attacked*, forms a striking and most creditable contrast to the puerile volubility of his antagonist. Mr. Paine, with his usual spirit and energy, has written "A Letter" to Mr. Erskine on the prosecution of Williams: his reasoning on the erroneous and sophistical manner in which it was conducted, appears perfectly conclusive. In this pamphlet is incorporated Mr. P.'s discourse to the Theophilanthropic Society at Paris, in which he appears, as Mr. Paine universally has done, in the character of a sincere and pious Theist. "The Trial of John Binns," &c. for sedition, has given to Liberty another triumph, in addition to those with which she has already been crowned in our courts of justice on former memorable occasions. Mr. Dawes has published "An Examination into the Two last Elections for the Borough of Southwark," &c. in which he arraigns the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons, in the case of Mr. Thelufson. Mr. Bird's "New Pocket Conveyancer" is too meagre for much consultation.

MEDICINE.

"The Medical Chirurgical Reform," proposed by Mr. Champney, as a plan for the regulation of the practice, is not sufficiently clear and compact: the case of the apothecary is most undoubtedly hard, when he is cheated of the reward which an attendance, perhaps in the dead of night, has well earned, by an order the next day from the physician to the druggist. Although Mr. Champney is somewhat obscure in his mode of expression, some of the observations which he has made well merit attention. Much important matter might have been expected from Dr. McLean's "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the great Mortality among the Troops at St. Domingo," from the situation, so favourable to observation, which he enjoyed in a large military hospital, at a time when the fatal fever raged so furiously in the island; that much important matter will be found, is not to be denied; at the same time, it is a little disappointment that the doctor has advanced so few facts which have not long

long since known, and that his success does not appear to have been more than usual, in combating the malignity of the disorder. Mr. Home's "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a branch of Military Surgery," well merit attention: this ingenious practitioner justly deprecates the prevailing mode of treating all sorts of ulcers on one general plan. He has thrown them into classes, and endeavoured to adapt a rational mode of treatment to each. After the perusal of Mr. Home's publication, we were struck with Mr. Baynton's disregard of the different nature of different ulcers in his "Descriptive Account of a new Method of treating old Ulcers on the Legs." This is a valuable and ingenious work: and the practitioner appears to have been very successful in his new method, which is simply that of gradually drawing the sound skin over the sore by the application of slips of adhesive plaster. Dr. Rollo's "Account of two Cases of the Diabetes Mellitus," will not escape the perusal of many medical practitioners; his observations are sound and ingenious, his mode of treatment new and philosophical, and his application of the modern chemistry to medicine, satisfactory and successful. The second volume of this work states the result of the application of various acids and other substances in the cure of lues venerea: Dr. Rollo considers the antisyphilitic properties of nitrous and other acids to depend on the oxygene which they contain: that is, the syphilitic action is suspended for so long a time by a new and superior one, "that the whole virus, from the change which the fluids naturally undergo, is at last completely expelled from the body." Reports, principally concerning the effects of the nitrous acid in the venereal disease, by the surgeons of the Royal Hospital, at Plymouth, have been published by Dr. Beddoes, in which many strong cases are stated, which corroborate the truth of its possessing antivenereal virtue: it should be observed, however, that none of the patients have been cured later than April in the year 1797, consequently, apprehensions of relapse cannot perfectly have subsided. Dr. Beddoes moreover, with his usual candour, has given some results which were unsuccessful. "Mercury Stark-naked, &c. by Isaac Swainson," is published for the sale of a nostrum. A third part has appeared of Mr. Abernethy's "Surgical and Physiological Essays." The subject of the first is, "Injuries of the Head," in which Mr. A. objects to the frequent use which

the French surgeons make of the trephine: in an "Essay on Irritability," this ingenious physiologist brings several objections against the theory, that oxygene is the cause of irritability. Mr. Clarke's "Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco," is a whimsical performance of some merit: he attacks this narcotic, sometimes with seriousness and sometimes with satire. Were it so noxious, however, as he represents, we should half of us have been poisoned before this time. Dr. Duncan's "Annals of Medicine, for the year 1796," is a continuation of the "Medical Commentaries:" in the second part are some curious cases and observations; and the work, as "exhibiting a concise view of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine and medical philosophy," is valuable. Most readers will probably be disappointed in the perusal of Dr. Alexander Monro's "Three Treatises on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear:" in fact, the greater part of this expensive and meagre publication is taken up in establishing claims to medical discoveries, made in former days! and the treatises themselves contain but little which is not generally known. The second volume of Mr. Bell's "Anatomy of the Human Body," like the former, contains much useful matter; his language, however, is not always the most polished or even decorous. Mr. Kelson's "Few Remarks on the Nature and Cure of Colds," if they are not very convincing, are at least ingenious. Dr. Turton's "Medical Glossary," may be a work of useful reference: his explanations are clear and concise. Dr. James Hamilton, jun.'s "Select Cases in Midwifery, extracted from the Records of the Edinburgh Lying-in-Hospital, with Remarks," like almost all publications of the sort, contain a number of curious and extraordinary facts, which every medical practitioner will gladly refer to in cases of similar emergency. A seventh volume has been published of "Medical Facts and Observations:" the character of this work has long been established, nor does the present volume impeach it. Dr. Crofield, who was last year tried for an attempt to assassinate the king, has written some "Remarks on the Scurvy," &c. wherein he recommends the use of opium. Mr. Kentish's "Essay on Burns," though the style is diffuse and affected, contains some curious cases and good observations on them.

THEOLOGY.

Whatever be the harvest, it cannot be said of labourers in the field of theology, that

that they are few. The indefatigable Dr. Priestley has published a second volume of "Discourses relating to the Evidences of Revealed Religion, delivered in Philadelphia," in which the general character of Jesus Christ is fully considered, the morality which he taught, and his manner of teaching it. A comparison is instituted between the doctrine of Christianity and those of Paganism and Mahometanism: the doctor indulges himself in some curious but visionary conjectures on the mode of future existence. Some readers may possibly smile at the arguments with which he repels an objection to the doctrine "of universal resurrection, and of all who shall be raised from the dead, living again upon this earth," arising from the idea of difficulty in gaining subsistence; and a farther objection to some being raised at the commencement of the millenium while the rest shall remain as at present, arising from a difficulty of conceiving how mortals and immortals can live on the same spot without interfering with each other—some may possibly smile to hear Dr. Priestley obviating these objections by a consideration of the present condition of Christ, Enoch, Moses, and Elijah, "who," says he, "are now living, it cannot well be doubted, upon this earth, though we have no knowledge where they are, or in what manner they subsist, and though we perceive nothing of their interference in the affairs of living men." In a small duodecimo pamphlet, Dr. Priestley has sketched a very accurate "Outline of the Evidences of Revealed Religion:" he has also, in a discourse delivered at the University-hall, in Philadelphia, recommended "The Case of Poor Emigrants." This discourse is well worthy of its author, for it breathes the purest philanthropy and benevolence. Some letters have passed in public, between M. Volney and Dr. Priestley, originating in an "Answer" of the former gentleman to the latter's "Observations on the Increase of Infidelity." Mr. Wilson's "Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament by the early Opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ," is a work of ingenious argument and deep erudition: it is intended as a refutation of the arguments adduced by Dr. Priestley and other learned theologians in favour of Unitarianism, drawn from the opinions of early Christians: the present author appears in the character of a controversialist, but he writes with all the candour and urbanity of a gentleman. Mr. Collier's "Historical and Familiar Essay on the Scriptures of

the New Testament," have not the simplicity which a correct taste requires. A second volume of Mr. Clowes's mystical and incomprehensible "Sermons," has made its appearance in public. A very sensible, shrewd, and competent editor, is republishing, at Mr. C. Taylor's, in monthly numbers, "Calmet's Great Dictionary of the Holy Bible;" to this fund, already vast, of learning and research, the editor has made many valuable additions, under the title of "Fragments," which, as well as being instructive, are extremely entertaining; they are extracted from Oriental writers and travellers of reputed authenticity and merit. The learned Dr. Samuel Glasie has published "A Course of Lectures on the Holy Festivals." He justly observes, that they are in a great degree fallen into neglect, and the object of the present performance is to stimulate to a more devout and solemn observance of them. The doctor's orthodoxy appears in glowing colours. To deny the divinity of Christ is a crime which the reverend lecturer contemplates with abhorrence! From the eager credulity which he displays in narrating a string of traditions, some of them miraculous, it is not wonderful that he should consider as profane, those whose belief is not quite so comprehensive as his own. It should be mentioned, however, to the credit of Dr. Glasie, that he is chargeable with an amiable inconsistency, in deprecating contention and animosity between persons who differ in their religious opinions. Mr. Bicheno, on "The probable Progress and Issue of the Commotions which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution," though he attempts to interpret the mysterious book of Revelation, betrays no symptoms of that insanity which of late has distinguished the effusions of our unfortunate prophets. Sir Adam Gordon's "Occasional Assistant to the most Serious of Parochial Duties," &c. namely, the visitation of sick persons, if to some it may savour of fanaticism, will be acknowledged by all to breathe a spirit of piety and resignation. Mr. Fuller, in a pamphlet entitled "Socinianism Indefensible," &c. has betrayed a perverseness and illiberality, not very favourable to the cause which he maintains. Dr. J. Watkin's "Word of gentle Admonition to Mr. Gilbert Wakefield," &c. is uttered in so rough a voice, that it cannot possibly be his natural tone of articulation; this gentle admonitor has judiciously qualified the gentleness of his admonition, by a pretty copious sprinkling of Billingsgate abuse. Mr. Moore, in "An Attempt to recover
the

the Original reading of 1 Samuel, chap. viii, ver. 1," has displayed a considerable degree of critical sagacity : an enquiry is annexed "into the duration of Solomon's reign, interspersed with notes on various passages of scripture." "*Debitum sit Dabolo*—Give the Devil his due," is the motto of a pamphlet entitled "A Disputation in Logic, arguing the Moral and Religious Uses of a Devil," by Mr. Leicester, of Oxford. Mr. Leicester, however, has afforded no proof that he is either so logical or so humorous, as he gives himself credit for. He announces a second part. Mr. Walker, author of *Elements of Geography*, and the *Universal Gazetteer*, has afforded the public a literal translation of the "*Manual of the Theophilanthropes*." Voluntarily associated, the members of these societies assemble on the first day of the week, and on the decades, for the worship of ONE ONLY GOD. The existence of this Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul, are the only dogmas they admit : the assembly sits to hear lectures on morality, when the principles of religion, of benevolence, and universal toleration, are inculcated ; the turbulent spirit of profelytism is checked, and the introduction of ceremonies, ornaments, and holidays, is discouraged. It ought to be observed, that the assemblies of the Theophilanthropes multiply rapidly, and are exceedingly crowded. Dr. Hey, as Norrisian Professor in the University of Cambridge, has delivered a course of "*Lectures in Divinity*:" the doctor has fulfilled the duties of his situation with very considerable ability ; bound by the fetters of an established system, he must, of necessity, have felt himself restricted in any range of speculation, which he might have been disposed to indulge. The Professor, however, has brought into his lecture-room, good sense and great ingenuity, combined with the result of extensive reading ; and on the subjects of polemical divinity, the qualities of a controversialist, and the various ways of *missing the question*, much candour and sensible observation are united. If Mr. Parry's "*Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Inspiration of the Apostles*," &c. contains but few novel reflections, his arguments are at least stated with perspicuity, and defended with candour and liberality. Dr. Burckhardt has attempted "*A System of Divinity for the Use of Schools*;" he offers this system as disencumbered from controverted doctrines, and embracing only such plain and essential points of religion, as are univer-

sally acknowledged to be indisputable. In attempting to simplify this system of divinity, however, Dr. Burckhardt has substituted assertions for proofs ; and in omitting the *evidences* of the divine authority of the Mosaic and Christian revelations, he inculcates a stupid credulity, rather than a desire of investigating the grounds of religious knowledge. The bishop of Ossory's "*Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese*," is a pious, learned, and dignified discourse, containing many valuable admonitions respecting the general demeanor of his clergy. If a pulpit orator were to adopt the precise "*Manner in which the Common Prayer was read in private by Mr. Garrick*," his audience would fancy themselves rather in a theatre than a place of religious worship : notwithstanding which, some good hints may undoubtedly be derived from a perusal of this pamphlet. An enumeration of the long and tedious catalogue of single sermons which have been published within the last six months, would be an unnecessary burden to our readers, and an unnecessary trouble to ourselves. A few of the best are Dr. Toulmin's "*On the Injustice of classing Unitarians, with Deists and Infidels*;" Dr. Newcome's "*On the Duty of Clerical residence*;" Dr. Law's "*Charge delivered to the Clergy of Rochester*;" Dr. Gregory's sermon on "*Suicide, delivered at an Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society*;" Mr. Stone's discourse "*On the Nature of Truth and Falsehood in general, and against each particular Species of Lies, the pernicious, the jocose, and the officious Lie*." A good sermon on "*Universal Benevolence*," by Mr. Turner, who reprobates the savage practice of bull-baiting, and warmly enforces mercy to the brute creation. After all these, it must not be omitted, that a prebendary of Chichester, Mr. Fearon, has preached a sermon "*On occasion of laying the Foundation stone of Free-Masons-Hall*." High encomiums are passed on the *patriotism and loyalty* of the free masons. What would Professor Robison or the Abbé Barruel have said, if either of them had formed a part of the congregation?

POETRY.

Under the head of Oriental Literature, we have already mentioned Mr. Fox's "*Translation of the Complaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebeili*;" nor have the Muses of this western hemisphere hung up their harps in silence. The "*English Lyrics*" are not vulgar effusions ; they are characterised by a delicacy

of sentiment; an easy flow of versification, and a chaste, but luxuriant imagery: the 'Lines found in a Bower facing the South,' and the 'Stanzas written for the Blind Asylum, at Liverpool,' are peculiarly sweet. The author of "Lyric Poems" is also entitled to very considerable praise. An "Elegy to the Memory of the Rev. William Mason," is solemn, dignified, and pathetic. The "College" is a most dull satire; and Peter Pindar's "Ode to the Liverymen of London," not above mediocrity. "Walter and William" is *said* to be translated from the original of Richard Cœur de Lion: it reads much more like a mangled translation from Bürger's *Leonora*. The "Pursuits of Literature" are now completed, in four parts: a work burdened with such learned lumber, and disgraced with such clumsy and malignant raiillery, does not often appear. Dr. Tytler's "Translation from Scevole de St. Marthe's *Pædrotrophia*," is respectably executed. Mrs. Charlotte Smith's "Elegiac Sonnets" are many of them beautiful; but the monotony of everlasting sorrow grows tiresome to the ear. The "Seaside," by Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, is not a contemptible imitation of the New Bath Guide. The "First Flights" of Mr. Heyrick—are his last! This accomplished young man was gathered unto his fathers, while yet the proof-sheets were in his hands of these poems, which breathe a warm and affectionate disposition. Mr. Sharpe, late of Oxford, has published a poem, intitled, the "Church," of much merit: perhaps the soberness and dignity of blank verse render it a good vehicle for satire and ridicule: it is Tom Thumb in tragedy; the contrast is striking and ludicrous. Mr. Jackson's "Reign of Liberty" is, we fear, more distant than he imagines; he has depicted it in glowing colours. Mr. Bidlake's "Country Parson" is more remarkable for accuracy of description, than brilliancy of poetical imagery. In two volumes of "Select Epigrams," it would be hard, indeed, if none of them were good: the collection, however, is, on the whole, sprightly and judicious. The professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, is publishing, in monthly numbers, a set of "Lectures, showing the several sources of that pleasure which the human mind receives from Poetry." Those which have already appeared are so excessively trifling and superficial, that Dr. Hurdis will discredit his office if he does not speedily

amend. Mr. Donoghue's "Juvenile Essays on Poetry," will be criticised with candour, by every man of feeling, who is informed they were written under the severe pressure of poverty. Mr. Fawcett, whose pulpit elocution is so justly celebrated, has published a volume of "Poems:" as may be expected, the language is elegant, and the imagery rich. Mr. Gorton's "Negro Suicide," though far from a faultless production, is not destitute of poetical merit. Mr. Smith's "Poems," are many of them in the Scottish dialect, and are by no means unworthy imitations of poor Burns.

THE DRAMA.

The author of that animated, but most seductive and dangerous novel, the *Monk*, Mr. Lewis, has translated Schiller's tragedy of *Cabal and Love*, which he has chosen to call the "Minister," that it may not be confounded with a mangled and feeble translation, which appeared some time ago; and, like the original, was entitled *Cabal and Love*. Mr. Lewis has done justice to his author: his translation is faithful, elegant, and energetic. Mr. Boaden is indebted to the last and very popular production of Mrs. Radcliffe, for the foundation of a play, which he has intitled the "Italian Monk:" although the latter cannot be said to excite such strong and terrible interest as the original, it does credit to the dramatist. Mr. Boaden has deviated from the romance, in reclaiming the character of Schedoni, and restoring him to domestic happiness: the scene of this monk's death, in the original, if successfully copied, might have been too tragical for the stage. Mr. Rough's "Lorenzino di Medici" is somewhat too tame to be interesting. Mr. Morton's "Cure for the Heart-Ache;" Mr. Reynolds's "Will;" Mr. Smith's "Cottage;" and several other dramatic pieces, have had a short-lived approbation in the galleries of a theatre. Mrs. Inchbald's "Wives as they Were," is to be selected from the mass of plays, as a correct and elegant, if not a very animated performance. The poetry in Mr. Birch's "Smugglers," is better than musical dramas usually afford.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

At this time of the year, in the very depth of winter, let the grave Dons say what they will, are often entertaining companions in a fire-side circle. Mr. Holcroft has published the three concluding volumes of "The Adventures of

Hugh

Hugh Trevor;" the dialogues are supported with the same vivacity as in the former, and the sentiments are expressed with the same strength and terseness: nor has Mr. Holcroft's inveteracy against establishments in any degree subsided. "Love at first sight!"—but five volumes of it are rather too many.—Mrs. Gunning has translated this novel from the French, with additions and alterations: here are plenty of plots, and love-sick ladies without end! Mrs. Gunning's style is easy and natural; and it is acknowledged that some of the characters are singular and striking. "Jocellina," by Isabella Kelly, affords rapes, robberies, and murders, in delightful abundance, with the most charming variety of horrors imaginable! "The Church of St. Siffid" is a well-written and interesting work, but somewhat diffuse; the former part of this observation will apply to Mrs. Charlton's "Andronica." Two novels have been translated from the French of Diderot, with considerable vivacity, "The Nun," and "James the Fatalist:" in each of these works are some masterly delineations of character, but the pen of Diderot is not remarkable for its chastity. "The Count de Santerre," abounds with high-wrought descriptions, and although the incidents are confused and extravagant, it shows a capability in the "Lady" who wrote it, for a simpler and less exceptionable performance. Among the vast number of novels and romances which "crowd upon our sight," may be selected as a work of instruction and entertainment, "A Gossip's Story and a Legendary Tale:"—"Henry Somerville" is considerably above the ordinary run of novels, and the "Letters of Madame de Montier, collected by Madame Le Prince de Beaumont" have a moral and instructive tendency; they are neatly translated by Miss Newman. "Clara Duplessis and Clairant," is a translation from the German, and like other German productions, is more remarkable for wild and fantastic imagery, than sound sense or moral tendency.

EDUCATION.

The merited celebrity of Dr. Darwin will excite an universal desire to peruse his "Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools." The doctor's work is written in a plain and perspicuous style; it embraces an extensive variety of objects, connected with the moral and polite accomplishments of young ladies; nor has he neglected to enforce the necessity of philosophical and literary acquirements, to the completion of his pu-

pils. As would naturally be expected, health and corporeal habits are the subject of minute attention. In "Mental Amusement," essays, allegories, and tales, are employed to inculcate humanity and convey instruction. Mr. Lindley Murray's "English Exercises," may fairly be recommended as assisting to the acquisition of an accurate and scientific knowledge of our language. Mr. Browne's "New Classical Dictionary," may be considered as an abridgement of Lempriere's: but this latter surely was sufficiently concise? It is the laudable object of "Dialogues in a Library," to connect the study of natural philosophy with the doctrines of revealed religion; they are written in an easy, intelligible, and amusing manner. A very useful introduction to the study of entomology may be found in "A short History of insects, extracted from works of credit!" to each order is annexed a plate, containing one specimen of every genus; of which latter, a short account is given, and the most remarkable insects are enumerated, which belong to it. A great number of books are continually publishing, principally by emigrants, as introductions to the study of the French language. The Abbé de Leizac's "Art de parler et d'écrire correctement la Langue Française," is to be selected from the mass, as a work of peculiar merit and utility. The Abbé has unfolded the principles of grammar, in a most critical and scientific manner: he writes a perspicuous style, and displays no common share of taste and discernment.

MISCELLANIES.

Some few publications of considerable merit, are of a nature which could not properly be arranged under any of the preceding heads. Dr. Dawson's "Prolepsis Philologæ Anglicanæ; or Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language," is an ingenious performance, well meriting attention! As it is quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of the plan which this ingenious philologist in his preliminary pamphlet has laid down to be pursued in the dictionary which he announces, without offering an extract, and entering on the subject more minutely than is consistent with the bird's-eye view of literature which we profess to afford; it is only in our power to state, that the doctor's object is to correct that inaccuracy in the use of terms which confounds our ideas, and is the parent of everlasting disputes, by reducing words as in botany, entomology, and other branches of natural history, to their respective genera and species, and by offering definitions, which

which are at the same time so comprehensive as to include both the idea which any word conveys in common with every other of the same part of speech, and that by which it is distinguished from all other words; and so precise as to exclude all other ideas which are not essential to it. This plan is so ingenious, and the illustrations of it are so pertinent, that much benefit to the language may be anticipated: the doctor, however, has brought in a theological discussion, which is totally irrelevant to his subject. "The Philanthrope" is evidently the production of a gentleman and a scholar: it is written after the manner of a periodical paper, and embraces a variety of subjects, connected with morals, philosophy, and literature, which are frequently treated in a new and masterly manner.—"The Reporter" is a periodical publication of very considerable merit: of another, entitled "The Friend," we cannot speak in very commendatory terms. "The Investigator" is to be continued monthly! this is easily to be accounted for, on the supposition that the author writes *at the full of the moon*. The "Fragments, in the manner of Sterne," are the most successful imitations of that eccentric author that we remember to have seen: the characters are remarkably well supported, the language is beautiful, and the sentiments are fine. Mr. Dallas's "Miscellanies," are of inferior merit: the story on which he founds his tragedy is not borrowed, he says, from Horace Walpole's "Mysterious Mother;" the similarity, however, is a most unfortunate memento; for the language of "Lucretia," if possible, grows still tamer than it is, by comparing it with the wild and appropriate poetry of Horace Walpole's masterly performance. A most valuable work has been imported from America, Mr. Turnbull's "Visit to the Philadelphia Prison." It appears, that since the reformation of the criminal law in Pennsylvania, which inflicts capital punishment but in one single case, that of cool, deliberate, and artful murder, offences have decreased in the proportion of two-thirds! England, that land of liberty, that seat of science and of arts, of learning, genius, JUSTICE, and PHILANTHROPY, England—has on her black and bloody code, more than two hundred crimes which are punishable by death! What the effect has been, may be learned from a perusal of Mr. Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis. The mention of America brings to our recollection Mr. Rutherford's "Expostulatory Letter to George Washington." **MONTYHL MAG. XXVI.**

ington," &c.: this letter is written in a correct and plain style, and was sent to Mr. Washington in a private manner, stating the inconsistency of that gentleman's being, at the same time, the first citizen of a free people, and a SLAVEHOLDER. Mr. Washington returned the letter without condescending to reply; a tacit acknowledgment that the reproach was just. While the Old "Annual Register" crawls in a lazy pace, and seems tottering to its fall, the "New" one, in the fulness of health and the vigour of youth, as the years pass on, walks by their side with an *upright* and untired step. This inspection of the column of Domestic Literature, we trust, has justified the assertion with which we set out, that our countrymen are continually adding to the stability of the fabric, and improving the elegance of its workmanship.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there is not, perhaps, any thing among the writings of the ancients, which has more generally attracted the attention of the literati of every age, than the Atlantic history of Plato, I persuade myself that the following translation, which includes all that is to be found in that *divine philosopher*, on this interesting subject, will be gratefully received by the readers of your Magazine of every description; and to some of them it will, doubtless, be more acceptable than the oracles of the Chaldeans. The whole cannot fail, indeed, to gratify every description of readers; for no more than one single passage, of about 20 or 30 lines, has, prior to my translation of the *Timæus*, appeared in any modern language. Much has been said and written by the moderns, respecting the Atlantic Island, without the extent of the original source being suspected: that source is now, for the first time, exhibited in a popular form.

That the authenticity of the following history should have been questioned by many of the moderns, is by no means surprising, if we consider, that it is the history of an island and people, that are asserted to have existed NINE THOUSAND years prior to Solon; as this contradicts the generally-received opinion respecting the antiquity of the world. However, as Plato expressly affirms, that "it is a relation, in every respect true*," and as Crantor†, the

* Πανταπασί γε μὴν ἀληθές.

† Ο πρῶτος τοῦ Πλάτωνος ἐξηγητὴς Κρανῶς. Procl. in Tim. p. 24. et παρ.—Μαγ-

the first interpreter of Plato, asserts, "that the following history was said, by the Egyptian priests of his time, to be still preserved, inscribed on pillars," it appears to me, to be at least as well attested as any other narration, in any Greek or Roman historian. Indeed, he who proclaims that "truth is the source of every good, both to gods and men," and the whole of whose works consists in detecting error, and exploring certainty, can never be supposed to have wilfully deceived mankind, by publishing an extravagant romance as matter of fact, with all the precision of historical detail.

It is singular, that a narration so novel and interesting, should not, long before this, have been translated into some modern tongue; and it is no less singular, that some learned men should have endeavoured to prove that America is the Atlantic Island of Plato, when, as we shall find, that philosopher asserts, that this island, in the space of one day and night, was absorbed in the sea. That your readers therefore may be fully convinced of the futility of this and many other modern conjectures on the Atlantic history, the following translation from the *Timæus* and *Critias* of Plato (the latter of which was never before published) are recommended to their attentive perusal. I believe I may venture to say, that the version is, on the whole, faithful, however inferior it may be in point of composition to the god-like majesty and elegance of the original. Indeed, I shall not perhaps violate truth, when I assert, that it is impossible to translate such a writer as Plato with equal accuracy and elegance. For who will be hardy enough to affirm the contrary, when he finds that every sentence in Plato, besides the apparent, is pregnant with some weighty concealed meaning, and every word so well chosen, that no other can, with equal propriety, be substituted in its stead. This assertion will, doubtless, appear paradoxical to many, but he who is in the least acquainted with the profundity of this philosopher's conceptions, will immediately assent to its truth.

Manor-Place, Your's, &c.
Walsworth. THO. TAYLOR.

FROM THE *TIMÆUS* OF PLATO.

Critias.—HEAR, then, Socrates, a discourse surprising, indeed, in the extreme,

yet, in every respect true, as it was once related by Solon, the most wise of the seven wise men. Solon, then, was the familiar and intimate friend of our great grand-father Dædalis, as he himself often relates in his poems. But he once declared to our grand-father Critias, (as the old man himself informed us) that great and admirable actions had once been achieved by this city, which nevertheless were buried in oblivion through length of time, and the destruction of mankind. In particular he informed me of one, undertaking, more illustrious than the rest, which I now think proper to relate to you, both that I may repay my obligations, and that, by such a relation, I may offer my tribute of praise to the gods in the present solemnity*; by celebrating her divinity, as it were, with hymns, justly, and in a manner agreeably to truth.

Socrates.—You speak well. But what is this ancient achievement, which was not only actually related by Solon, but was once really accomplished by this city?

Critias.—I will acquaint you with that ancient history, which I did not, indeed, receive from a youth, but from a man very much advanced in years: for, at that time, Critias, as he himself declared, was almost ninety years old, and I myself was about ten. When therefore that solemn-

* *i.e.* The lesser Panathenæa. The Athenians had two festivals in honour of Minerva, the former of which, on account of the greater preparation required in its celebration, was called the greater Panathenæa; and the latter, on account of its requiring a less apparatus, was denominated the lesser Panathenæa. The celebration of them was likewise distinguished by longer and shorter periods of time. In the greater Panathenæa too, the veil of the goddess was carried about, in which the giants were represented vanquished by the Olympian gods.—Proclus (in *Tim.* p. 26) informs us, that these festivals signified the beautiful order which proceeds into the world from intellect, and the unconfused distinction of mundane contrarieties. The veil of Minerva is an emblem of that one life or nature of the universe, which, as Proclus observes, the goddess weaves, by those intellectual vital powers which her essence contains. and the battle of the giants against the Olympian gods, signifies the opposition between the last demiurgic powers of the universe (or those powers which partially fabricate and proximately preside over mundane natures) and such as are first. But Minerva is said to have vanquished the giants, because the rules over these ultimate architects of things by her uniting powers.

αὐτοὶ δὲ ἡ αἰ ἀποφασίαι φασὶ τὸν Ἀργεῖον
ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ταύτῃ ἐν σωφροσύνῃ τὰ αὐτὰ γέγραπται
ἔχειν.

nity was celebrated among us, which is known by the name of *Cureotis Apaurorum* *, nothing was omitted which boys, in that festivity, are accustomed to perform. For when our parents had set before us the rewards proposed for the contest of singing verses, both a multitude of verses of many poets were recited, and many of us especially sung the poems of Solon, because they were at that time entirely new. But then, one of our tribe, whether he was willing to gratify Critias, or whether it was his real opinion, affirmed that Solon appeared to him most wise in other concerns; and, in things respecting poetry, the most ingenious of all poets. Upon hearing this, the old man (for I very well remember) was vehemently delighted; and said, laughing,—‘If Solon, O Amynander! had not engaged in poetry as a casual affair, but had made it, as others do, a serious employment; and if, through seditions and other fluctuations of the state, in which he found his country involved, he had not been compelled to neglect the completion of the history which he brought from Egypt, I do not think that either Hesiod or Homer, or any other poet, would have acquired greater glory and renown.’ In consequence of this, Amynander enquired of Critias what that history was. To which he answered, ‘that it was concerning an affair, the greatest and most celebrated which this city (Athens) ever performed; though, through length of time, and the destruction of those by whom it was undertaken,

the fame of its execution has not reached the present age.’—‘But, I beseech you, Critias (says Amynander) relate this affair from the beginning; and inform me what that event was which Solon asserted as a fact, and on what occasion and from whom he received it.’

‘There is then (says he) a certain region of Egypt called Delta, about the summit of which the streams of the Nile are divided. In this place a government is established, called Saitical; and the chief city of this region of Delta is Sais, from which also king Amasis derived his origin. This city has a presiding divinity, whose name is, in the Egyptian tongue, Neith, and in the Greek, Athena or Minerva. Thee men were friends of the Athenians, with whom they declared they were familiar, through a certain bond of alliance. In this country Solon, on his arrival thither, was, as he himself relates, very honourably received; and, upon his enquiring about ancient affairs of those priests who possessed a knowledge in such particulars superior to others, he perceived that neither himself, nor any one of the Greeks (as he himself declared) had any knowledge of very remote antiquity. Hence, when he was desired to excite them to the relation of ancient transactions, he, for this purpose, began to discourse about those most ancient events which formerly happened among us; I mean the traditions concerning the first Phoroneus and Niobe, and, after the deluge, of Deucalion and Pyrrha (as described by the Mythologists, together with their posterity; at the same time paying a proper attention to the different ages in which these events are said to have subsisted.

‘But, upon this, one of those more ancient priests exclaimed, “O Solon! Solon! you Greeks are always children, nor is there any such thing as an aged Grecian among you.” But Solon, when he heard this; “What (says he) is the motive of your exclamation?” To whom the priest, —“Because all your souls are juvenile; neither containing any ancient opinion derived from remote tradition, nor any discipline hoary from its existence in former periods of time. But the reason of this is the multitude and variety of destructions of the human race, which formerly have been, and again, will be: the greatest of these, indeed, arising from fire and water; but the lesser from ten thousand other contingencies. For the relation subsisting among you, that Phaëton,

* The *Apaururia*, according to Proclus and Suidas, were festivals in honour of Bacchus, which were publicly celebrated for the space of three days. And they were assigned this name, *ἐν ἀπαύρῳ*, that is, on account of the deception through which Neptune is reported to have vanquished Xanthus. The first day of these festivals was called *ἐορταία*, in which, as the name indicates, those of the same tribe feasted together; and hence (says Proclus) on this day, *εὐωχίαι καὶ δεπνὰ πολλὰ*, splendid banquets and much feasting took place. The second day was called *ἀναρρυσίς*, a sacrifice, because many victims were sacrificed in it; and hence the victims were called *ἀναρρυσματὰ*, because, *ἐντρομένω ἀνω ἔδωτο*, they were drawn upwards, and sacrificed. The third day, of which Plato speaks in this place, was called *κοῦρεωτής*, because on this day *κοῦραι*, that is, boys or girls, were collected together in tribes, with their hair shorn. And to this some add a fourth day, which they call *ἐπίδω*, or the day after. Proclus farther informs us, that the boys who were collected on the third day were about three or four years old.

the offspring of the sun, on a certain time, attempted to drive the chariot of his father, and not being able to keep the track observed by his parent, burned up the natures belonging to the earth, and perished himself, blasted by thunder—is, indeed, considered as fabulous, yet is in reality true *. For it expresses the mutation of the bodies revolving in the heavens about the earth; and indicates that through long periods of time, a destruction of terrestrial natures ensues from the devastations of fire. Hence those who either dwell on mountains, or in lofty and dry places, perish more abundantly than those who dwell near rivers, or on the borders of the sea. To us, indeed, the Nile is both salutary in other respects, and liberates us from the fear of such like depredations. But when the gods, purifying the earth by waters, deluge its surface, then the herdsmen and shepherds inhabiting the mountains, are preserved, while the inhabitants of your cities are hurried away to the sea, by the impetuous inundation of the rivers. On the contrary, in our region, neither then nor at any other time, did the waters, descending from on high, pour with desolation on the plains, but they are naturally impelled upwards from the bottom of the earth. And from these causes

the most ancient traditions are preserved in our country. For, indeed, it may be truly asserted, that in those places where neither intense cold nor immoderate heat prevails, the race of mankind is always preserved, though sometimes the number of individuals is increased, and sometimes suffers a considerable diminution. But whatever has been transacted, either by us or by you, or in any other place, beautiful or great, or containing any thing uncommon, of which we have heard the report, every thing of this kind is to be found described in our temples, and preserved to the present day. While, on the contrary, you and other nations commit only recent transactions to writing, and to other inventions which society has employed for transmitting information to posterity; and so again, at stated periods of time, a certain celestial delusion rushes on them like a disease, from whence those among you who survive, are both destitute of literary acquisitions and the inspiration of the muses. Hence you become juvenile again, and ignorant of the events which happened in ancient times, as well among us as in the regions which you inhabit.

The transactions, therefore, O Solon, which you relate from your antiquities, differ very little from puerile fables. For, in the first place, you only mention one deluge of the earth, when, at the same time, many have happened. And, in the next place, you are ignorant of a most illustrious and excellent race of men, who once inhabited your country; from whence you and your whole city descended, though a small seed only of this admirable people once remained. But your ignorance in this affair is owing to the sterility of this people, who were for many ages deprived of the use of letters, and became, as it were, dumb. For prior, O Solon, to that mighty deluge which we have just mentioned, a city of Athenians existed, informed according to the best laws, both in military concerns and every other duty of life; and whose illustrious actions and civil institutions are celebrated by us as the most excellent of all that have existed under the ample circumference of the heavens."

Solon therefore, upon hearing this, said that he was astonished; and, burning with a most ardent desire, entreated the priests to relate accurately all the actions of his ancient fellow-citizens: that afterwards one of the priests replied:—"Nothing of envy, O Solon, prohibits us from

* The following explanation is given by the Platonic philosophy of the well-known fable of Phaëton:—Phaëton signifies a comet, by which considerable parts of the earth are at times destroyed. But he is said to be the offspring of the sun, because a comet, according to the Platonists, is a sublunary body, consisting of a collection of dry vapours, raised and set on fire by the sun. He is likewise said to have desired the government of his father's chariot, because a comet strives to imitate the circular motion of the sun. He did not keep the track observed by his parent, because a comet does not move in a direction parallel to that of the sun. He was blasted by thunder, through the anger of Jupiter, because this comet was extinguished by moist vapours. On this account, he is said to have fallen into the river Eridanus, because the comet was extinguished through moisture. He was lamented by the Heliades, because the vapour proceeding from the dissolution of the comet flowed downwards, being of a watery nature, and in this respect corresponding to tears. The Heliades were changed into poplar-trees, because a juice distils from the poplar-tree similar to amber; and amber has a golden splendour; and gold is dedicated to the sun. The fable therefore obscurely signifies that the juice of the poplar-tree is produced by moisture, similar to that which was produced by the dissolution of the comet.

from complying with your request; but, for your sake and that of your city, I will relate the whole; and especially on account of that goddess * who is allotted the guardianship both of your city and our's, and by whom they have been educated and founded; your's, indeed, by a priority to our's of a thousand years, receiving the seed of your race from Vulcan and the earth. *But the description of the transactions of this our city, during the space of EIGHT THOUSAND YEARS, is preserved in our sacred writings.* I will therefore cursorily run over the laws and more illustrious actions of those cities which existed nine thousand years ago. For, when we are more at leisure, we shall prosecute an exact history of every particular, receiving, for this purpose, the sacred writings themselves.

“In the first place then, consider the laws of these people, and compare them with our's; for you will find many things which then subsisted in your city, similar to such as exist at present. For the priests passed their life separated from all others. The artificers also exercised their arts in such a manner, that each was engaged in his own employment without being mingled with other artificers. The same method was likewise adopted with the shepherds, hunters and husbandmen. The soldiers too, you will find, were separated from other kind of men, and were commanded by the laws to engage in nothing but warlike affairs. A similar armour too, such as that of shields and darts, was employed by each. These we first used in Asia; the goddesses in those places, as likewise happened to you, first pointing them out to our use. You may perceive too from the beginning, what great attention was paid by the laws to prudence and modesty; and, besides this, to divination and medicine, as subservient to the preservation of health. And from these, which are divine goods, the laws, proceeding to the invention of such as are merely human, procured all such other disciplines as follow from those we have just enumerated.

“From such a distribution therefore, and in such order, the goddesses first established and adorned your city, choosing, for this purpose, the place in which you were born; as she foresaw that from the excellent temperature of the region, men would arise, distinguished by the most consummate sagacity and wit. For as the goddesses is a lover both of wisdom

and war *, the fixed on a soil capable of producing men the most similar to herself, and rendered in every respect adapted for the habitation of such a race. The ancient Athenians, therefore, using these laws, and being formed by good institutions, in a still higher degree than I have mentioned, inhabited this region: surpassing all men in every virtue, as it becomes those to do who are the progeny and pupils of the gods.

“But though many and mighty deeds of your city are contained in our sacred writings, and are admired as they deserve, yet there is one transaction which surpasses all of them in magnitude and virtue. For these writings relate what prodigious strength your city formerly tamed, when a mighty warlike power, rushing from the Atlantic sea, spread itself with hostile fury over all Europe and Asia: for, at that time, the Atlantic sea was navigable, and had an island † before

* *Minerva* was called by the ancients, the philosophic goddess, because she is replete with intellectual knowledge, and the light of wisdom; and *philopolemic*, or a lover of contention, because she uniformly rules over the opposing natures which the world contains.

† In addition to what we have already said in proof that Plato's account of the Atlantic Island is not a fiction of his own devising, let the reader attend to the following relation of one Marcellus, who, according to Proclus (a) wrote a history of Æthiopian affairs. *Ὅτι μὲν ἐγένετο τοιαυτὴ τις νῆσος καὶ τετρακταρὰ, δηλοῦσι τινες; τῶν ἰσορύνων τὰ περὶ τῆς ἐξ Ἰνδίας. εἶναι γὰρ καὶ ἐν τοῖς αὐτῶν χρόνοις, πλεῖστον νῆσους ἐν ἑκάστῳ τῷ πελάγει περὶ τρεῖς, ἢ τέρας δὲ ἄλλας ἀπλεῖστοι, τὴν μὲν πλεῖστην, τὴν δὲ ἀμικρον, μετὰ δὲ τούτων ἄλλαν ποσειδωνοῦς, χιλιῶν σταδίων τὸ μέγεθος. καὶ τοὺς οἰκοντας ἐν αὐτῇ νήσῳ ἀπὸ τῶν προγεγονάτων διασώζειν περὶ τῆς ἀθανάτου; οὕτως γενομένης καὶ νῆσου παρμεγαθυσίας, ἢ ἐπὶ πολλὰς περιόδους δυνασσεύσαι πασῶν τῶν ἐν ἀτλαντικῷ πελάγει νήσων. ταῦτα μὲν οὐκ ὁ Μαρκελλὸς; οἱ τοῖς αἰθιοπικοῖς γίγνεται. ἰ. ε.* “That such and so great an island once existed, is evinced by those who have composed histories of things relative to the external sea. For they relate that in their times there were seven islands in the Atlantic Sea, sacred to Proserpine: and besides these, three of an immense magnitude; one of which was sacred to Pluto, another to Ammon; and another, which is the middle of these, and is of a thousand stadia, to Neptune. And besides this, that the inhabitants of this last island preserved the memory of the prodigious magnitude of the Atlantic island, as related by their ancestors; and of its governing for many periods all the islands of the Atlantic sea. And such is the relation of Marcellus, in his Æthiopic history.”

* *Minerva*,

(a) In Tim. p. 55.

before that mouth which is called by you the Pillars of Hercules. But this island was greater than both Lybia and all Asia together, and afforded an easy passage to other neighbouring islands; as it was likewise easy to pass from those islands to all the continent, which borders on this Atlantic Sea. For the waters which are beheld within the mouth we just now mentioned, have the form of a bay with a narrow entrance; but the mouth itself is a true sea. And, lastly, the earth which surrounds it is in every respect truly denominated the continent.

“In this Atlantic island a combination of kings was formed, who with mighty

Indeed, it is not at all wonderful that so large an island should once have existed, nor improbable that many more such exist at present, though to us unknown, if we admit the Platonic hypothesis, that the true surface or summit of the earth is ethereal; that this summit is every where perforated with holes; and that we reside at the bottom of four of those holes, which we denominate the four quarters of the globe. This hypothesis is of Egyptian origin, is largely unfolded by Plato towards the end of the *Phædo*; and is rendered highly probable by the following extraordinary passage from Proclus (a); “Plato does not measure the magnitude of the earth after the manner of mathematicians; but thinks that its interval is much greater, as Socrates asserts in the *Phædo*. For, indeed, if the earth be naturally spherical, it is necessary that it should be such according to its greatest part. But the parts which we inhabit, both internally and externally exhibit great inequality. In some parts of the earth, therefore, there must be an expanded plain, and an interval extended on high. For according to the saying of Heraclitus, he who passes through a very profound region will arrive at the Atlantic mountain, whose magnitude is such, according to the relation of the Æthiopian historians, that it touches the æther, and casts a shadow of five thousand stadia (52½ miles) in extent; for from the ninth hour of the day the sun is concealed by it, even to his perfect demerision under the earth. Nor is this wonderful: for Athos, a Macedonian mountain, casts a shadow as far as to Lemnos, which is distant from it seven hundred stadia (upwards of 87 miles). Nor are such particulars as these, which Marcellus, the Æthiopic historian, mentions, related only concerning the Atlantic mountain, but Ptolemy also says that the Lunar mountains are of an immense height; and Aristotle, that Caucasus is enlightened by the rays of the sun a third part of the night after sun-set, and a third part before the rising of the sun. And if any one considers the whole magnitude of the earth, bounded by its elevated parts, he will conclude that it is truly of a prodigious magnitude, according to the assertion of Plato.”

(a) In *Tim.* p. 56.

and wonderful power subdued the whole island, together with many other islands and parts of the continent; and besides this, subjected to their dominion all Lybia, as far as to Egypt; and Europe as far as to the Tyrrhene Sea. And when they were collected in a powerful league, they endeavoured to enslave all our region and yours, and besides this all those places situated within the mouth of the Atlantic Sea. Then it was, O Solon, that the power of your city was conspicuous to all men for its virtue and strength. For as its armies surpassed all others, both in magnanimity and military skill, so with respects to its contests, whether it was assisted by the rest of the Greeks, over whom it presided in warlike affairs, or whether it was deserted by them through the incursions of the enemies, and became situated in extreme danger, yet still it remained triumphant. In the mean time, those who were not yet enslaved, it liberated from danger, and procured the most ample liberty for all those of us who dwell within the Pillars of Hercules. But, in succeeding time, prodigious earthquakes and deluges taking place, and bringing with them desolation, in the space of one day and night, all that warlike race of Athenians was at once merged under the earth; and the Atlantic Island itself, being absorbed in the sea, entirely disappeared. *And hence that sea is at present innavigable, arising from the gradually impeding mud which the subsiding island produced.*” And this, Socrates, is the sum of what the elder Critias repeated from the narration of Solon.

FROM THE CRITIAS OF PLATO.

Critias. If then we can sufficiently remember and relate the narration which was once given by the Egyptian priests, and brought hither by Solon, you know that we shall appear to this theatre, to have sufficiently accomplished our part. This, therefore, must now be done, and without any farther delay.

But first of all, we must recollect, that the period of time from which a war is said to have subsisted between all those that dwelt beyond and within the Pillars of Hercules, amounts to NINE THOUSAND YEARS: and this war it is now requisite for us to discuss. Of those, therefore, that dwelt within the Pillars of Hercules, this city was the leader, and is said to have fought in every battle; but of those beyond the Pillars, the king of the Atlantic island were the leaders:

But

But this island, we said, was once larger than Lybia and Asia, but is now a mass of impervious mud, through concussions of the earth; so that those who are sailing in the vast sea, can no longer find a passage from hence thither. The course of our narration, indeed, will unfold the many barbarous nations and Grecian tribes which then existed, as they may happen to present themselves to our view: but it is necessary to relate, in the first place, the wars of the Athenians, and their adversaries, together with the power and the politics of each. And in discoursing of these, we shall give the preference to our own people.

The gods then, once were locally allotted * the whole earth, but not with contention: for it would be absurd that the gods should be ignorant of what is adapted to every one, or that knowing that which rather belongs to others, they should endeavour, through strife, to possess that which is not their own. Likewise receiving places agreeable to them, from the allotments of justice, they inhabited the various regions of the earth. In consequence of this too, like shepherds, they nourished us as their possessions, flocks, and herds; with this exception, however, that they did not force bodies to bodies, in the same manner as shepherds, who, when feeding their cattle, compel them to come together with blows: but they considered us as a docile and obedient animal; and, as if piloting a pliant ship, employed persuasion for the rudder; and with this conception as the leader, they governed the whole mortal race. Different gods, therefore, being allotted, adorned different places. But Vulcan and Minerva†, who possess a common nature, both because they are the offspring of the same father, and because, through philosophy and the study of arts, they tend to the same things; these, I say, in consequence of this, received one allotment, viz. this region, as being naturally allied and adapted to virtue and prudence. But these divinities having produced worthy earth-born men, arranged in their intellectual part the order of a polity. Of these men, the names are preserved, but their works, through the extinction of those that received them, and length of time, have disappeared. For the sur-

living race of men, as has been observed before, are always mountaineers, and void of discipline, who have only heard the names of men that were powerful in the region, and who, besides this, have been acquainted but with few of the transactions of the country. In consequence, therefore, of loving these ancient men, they gave the names of them to their children; but they were ignorant of the virtues and laws of those before them; for of these they knew nothing but what they gathered from certain obscure rumors. But as for many generations they were in want of necessities, both they and their children directed their attention to the particulars of which they were destitute, discoursed about these, and neglected past and ancient transactions. For mythology, and an investigation of ancient affairs, commence in cities, in conjunction with leisure, when the necessities of life are procured, but not before. On this account the names of ancient transactions were preserved, without any account of the transactions themselves. But I infer that this was the case (said Solon) because those priests, in their narration of the war at that period, inserted many names similar to those that were adopted afterwards, such as Cecrops, Erechtheus, Erichthonius, Erichthon, and many other of those names, which are commemorated prior to Theseus. This was likewise the case with the names of the women. The figure too, and statue of Minerva, evinced, that at that period the studies of women and men with respect to war were common, as an armed image was then dedicated to the goddess; this serving as a document, that, among animals of the same species, both male and female are naturally able to pursue, in common, every virtue which is adapted to their species. But, at that time, many other tribes of citizens dwelt in this region, who were skilled in the fabricative arts, and in agriculture. The warlike tribe, however, lived from the first separate from divine men, and possessed every thing requisite to aliment and education. None of them, however, had any private property; for all of them considered all things as common. They likewise did not think it worth while to receive from other citizens beyond a sufficiency of nutriment; and they engaged in all those pursuits, which we related yesterday as pertaining to the guardians of our republic. It was likewise plausibly and truly said of our region, that, in the first place, at that time its boundaries extended,

* For a copious account of divine allotments, see my notes to Pausanias, vol. iii. p. 259, &c.

† For an account of these divinities, see also my notes to Pausanias.

extended, on one side to the Isthmus, and on the other to Epirus, as far as to Cithæron and Parnethê. These boundaries are on the descent, having Oropia on the right hand, and limiting Atopus, towards the sea, on the left. It is likewise said that the whole earth was vanquished by the valour of this region; and that on this account it was at that time able to support the numerous army, formed from the surrounding inhabitants. But this, it is said, was a mighty proof of virtue. For what is now left of this country; may contend with any other in fertility of soil, in the goodness of its fruits, and in pastures accommodated to every species of animals. But then it produced all these, not only thus beautiful, but likewise in the greatest abundance. But how is this credible? and by what arguments can it be shown that these are the remains of the land that then existed? The whole of this region is situated like a long promontory, extending into the sea, from the other continent. This the profound receptacle of the sea every way surrounds. *As, therefore, many and mighty deluges happened in that period of nine thousand years (for so many years have elapsed from that to the present time) the deluxions of the earth at these times, and during these calamities, from elevated places, did not, as they are elsewhere wont to do, accumulate any hillock which deserves to be mentioned, but always flowing in a circle, at length vanished in a profundity. The parts, therefore, that are left at present, are but as small islands, if compared with those that existed at that time, and may be said to resemble the bones of a diseased body; such of the earth as was soft and fat being washed away, and a thin body of the country alone remaining. But at that time the land being unmingled, contained mountains and lofty hills; the plains, which are now denominated Pheliei, were then full of fat earth; and the mountains abounded with woods, of which there are evident tokens even at present. For there are mountains which now only afford nuriment for bees, but formerly, and at no very distant period, the largest trees were cut down from those mountains, as being adapted for buildings; and of these edifices the coverings still remain. There were likewise many other domestic trees, and most fertile pastures for cattle. This region too, every year enjoyed prolific rain, which did not then as now run from naked earth into the sea, but, being collected in great abund-*

ance from lofty places, and preserved for use in certain cavities of the earth, diffused copious streams of fountains and rivers to every part of the country; the truth of which is confirmed by certain sacred remains which are still to be seen in the ancient fountains. And such was the natural condition of this region formerly: besides which, it was cultivated, as it was reasonable to suppose it would be, by real husbandmen, who were men of elegant manners, and of a disposition naturally good; who possessed a most excellent soil, the most abundant streams of water, and a most salubrious temperament of air.

But the city at that time was built in the following manner: In the first place, the Acropolis was not then as it is at present; for now one rainy night, having softened the bare land round about, in a remarkable degree, at the same time produced an earthquake; *and thus there happened a third fatal inundation of water, prior to the deluge of Deucalion.* But prior to this, the magnitude of the Acropolis extended as far as to Eridanus and Ilissus, comprehended within itself Pnyx and Lycæetus, and was bounded in a direction opposite to Pnyx. All the land too was glebeous, except a few places in a more elevated situation, which were plain. Its exterior parts, on the left hand, were inhabited by artists and husbandmen, who cultivated the neighbouring land. But the warlike tribe alone inhabited the elevated parts, about the temple of Minerva and Vulcan, being distributed in one inclosure round the garden, as it were of one edifice. For those who raised public buildings and common banquets, for the winter season, together with whatever is adapted to a common polity, and who furnished both these, and temples themselves, without gold and silver—all of this description dwelt in the northern parts of this region. For gold and silver were not employed by any one at any time; but pursuing a middle course between arrogance and illiberality, they built moderate houses, in which both they and the offspring of their offspring growing old, they always left them to others like themselves. But in summer they used gardens, gymnasia, and public banquets, in places situated towards the south. There was likewise one fountain in the place where the Acropolis is now situated, which having been exhausted by earthquakes, small circulating streams alone remain at present. But at that time every part was

abundantly

abundantly supplied with springs of water, which were of a salutary temperament, both in summer and winter. In this manner then these places were formerly inhabited; and the men, of whom we have been speaking, were guardians of their own citizens, but leaders of the other willing Greeks. They likewise were especially careful that there might always be the same number of men and women, who by their age are able to fight, and that this number might not be less than twenty thousand. These men, therefore, being such as we have described, and always justly administering in this manner both their own affairs and those of all Greece, they were esteemed and renowned beyond every other nation, by all Europe and Asia, both for the beauty of their bodies, and the all-various virtue of their souls.

In the next place, I shall communicate to you, from the beginning, the particulars respecting the adversaries of these men, if I am able to recollect what I heard when I was a boy. But somewhat prior to this narration it is proper to observe, that you must not be surprized at often hearing me mention Grecian names of barbarous men. For the cause of this is as follows: Solon intending to insert this narration in his verses, investigated for this purpose the power of names, and found that those first Egyptians, who committed these particulars to writing, transferred these names into their own tongue. He, therefore, again receiving the meaning of every name, introduced that meaning into our language. And these writings were in the possession of my grand-father, and are now in mine: they were likewise the subject of my meditation while I was a boy. If, therefore, in the course of this narration you hear such names as subsist among us at present you must not be surprized; for you know the cause. But it will require a long discourse to speak from the beginning, as I did before, concerning the allotments of the gods, and to shew how they distributed the whole earth; here into larger, and there into lesser allotments, and procured temples and sacrifices for themselves. Neptune, indeed, being allotted the Atlantic island, settled his offspring, by a mortal woman, in a certain part of the island, of the following description: Towards the sea, but in the middle of the island, there was a plain, which is said to have been the most beautiful of

all plains, and distinguished by the fertility of the soil. Near this plain, and again in the middle of it, at the distance of fifty stadia, there was a very low mountain. This was inhabited by one of those men, who in the beginning sprung from the earth, and whose name was Evenor. This man living with a woman called Leucippe, had by her Clites, who was his only daughter. But when the virgin arrived at maturity, and her father and mother were dead, Neptune*, being captivated with her beauty, had connection with her, and enclosed the hill on which she dwelt with spiral streams of water; the sea and the land, at the same time, alternately forming about each other lesser and larger zones. Of these, two were formed by the land, and three by the sea: and these zones, as if made by a turner's wheel, were in all parts equi-distant from the middle of the island; so that the hill was inaccessible to men. For at that time there were no ships, and the art of sailing was then unknown. But Neptune, as being a divinity, easily adorned the island in the middle; caused two fountains of water to spring up from under the earth, one cold and the other hot, and likewise bestowed all various and sufficient aliment from the earth. He also begat and educated five births of male twins; and having distributed all the Atlantic island into ten parts, he bestowed upon his first-born son his maternal habitation, and the surrounding land; this being the largest and the best division. He likewise established this son king of the whole island, and made the rest of his sons governors. But he gave to each of them dominion over many people, and an extended tract of land. Besides this too, he gave all of them names. And his first-born son, indeed, who was the king of all the rest,

* Every god, according to the Platonic theology beginning from on high, produces his proper series as far as to the last of things, and this series comprehends many essences different from each other, such as *angelical*, *dæmoniacal*, *heroical*, *nymphical*, and the like. The lowest powers of these orders have a great communion and physical sympathy with the human race, and contribute to the perfection of all their natural operations, and particularly to their procreations. Hence a dæmoniacal Neptune, by contributing to the procreation of the offspring of Clites, is, in mythological language, said to have been captivated with her beauty, and to have had connection with her.

he called Atlas, whence the whole island was at that time denominated Atlantic. But the twin son that was born immediately after Atlas, and who was allotted the extreme parts of the island, towards the pillars of Hercules, as far as to the region which at present, from that place, is called Gadiric, he denominated according to his native tongue Gadirus, but which we call in Greek Eumelus. Of his second twin offspring, he called one Ampheres, and the other Eudamon. The first-born of his third offspring he denominated Mnefeus, and the second Autochthon. The elder of his fourth issue he called Elatippus, and the younger Mestor. And, lastly, he denominated the first-born of his fifth issue Azaes, and the second Diaprepes. All these and their progeny dwelt in this place for a prodigious number of generations, ruling over many other islands, and extending their empire, as we have said before, as far as to Egypt and Tyrrhenia. But the race of Atlas was by far the most honourable; and of these, the oldest king always left the kingdom, for many generations, to the eldest of his offspring. These too possessed wealth in such abundance as to surpass, in this respect, all the kings that were prior to them; nor will any that may succeed them easily obtain the like. They had likewise every thing provided for them, which, both in a city and every other place, is sought after as useful for the purposes of life. And they were supplied indeed with many things from foreign countries, on account of their extensive empire, but the island afforded them the greater part of every thing of which they stood in need. In the first place, the island supplied them with such things as are dug out of mines in a solid state, and with such as are melted; and Orichalcum, which is now but seldom mentioned, but then was much celebrated, was dug out of the earth in many parts of the island, and was considered as the most honourable of all metals except gold. Whatever too the woods afford for builders the island produced in abundance. There were likewise sufficient pastures there for tame and savage animals; together with a prodigious number of elephants. For there were pastures for all such animals as are fed in lakes and rivers, on mountains and in plains. And in like manner there was sufficient aliment for the largest and most voracious kind of animals. Besides this, whatever of odoriferous the earth soursishes at present, whether roots or

grafs, or wood, or juices, or gums, flowers, or fruits—these the island produced, and produced them well. Again, the island bore mild and dry fruits, such as we use for food, and of which we make bread (aliment of this kind being denominated by us leguminous), together with such meats, drinks, and ointments, as trees afford. Here likewise there were trees, whose fruits are used for the sake of sport and pleasure, and which it is difficult to conceal; together with such dainties as are used as the remedies of satiety, and are grateful to the weary. All these an island, which once existed, bore sacred, beautiful, and wonderful, and in infinite abundance. The inhabitants too, receiving all these from the earth, constructed temples, royal habitations, ports, docks, and all the rest of the region, disposing them in the following manner:

In the first place, those who resided about the ancient metropolis, united by bridges those zones of the sea, which we before mentioned, and made a road both to the external parts and to the royal abode. But the palace of the king was from the first immediately raised, in this very habitation of the god, and their ancestors. This being adorned by one person after another in continued succession, the latter of each always surpassing the former in the ornaments he bestowed, the palace became at length astonishingly large and beautiful. For they dug a trench as far as to the outermost zone, which commencing from the sea, extended three acres in breadth, and fifty stadia in length. And that ships might sail from this sea to that zone as a port, they enlarged its mouth, so that it might be sufficient to receive the largest vessels. They likewise divided, by bridges, those zones of the earth which separated the zones of the sea, so that, with one three-banked galley, they might sail from one zone to the other; and covered the upper part of the zones in such a manner that they might sail under them. For the lips of the zones of earth were higher than the sea. But the greatest of these zones, towards which the sea directed its course, was in breadth three stadia: the next in order was of the same dimension. But of the other two, the watery circle, was in breadth two stadia; and that of earth was again equal to the preceding circle of water: but the zone, which ran round the island in the middle, was one stadium in breadth. The island which contained the palace of the king

was five stadia in diameter. This, together with the zones and the bridge, which was every way an acre in breadth, they enclosed with a wall of stone, and raised towers and gates on the bridges, according to the course of the sea. Stones too were dug out from under the island, on all sides of it, and from within and without the zones; some of which were white, others black, and others red: and these stone quarries, on account of the cavity of the rock, afforded two convenient docks. With respect to the edifices, some were of a simple structure, and others were raised from stones of different colours; thus by variety pursuing pleasure, which was allied to their nature. They likewise covered the superficies of the wall, which enclosed the most outward zone, with brass, using it for this purpose as an ointment: but they covered the superficies of that wall which enclosed the interior zone with tin: and, lastly, they covered that which enclosed the metropolis with orichalcum, which shines with a fiery splendor.

But the royal palace within the acropolis, was constructed as follows: in the middle of it, there was an inaccessible temple sacred to Clites and Neptune, and which was surrounded with an enclosure of gold. In this place, assembling in the beginning, they produced the genus of ten kings: and from the ten divisions of the whole region, here collected every year, they performed seasonable sacrifices to each. But the temple of Neptune was one stadium in length, and three acres in breadth; and its altitude was commensurable to its length and breadth. But there was something Barbaric in its form. All the external parts of the temple, except the summit, were covered with silver: for that was covered with gold. With respect to the internal parts, the roof was entirely formed from ivory, variegated with gold, silver, and orichalcum: but as to all the other parts, such as the walls, pillars, and pavement, these were adorned with orichalcum. Golden statues too were placed in the temple: and the god himself was represented standing on a chariot, and governing six winged horses; while at the same time, through his magnitude, he touched the roof with his head. An hundred Nereids upon dolphins were circularly disposed about him; for at that time this was supposed to be the number of the Nereids. There were likewise many other statues of private persons, dedicated within the tem-

ple. Round the temple, on the outside, stood golden images of all the women and men that had descended from the ten kings; together with many other statues of kings and private persons, which had been dedicated from the city, and from foreign parts, that were in subjection to the Atlantic island. There was an altar too, which accorded in magnitude and construction with the other ornaments of the temple: and in like manner the palace was adapted to the magnitude of the empire, and the decorations of the sacred concerns. The inhabitants likewise used fountains both of hot and cold water, whose streams were copious, and naturally salubrious and pleasant in a wonderful degree. About the fountains too edifices were constructed, and trees planted, adapted to these fountal waters. Receptacles of water likewise were placed round the fountains, some of which were exposed to the open air, but others were covered, as containing hot baths for the winter season. Of these receptacles some were appropriated to the royal family, and others, apart from these, to private individuals: and, again, some were set apart for women, and others for horses, and other animals of the yoke; a proper ornament at the same time being distributed to each. They likewise brought defluent streams to the grove of Neptune, together with all-various trees, of an admirable beauty and height, through the profundity of the soil: and thence they derived these streams to the exterior circles, by conducting them through channels over the bridges. But in each island of these exterior circles, there were many temples of many gods, together with many gardens and gymnasia, apart from each other, some for men, and others for horses. But about the middle of the largest of the islands, there was a principal hippodrome, which was a stadium in breadth, and the length of which extended round the whole circle, for the purpose of exercising the horses. On all sides of the hippodrome stood the dwellings of the officers of the guards. But the defence of the place was committed to the more faithful soldiers, who dwelt in the smaller circle, and before the acropolis: but the most faithful of all the soldiers were assigned habitations within the acropolis, and round the royal abodes. The docks likewise were full of three-banked galleys, and of such apparatus as is adapted to vessels of this kind. And in this manner the parts about the

royal palaces were disposed. But having passed beyond the external ports, which were three in number, a circular wall presented itself to the view, beginning from the sea, and every way distant from the greatest of the circles and the port, by an interval of fifty stadia. This wall terminated in the mouth of the trench which was towards the sea. The whole space too enclosed by the wall, was crowded with houses: and the bay and the greatest harbour were full of ships and merchants, that came from all parts. Hence, through the great multitude that were here assembled, there was an all-*various* clamor and tumult, both by day and night. And thus we have nearly related the particulars respecting the city, and the ancient habitation, as they were then unfolded by the Egyptian priests. In the next place we shall endeavour to relate what was the nature, and what the arrangement of the rest of the region.

First then, every place is said to have been very elevated and abrupt which was situated near the sea: but all the land round the city was a plain, which circularly invested the city, but was itself circularly enclosed by mountains, which extended as far as to the sea. This plain too was smooth and equable: and its whole length, from one side to the other, was three thousand stadia; but according to its middle, from the sea upwards, it was two thousand stadia. The whole island likewise was situated towards the south, but from its extremities was exposed to the north. Its mountains were then celebrated as surpassing all that exist at present, in multitude, magnitude, and beauty; and contained many villages, whose inhabitants were wealthy. Here too there were rivers, lakes, and meadows, which afforded sufficient nutriment for all tame and savage animals; together with woods, various both in multitude and kind, and in abundance adequate to the several purposes to which they are subservient. This plain, therefore, both by nature, and the labours of many kings in a long period of time, was replete with fertility. Its figure too was that of a square, for the most part straight and long; but, on account of the trench which was dug round it, it was deficient in straightness. The depth, breadth, and length of this trench are incredible, when compared with other labours accomplished by the hands of men: but, at the same time, we must relate what we have heard. Its depth was one acre, and its breadth every where a

stadium. And as it was dug round the whole plain, its length was consequently ten thousand stadia*. This trench received the streams falling from the mountains, and which circularly flowing round the plain towards the city, and being collected from different parts, at length poured themselves from the trench into the sea. Ditches one hundred feet in breadth being cut in a right line from this part, were again sent through the plain into the trench near the sea. But these were separated from each other by an interval of one hundred stadia. The inhabitants brought wood to the city from the mountains, and other seasonable articles, in twofold vessels, through the trenches: for the trenches intersected with each other obliquely, and towards the city. Every year too they twice collected the fruits of the earth; in winter using the waters from Jupiter, and in summer bringing the productions of the earth through the streams deduced from the trenches. With respect to the multitude of men in the plain, useful for the purposes of war, it was ordered that a commander in chief should be taken out of each allotment. But the magnitude of each allotted portion of land was ten times ten stadia: and the number of all the allotments was sixty thousand. There is said to have been an infinite number of men from the mountains and the rest of the region; and all of them were distributed according to places and villages into these allotments, under their respective leaders. The commander in chief, therefore, of each division, was ordered to bring into the field of battle a sixth part of the war chariots, the whole amount of which was ten thousand, together with two horses and two charioteers: and again, it was decreed that he should bring two horses yoked by the side of each other, but without a fear, together with a man who might descend, armed with a small shield, and who, after the charioteer, might govern the two horses: likewise that he should bring two heavy-armed soldiers, two slingers, three light-armed soldiers, three hurlers of stones, and three jaculators, together with four sailors, in order to fill up the number of men sufficient for one thousand two hundred ships. And in this manner were the warlike affairs of the royal city disposed. But

* That is 1250 miles. This trench, however, was not a more surprising effort of human industry than is the present wall of China.

those of the other nine cities were disposed in a different manner, which it would require a long time to relate. But the particulars respecting the governors were instituted from the beginning, as follows. Each of the ten kings possessed absolute authority both over the men, and the greater part of the laws in his own division, and in his own city, punishing and putting to death whomsoever he pleased. But the government and communion of these kings with each other, were conformable to the mandates given by Neptune; and this was likewise the case with their laws. These mandates were delivered to them by their ancestors, inscribed on a pillar of orichalcum, which was erected about the middle of the island, in the temple of Neptune. These kings, therefore, assembled together every fifth, and alternately every sixth year, for the purpose of distributing an equal part both to the even and the odd. But when assembled, they deliberated on the public affairs, enquired if any one had acted improperly, and if he had, called him to account for his conduct. But when they were about to sit in judgment on any one, they bound each other by the following compact. As, prior to this judicial process, there were bulls in the temple of Neptune free from all restraint, they selected ten of these, and vowed to the god they would offer a sacrifice which should be acceptable to him, viz. a victim taken without iron, and hunted with clubs and snares. Hence whatever bull was caught by them they led to the pillar, and cut its throat on the summit of the column, agreeably to the written mandates. But on the pillar, besides the laws, there was an oath, supplicating mighty imprecations against those that were disobedient. When, therefore, sacrificing according to their laws, they began to burn all the members of the bull, they poured out of a full bowl a quantity of clotted blood for each of them, and gave the rest to the fire; at the same time lustrating the pillar. After this, drawing out of the bowl in golden cups, and making a libation in the fire, they took an oath that they would judge according to the laws inscribed on the pillar, and would punish any one who prior to this should be found guilty; and likewise that they would never willingly transgress any one of the written mandates. They added, that they would neither govern, nor be

obedient to any one who governed, contrary to the prescribed laws of their country. When every one had thus supplicated both for himself and those of his race, after he had drank, and had dedicated the golden cup to the temple of the god, he withdrew to the supper and his necessary concerns. But when it was dark, and the fire about the sacrifice was abated, all of them invested with a most beautiful azure garment, and sitting on the ground near the burnt victims, spent the whole night in extinguishing the fire of the sacrifice, and in judging and being judged, if any person had accused some one of them of having transgressed the laws. When the judicial process was finished, and day appeared, they wrote the decisions in a golden table, which, together with their garments, they dedicated as monuments in the temple of the god. There were also many other laws respecting sacred concerns, and such as were peculiar to the several kings: but the greatest were the following: that they should never wage war against each other, and that all of them should give assistance if any person in some one of their cities should endeavour to extirpate the royal race. And as they consulted in common respecting war and other actions, in the same manner as their ancestors, they assigned the empire to the Atlantic family. But they did not permit the king to put to death any of his kindred, unless it seemed fit to more than five out of the ten kings. Such then being the power, and of such magnitude at that time in those places, divinity transferred it from thence to these parts, as it is reported on the following occasion. For many generations the Atlantics, as long as the nature of the god was sufficient for them, were obedient to the laws; and benignantly affected towards a divine nature, to which they were allied. For they possessed true, and in every respect magnificent conceptions; and employed mildness in conjunction with prudence, both in those casual circumstances which are always taking place, and towards each other. Hence despising every thing except virtue, they considered the concerns of the present life as trifling, and therefore easily endured them; and were of opinion that abundance of riches, and other possessions, was nothing more than a burthen. Nor were they intoxicated by luxury, nor did they fall into error in conse-

consequence of being blinded by incontinence; but being sober and vigilant, they acutely perceived that all these things were increased through common friendship, in conjunction with virtue; but that, by eagerly pursuing and honoring them, these external goods themselves were corrupted, and together with them virtue and common friendship were destroyed. From reasoning of this kind, and from the continuance of a divine nature, all the particulars which we have previously discussed were increased among them. But when that portion of divinity, or divine destiny which they enjoyed vanished from among them, in consequence of being frequently mingled with much of a mortal nature, and human manners prevailed, then being no longer able to bear the events of the present life, they acted in a disgraceful manner. Hence to those who were capable of seeing, they appeared to be base characters, men who separated things most beautiful from such as are most honourable: but by those who were unable to perceive the true life, which conducts to felicity, they were considered as then in the highest degree worthy and blessed, in consequence of being filled with an unjust desire of possessing and transcending in power. But Jupiter, the god of gods, who governs by law, and who is able to perceive every thing of this kind, when he saw that an equitable race was in a miserable condition, and was desirous of punishing them, in order that by acquiring temperance they might possess more elegant manners, excited all the gods to assemble in their most honourable habitation, whence, being seated as in the middle of the universe, he beholds all such things as participate of generation: and having assembled the gods, he thus addressed them: Plato was prevented by death from finishing this most interesting dialogue.

EXPERIMENTS ON PRUSSIAN BLUE,
BY M. PROUST.—ANNALES DE
CHIMIE, NO. 67.

IT has been imagined that iron is capable of uniting with oxygen in every proportion between .27 and .48; but a number of facts seem to show that this is not the case in every instance: for notwithstanding the strong attraction which the oxyds of this metal have for oxygen when exposed to the air, we are only acquainted with two of its sulphates.

The first is the green crystallizable sulphate, in which, as Lavoisier has shown, the metal contains only .27 of oxygen. This salt, when pure, is insoluble in spirit of wine: its solution in water has a very slight green tinge, it does not give a black with the acid of galls, nor a blue with the alkaline prussiates.

The second species of sulphate, no less invariable in its properties, is that red deliquescent salt known by the name of mother-water of vitrol. It is soluble in alcohol, not susceptible of crystallization, and not altered by oxygenated marine acid. It contains .48 of oxygen. This sulphate possesses exclusively the property of giving a black precipitate with galls, and a blue with alkaline prussiates. There is no intermediate salt between these two. The green sulphate, when exposed to the air, is partially converted into the other, which latter is separable by alcohol. The precipitates from these salts, by caustic alkalies, preserve properties peculiar to each. That from the green sulphate is green at first, but soon blackens if kept under water and not in contact with air. The red sulphate gives a yellow precipitate which is not altered by air nor by oxygenated marine acid. In like manner we have two muriates, two arseniates, and two prussiates of iron, and every solution of this metal in any of the above acids contains two salts, the one, in which the metallic oxyd contains .27 of oxygen, and the other, .48. It is to the prussiates of iron that Mr. Proust has particularly attended.

To obtain the *volatile prussiate of iron*, a very pure solution of the green sulphate of iron must be employed; and for this purpose, the salt must be kept in a well-closed bottle, and lying on a tin or iron plate. The same end, however, is answered by converting the red oxyd that may be found in the solution, into the state of black oxyd, by adding some water saturated with sulphurated hydrogenous gas. The sulphate, thus purified, should not be altered by the gallic acid. To this solution must be added a solution of pure prussiate of pot-ash, when an abundant white precipitate will be formed, which soon takes a slight green tinge. This precipitate has a stronger affinity for oxygen than any of the known salts of iron, and in saturating itself with this principle, it assumes a deep blue. Neither the sulphuric nor muriatic acids produce any change on this precipitate, but the oxygenated muriatic acid instantly turns it blue, and loses

loses its own peculiar odour. The sulphurated hydrogen has no effect on this precipitate.

The blue prussiate of iron is that in which the metal is fully saturated with oxygen, and therefore contains .48 of this principle, and no intermediate point is observed between this and the white precipitate. It is, therefore, to the white prussiate, what the red is to the green sulphate. The solution of sulphurated hydrogenous gas, if kept in a bottle along with Prussian blue, is decomposed. The hydrogen unites with a part of the oxygen contained in the Prussian oxyd, reducing this latter to the state of white prussiate. This explanation holds good when the red sulphate and the nitrate of iron are exposed to sulphurated hydrogen. The oxyd of iron consumes the hydrogen, the sulphur is deposited, and the solution gives a green precipitate with alkalis. We have by this means a method of bringing to the state of green vitriol the common copperas, as it is sold in the shops. Where a brown precipitate is formed, it is a proof that it contains copper.

The hepatic water is not the only method that may be employed to bring the blue prussiate to the state of white prussiate. The same effect is produced if Prussian blue is kept in a well closed bottle under water along with iron or tin filings.

It has been mentioned above, that the green sulphate of iron does not blacken with the acid of galls. This, however, is only the case when they are first mixed together, for the liquor presently grows dark by absorbing oxygen from the air, and blackens from the surface downwards. A few drops of oxygenated marine acid produce this effect instantly, and thus it appears that the gallate of iron, or common ink, contains the metal in the highest state of oxygenation: and if ink is kept in contact with hepatic water, the blackness is destroyed. We thus see the reason why common ink, if fresh made, grows darker whilst drying on the paper, because the green vitriol usually employed contains only a small portion of the red oxyd mixed with the green. In a word, it appears that the property of blackening the acid of galls belongs exclusively to the oxyd of iron that contains .48 of oxygen, and therefore is at its highest point of saturation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. *
ON MR. HUME'S ACCOUNT OF THE
ORIGIN OF THE IDEA OF NECESSARY CONNECTION.

SIR,

THE principal means by which Mr. Hume proposes to "banish all that jargon, which has so long taken possession of metaphysical reasonings, and drawn disgrace upon them," is the following: "all our ideas, or more feeble perceptions, are copies of our impressions, or more lively ones." This he lays down as a general rule, and requires those who assert that it is not universal, to produce an instance of some idea which is not derived from any impression. In the mean time, however, he takes a precaution which effectually secures his principle against any possible exception, by resolving, that if any idea shall hereafter present itself, which cannot be derived from some impression, he will consider it as no idea at all. "When we entertain," he tells us, "any suspicion, that a philosophical term is employed without any meaning or idea (as is but too frequent) we need but enquire, *from what immediate impression is that supposed idea derived?* And if it be possible to assign any, this will serve to confirm our suspicion." "Where we cannot find any impression, we may be certain that there is no idea."

Having thus established his principle, he proceeds to its illustration. The idea which he selects for this purpose, and the reality of whose existence he thus puts to the test, is that of a cause. "We must enquire," says he, "how we arrive at the knowledge of cause and effect?" And this, he assures us, perfectly accords with his principle; it "arises from experience," that is to say, it is copied from our *immediate impressions*.

He does indeed acknowledge, that "the particular powers," or *causes*, "by which all natural operations are performed, never appear to the senses;" that is, *never make any immediate impression*, and that "he has not by all his *experience* acquired any idea or knowledge of the secret power by which one object produces the other." And upon this he remarks, agreeably to his principle, that "as we can have no idea of any thing which never appeared to our outward sense or inward sentiment, the necessary conclusion seems to be, that we have no idea of connection or power at all, and that these words are absolutely without any
mean.

meaning, when employed either in philosophical reasonings, or common life."

The question here seems to be, whether we shall relinquish the principle, or discard this stubborn idea that will not submit to it? Some men, I have no doubt, would willingly give up every idea in their heads, rather than incommode their favourite system; but Mr. Hume would not do this rashly. "There still remains," says he, "one method of avoiding this conclusion." Well then, let us see how this unfortunate idea will escape.

It is not, he owns, reasonable to conclude, merely "because one event, in one instance, precedes another, that, therefore, the one is the cause, the other the effect;" because, "we can never observe the tie between them." For instance, when I strike this table, the blow is followed by a sound, and all that I perceive are the motion and the sound; but I do not see what it is that connects these events, nor, if this were the first time I had observed them, should I have any idea of a necessary connection between them?

But "when many uniform instances appear, and the same object is always followed by the same event, we then begin to entertain the notion of cause and connection." That is to say, after observing two events constantly succeeding one the other, we conclude that they must always occur for the future in the same order, and that, whenever the first takes place, the other must of necessity follow it. Mr. Hume says, it is not "by any process of reasoning" that we draw this conclusion. How then? By "custom or habit; for," he argues, "whenever the repetition of any particular act or operation, produces a propensity to renew the same act or operation, without being impelled by any reasoning or process of the understanding; we always say, that this propensity is the effect of custom." "When we say, therefore, that one object is connected with another, we mean only, that they have acquired a connection in our thought."

Accordingly, one of his definitions of a cause is, "an object followed by another, and whose appearance always conveys the thought to that other." Let us try this by an instance:—Suppose a philosopher, who, with an excellent stomach, had all his life been used to live well, so that at a certain hour, when he began to feel himself hungry, he was

regularly served with a good dinner; then imagine that a set of lean half-famished philosophers, of some other sect, merely for the sake of an experiment, should eat up his dinner for him. Well, at the usual time his appetite returns. That event, which had always been succeeded by another so very agreeable, immediately conveys his thought to that other; because, forsooth, the appetite and the dinner have acquired a connection in his thought, and he feels a strong propensity to renew a peculiar act or operation. Here are all the symptoms of causation; but no dinner! How the philosopher would be surprised. In a little time, however, he would see that Hume was mistaken. He would find that the customary connection of two events might cause an association of his ideas, so that, when one of the events occurred it would convey his thought to the other; but this would no more make him expect that other, than he would expect a dinner because his appetite put him in mind of it. He would learn not to consider one event as the effect of another, merely because the ideas were associated in his mind; he would look not only for a customary, but a necessary connection between them: but it is clear that custom or habit can only associate our ideas, and give us the notion of a customary connection. The question is, how do we get the idea of a necessary connection? Says Mr. Hume, "When the same object is always followed by the same event, we then begin to entertain the notion of cause and connection." This is a fact which no one disputes; the only question is, *why* do we then begin to entertain such a notion? Upon the bare experience, that a certain event has hitherto been succeeded by another, why do we with such assurance conclude, that it must always be succeeded by it? Mr. Hume tells us, it is because "We then feel a new sentiment or impression, to wit, a customary connection in the thought or imagination, between one object and its usual attendant; and this sentiment," he informs us, "is the original of that idea which we seek for." If the idea in question, which is that necessary connection, be copied from the idea of customary connection, the idea of black may be copied from that of white. Let the customary connection have lasted as long, and the habit of observing it have grown as obstinate as you please, it can never change its nature; it is still but a customary connection, and how

how it should raise in the mind a totally new idea, seems perfectly inconceivable. The gap is still unclosed, and the space between the *has been* and the *must be*, is as wide as ever. But it may be insisted, that the habit of constantly observing a connection, acts so upon the mind, as to make us afterwards positively expect it, and believe it absolutely necessary. If this assertion were sufficient, nothing could be more easy or more common; but the cause here assigned is notoriously inadequate to the effect. What is there in the circumstance, of my having hitherto always seen two events connected, that seem at all calculated to raise in me a belief, that they could not possibly have occurred separately, and that they must always for the future be so joined? That, upon experiencing a customary connection, or rather a constant order of succession, we do conceive the idea of a necessary connection, is allowed; but what proof have we that this experience is the cause of the idea? If we examine the nature of the experience, we find nothing in it that bears the least reference to such an idea; so that the argument stands thus: habit certainly produces the idea of necessity, because it is succeeded by that idea in the mind. In fact, it is an assertion unsupported by argument. What is the usual effect of habit? Mr. Hume tells us, it is "a propensity to renew a particular act or operation," in other words, it is a desire of obtaining something to which we are accustomed. But can my desire of a thing persuade me that I must necessarily obtain it, and that the whole order of nature would be destroyed if I should not? Doubtless it will be insisted, that the strong desire or propensity, derived from habit, to renew the connection between two events, does absolutely raise in us a belief, that there is a necessary connection between them, and that this desire of renewing it, compels us to think that it will be renewed. Yet this assertion is still more destitute of proof than the last. How has it been proved that we have any desire that the effect should follow the cause? Ask the thief at the gallows whether he desires that the rope should strangle him. It may be said, perhaps, that desire is the constant effect of habit, and may therefore be supposed; but never, surely, did the greatest dunce contract a liking to the birch, though in the habit of being flogged daily. The repetition even of what was once agreeable, fre-

quently becomes tiresome, and what is so eagerly pursued as variety? But that the mind takes no pleasure in the constant union of the effect with its cause (merely as such) seems evident from the greediness with which men swallow the monstrous stories of enchantment, ghosts, miracles, &c. where all that so much delights us is, the disorderly production of some effect by an unusual cause. Yet I will even suppose it proved, that we have some occult desire or propensity to renew the connection between events; still the chief point is to be considered. It has not yet been shown, that the mere desire of a thing is in any way calculated to produce a belief of its necessity, nor does it appear that such a desire could even form the idea of necessity in the mind; at least, I can see no reason to conclude that it does, and Mr. Hume does not supply me with any; on the contrary, he confounds the two things together, and then accounts for them as if they were one and the same. In order to prove that the habit of observing a connection gives us the idea of its necessity, he tells us, that it creates a propensity to renew it; as if the propensity to, or desire of a thing were not to be distinguished from the conception of its necessity. These are certainly two very different ideas, nor do I see that one in the least refers to the other. Whether we are told, therefore, that habit produces the idea of necessity, or, that habit only raises a propensity, and that this propensity causes the idea; what is all this but assertion and conjecture, unsupported by reason?

Indeed, Mr. Hume himself, as if internally conscious that he had not traced the idea to its source, drops the term *habit* and has recourse to that of *instinct*.

Speaking of "this operation of the mind, by which we infer like effects from like causes;" he tells us, "it is more conformable to the ordinary wisdom of nature to secure so necessary an act of the mind by some instinct or mechanical tendency, which may be infallible in its operations, may discover itself at the first appearance of life and thought, and may be independent of all the laboured deductions of the understanding."

I understand by instinct, a power depending upon the peculiar structure of the mind, and which determines it to some particular act. If it be by instinct, therefore, that we infer one event from another, that is, if the peculiar structure of the mind make us conceive a necessary connection

connection between two events or impressions; that instinct is the origin of the idea of necessary connection, and not the mere impressions or events which were only connected by it in our thought. "Nature," he continues, "has implanted in us an instinct which carries forward the thought in a correspondent course to that which she has established among external objects." But this is not enough. An instinct which shall make me conclude one event to be the cause of another, must not only carry my thought from one to the other; it must not only associate the two ideas, and remind me of their customary connection; it must actually produce in my mind the idea of a necessary connection between them; for till it does this, it cannot make me conclude that one is the cause of the other. If the instinct do not give me the idea of a necessary connection between events, it cannot make me infer like effects from like causes; and, therefore, such an instinct would not answer the purpose; and if we get the idea from any other quarter, for instance, from observing the "course established among external objects," the instinct is altogether superfluous, for in that case, all we want is memory.

But it has been proved, that we did not acquire this idea by observing the course of events: as in all that course there is nothing like the idea to be observed. Therefore, whether we have an instinct, and the idea originate in it, or whatever may be the origin of this idea, it does not appear that it could either arise from the connection of events in any single instance; or from the customary connection in a number of instances; or from the habitual association of ideas, arising from that customary connection; or even from any desire we may be supposed to have for the renewal of the connection. We cannot, therefore, attribute it to the impressions of sense, either immediately or mediately; so that it stands in direct opposition to the principle of Mr. Hume.

It remains now to be decided, whether we shall discard an idea which seems essential to human reason, or give up the universality of this principle? Those who resolve to abide by the principle, let what will become of the idea, should at least be as candid as Mr. Hume has been, and first, carefully examine whether there be not some impression from which it might be derived; after that, they may, if they please, deny its existence, as a dog-

matical shoemaker might swear you have no feet, because his shoes will not fit them.

But it may be said, according to Mr. Hume's system, an idea is in fact no idea, unless it be derived from some impression, nor till he has discovered that impression, does he speak of it positively as such, he calls it only a *supposed idea*. What an excess of refinement is this! We hear every day of the supposed advantages of a ruinous war, that is to say, advantages that exist only in idea; but here is an idea which exists *only in idea*. I wonder how some philosophers would have an idea exist. If we ask Berkeley in what way ideas exist, he tells us plainly (sec. 139) that *they exist merely by way of idea*, and I confess I am of his opinion.

I shall not, however, attempt to prove the existence of this idea as to those who have not the idea, it would be impossible, and to those who have, superfluous. Yet it may not be amiss to apprise those who deny its existence, of the dilemma to which they are reduced. Either they must acknowledge they have the idea, whose existence they deny; or confess they have no idea of what they deny.

It may be asked, of what use is this inquiry into the origin of ideas? Shall we not continue to act upon the belief of a necessary connection between events, and will not the effect as regularly follow its cause, whether we know the origin of this idea or not? Certainly. And what is more, we shall probably continue to dispute about the existence of a FIRST CAUSE, and argue as learnedly as ever, both for and against the doctrine of NECESSITY, whether we are able to tell *how such an idea ever came into our heads* or not. This is undoubtedly true, and yet there is one reason why I wish we were able to account, not only for this, but for a thousand other phenomena in the mind; and that is, that we might have some plea for rejecting, without examination, the system of Professor Kant; for it would be an excellent excuse for treating the philosophy of other nations with contempt, if we could but produce a reasonable and consistent theory of our own.

H. RICHTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE commercial class of your readers may probably collect some information, were you to insert the following observations

servations and calculations upon the Exchange.

The course of exchange between countries wanting to remit, is primarily regulated by the relative value of the current specie in each respective country. Those which have a great diversity of circulating specie, generally regulate their currency by reckoning an agio, which varies in different countries from 5 to 40 per cent.

Bills drawn in Great Britain, upon Hamburg, Holland, or the Netherlands, are considered payable in banco, that is to say, in money, either real or fictitious, of a certain standard value; and the party on whom such bills are drawn sometimes receives, but mostly pays, an agio or discount, proportioned to the intrinsic value of the currency.

All bills drawn on Great Britain are supposed payable in the standard coin of the kingdom, there is consequently no necessity for an agio, yet the exchange is more or less favourable, according to the purity or deficiency of the current specie.

Since the guineas in circulation have been standard weight, the exchange has continued in favour of this country; but should the specie be again generally deficient, it would soon affect the price of exchange with all Europe.

Some years ago when the clipped money was in circulation, the exchange with Amsterdam fell to 26s. Flemish per pound sterling, which is only 780 guilders for 100l. sterling instead of 1100 guilders, which is reckoned about par. But when the new coinage got into circulation, the exchange rose to 38s. Flemish, or 1114 guilders, for 100l. sterling. It requires to be remarked, that Holland and the Netherlands reckon 6 guilders to 20s. Flemish, Hamburg $7\frac{1}{2}$ March banco to the same, or a pound Flemish. It follows that in all those countries with which this country exchanges sterling for pounds Flemish, the more shillings Flemish a pound sterling is negotiated for, the more guilders or marks, &c. is received for 100l. sterling.

Multiply by 269

115

1345

2959

3093 10

20 3 8

3 diff. from 115, or 38½, is

G. 3113 13 8

The following concise method of working the said exchanges, it is presumed, claim some just pretensions to being original :

Multiply the exchange by 3 (viz. half the number of guilders to a pound Flemish) which at 38, makes 114 guilders for 10l. by only striking off the 4, and multiplying it by 2, makes 11 guilders 8 stivers for 1l. and by adding a cypher, it makes 1140 guilders for 100l. Any other exchange multiplied by 3, the result will be similar. Shillings and pence may be readily taken from a single pound.

The uniform advance for every groot being 2 guilders 10 stivers :

	s.	d.	s.	d.
for 100l. sterl. fee	38	and	38	1
it must be for	38		2	5g.
———— for	38		3	7g. 10ft.
and every fourth groot				10g.

Which requires one to be added to the multiplier, viz.

38½ is 115

38½ — 116 and so for any higher or lower rate.

By making the above rules familiar, the guilders in 1l. 10l. or 100l. may be reckoned from memory, as also the marks for 1l. 8l. and 80l. dividing the 3 first figures by 8 instead of 10 for the 11. because the Hamburg exchange, multiplied by three, answers to only 8l. sterling.

To apply this operation to 269l. sterling at 387, multiply by 115, striking off the first right-hand figure from the first produce, and always doubling it, place it to the stivers which has the same effect as multiplying by 11 guilders 10 stivers, the sum for 1l. sterling for the intermediate groots between the different multipliers as before directed, add for the first groot half the pounds you multiply—for the 2nd, the whole—and for the 3d, one and a half, always dividing them by 20, because every additional groot makes half a stiver for 1l. sterling. Example, showing how many guilders there are 269l. sterling exchange at 38s. 7d.

because 3 times 38½ is 115

being 1½ of 269l. by 20

the number of guilders to be paid for 269l. sterling at 387

As proof of the above, reduce the answer into half-stivers, and divide by the exchange reduced to groots; viz.

38s. 7d. by 12, is 463 for the divisor G. 3113 ^{stiv. dens.} 13 8
20 or 20

62273
40

463)2490940(5380 shillings by 20, is £269 st.
2315

1759
1389

3704
3704
0

Although there are only 16 deniers to a stiver, it will lessen the fractions to work by 20 or 40, in which case 10 or 20 stands for 8 deniers only.

PRINCIPAL AXIOMS.

Multiplying the shillings Flemish by 3, shows the number of guilders in 1l. 10l. and 100l. for every groat add half a stiver for 1l.; 5 stivers for 10l.; and 50 stivers for 100l.; but when it amounts to 4 groots, add one to the multiplier, to 8 add 2, and for half a groot, half the afore-said stivers.

The same operation shews the number of marks and schillings in 1l. 8l. and 80l.; dividing for 1l. by 8 instead of 10, as for the guilders.

Multiplying the shillings Flemish by 6, as before directed by 3, will produce 1l. 20l. or 200l.; by 9, will produce 3l. &c.

The number of marks, in any given number of pounds sterling, is a fourth more than the number of guilders.

To find how much sterling money there is in any given number of guilders or marks, reduce the guilders to half-stivers by 40, and the marks by 32, there being the same number of half-stivers in 6 guilders by 40, as in $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks by 32; in both cases divide by the exchange reduced to groots, viz. 38 7 by 12, is 463, if the exchange is done at half-groots, then the multipliers and divisors must be doubled.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GUILDERS IN 100 POUNDS STERLING.

Exchange.	Multiplier.	For 100l.	Exchange.	Multiplier.	For 100l. st.	Exchange.	Multiplier.	For 100l. st.
34	102	1020	38	114	1140	39	11	1170
1		1022 10	1		1142 10	1		1172 10
2		1025	2		1145	2		1175
3		1027 10	3		1147 10	3		1177 10
4	103	1030	4	115	1150	4	118	1180
5		1032 10	5		1152 10	5		1182 10
6		1035	6		1155	6		1185
7		1037 10	7		1157 10	7		1187 10
8	104	1040	8	116	1160	8	119	1190
9		1042 10	9		1162 10	9		1192 10
10		1045	10		1165	10		1195
11		1047 10	11		1167 10	11		1197 10

Thirty guilders is the difference for every shilling Flemish for 100l. sterling, and for every half-groat one guilder five stivers.

The exchange, at 35s. a groat, more or less, is 4s. 9d. in 100l. sterling; at 36s.—4s. 7½; at 37s.—4s. 6d; at 38s.—4s. 4½; 39s.—4s. 3d; and, at 40s. exactly 4s. 2d.

The course of exchange being affected both by the necessity for making commercial remittances and the negotiation of bills, it can neither be expressly governed by the par of the money of the countries traded with, nor determine the balance of trade between them. It only, at the time of payment, decides the *cost* of each country's imports, and the *price* of its exports; but, from numerous artificial causes, can never determine the *degree* of either. That country which generally possesses the exchange in its favour, may be induced to import foreign productions, because of their cheapness, while its own exports and manufactures are declining because rendered too dear for foreign consumption, which often occasions a very injurious delay of remittances.

In Holland, Hamburgh, and all those countries where the exchange is governed by giving pounds Flemish for sterling money; the *higher* the exchange, the more it is in favour of Great Britain. But in Russia, France, Spain, Italy, and the South of Europe, where their currency is negotiated at a certain number of pence sterling; the *lowest* exchange is the most in favour of this country.

Norwich, March 14th, 1797. K. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR ON THE PROPORTIONAL QUANTITY OF LIGHT GIVEN BY DIFFERENT COMBUSTIBLE BODIES, AND ON THE VARIOUS KINDS OF LAMPS THAT ARE COMMONLY MADE USE OF.

BY J. H. HASENFRATZ.

Annales de Chimie, No. 70.

THE French government employed Mr. H. in the year 1795, to make a series of experiments, to determine the most economical method of procuring light from the different combustible substances usually employed. Mr. H's experiments differ in some degree from those of Count Rumford, the cause of which he endeavours to explain. The materials of Mr. H's experiments were wax, spermaceti, and tallow candles, fish-oil, oil of colseed, and of poppy-seeds. In using these oils, both the Argand and common lamps were em-

ployed. The wicks of the latter were round, containing thirty-six cotton threads. The tallow and spermaceti candles were mould, six to the pound. The wax candles five to the pound. Mr. H. used the same method with Count Rumford, for determining the comparative intensity of the lights. It consists in placing the two luminous bodies at different distances on white paper, putting a small opaque cylinder near this paper, and gradually removing the light, till the shadow produced by each be of the same intensity. The intensity of the light is then in proportion to the squares of the distances of the luminous bodies, from the line of union of their two shadows on the white paper. Count Rumford used the Argand lamp as a standard for comparison; but as the intensity of its light varies according to the height of the wick, Mr. H. preferred a wax candle, making use of it soon after it was lighted. When two luminous bodies, of different intensities, are put in comparison with each other, the shadows are of two colours. That from the weakest light is blue, and from the strongest, red. When the lights of two different combustible bodies are compared, they are either red or blue in a compound ratio of the colour and intensity. Thus in comparing the shadows from different luminous bodies, they will be red or blue respectively, in the following order:

- Light of the sun.
- of the moon.
- of Argand lamps.
- of tallow candles.
- of wax ditto.
- of spermaceti ditto.
- of common lamps.

That is to say, when a body is illuminated by the sun and by any other luminous substance, the shadow of the former is red, and of the latter, blue. In like manner, the shadow from an Argand lamp is red, when placed by that of a tallow candle, which is blue.

The following table will show the proportional distance that different luminous bodies should be placed to produce an equally intense shadow from the same object.

The second column gives the proportional intensity of each light, which is known to be in proportion to the squares of the distances of luminous bodies giving the same depth of shadow.

The third column shows the quantity of combustible matter consumed in the hour by each mode of giving light, which Mr. H. calculates from the average of many repeated experiments.

Distance

	Distance.	Intensity.	Quantity consumed per hour.	Quantity required for equal intensities.
Argand lamps with {	Oil of poppy seed	10	10.000	23
	— of fishes	10	10.000	23.77
	— of cole-feed	9.246	8.549	14.18
Common lamps with {	Oil of cole-feed	6.774	4.588	8.81
	— of fishes	6.524	4.556	9.14
	— of poppy feed	5.917	3.501	7.05
Spermaceti candle		5.917	3.501	9.23
Old tallow candle		5.473	2.995	7.54
New ditto		5.473	2.995	8.23
Wax candle		4.275	1.827	9.54

The relative quantity of combustible matter required to produce equal lights at equal distances, may be obtained by a simple rule of proportion from the above data. Thus, if a given intensity of light, expressed by 3.501, has been produced by a consumption of 9.23 of spermaceti in the hour, the same luminous body will produce a light of 10.000, by consuming in the same time a quantity of spermaceti $= \frac{10.000 \times 9.23}{3.501} = 26.37$.—Therefore we may add to the table a fourth column, expressing the quantity of combustible which each body must consume to produce a light of 10.000.

From what has been laid down, it will also appear that the number of lights required to produce a given light, will be as follows: To produce a light equal to 100 Argand lamps, burning poppy-feed oil, it will require

100 Argand lamps with fish oil	285 Spermaceti candles
117 Ditto do. with cole-feed oil	333 Tallow ditto
218 Common lamps with cole-feed oil	546 Wax ditto
219 Ditto do. with fish oil	
285 Ditto do. with poppy-feed oil.	

Mr. H. next takes notice of the comparative price of these articles, by which he finds, that in Paris the most expensive light is that produced from wax candles; and the most economical, that from oil of cole-feed, burned in Argand lamps.

The chief difference between the Argand and common lamp is, that in the latter much of the oil is volatilized without combustion, and hence the unpleasant smell which it produces; whereas in the former, the heat is so great at the top of the wick, that all the oil is decomposed in passing through, the disposition of the wick allowing the free access of air to assist combustion. It should therefore follow, that the Argand lamp consumes less fuel to produce a given light than the common lamp, and this is the opinion of Count Rumford. Yet (Mr. H. observes) there are two circumstances that prevent the full effect of the complete combustion

in the Argand lamp. The one is, that the glass cylinder absorbs a part of the rays of light as they pass through; the other, that the column of light proceeding from the inner surface of the wick, is, in part, lost, by being obliged to pass through that from the outer surface. Count Rumford allows the first cause of diminution of light, and estimates it at .1854, but not the latter. The author of this memoir, in repeating Count's R's experiments, asserts, that when two candles are placed so that the light of the one is obliged to pass through that of the other, the sum of the light so produced, is not so strong as when they are placed side by side; for in the first case, a part of the hindmost light is absorbed by the foremost. Mr. H. concludes the paper by some general observations on the comparative elegance and utility of the various methods of illumination.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY FOR THE
YEAR 1796, BEING THE FOURTH
YEAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH
OF JEROME LALANDE.

THE establishment of the National Institute, on the 6th December, 1793; the regulations which have been prescribed for the conduct of it, on the 5th of June, 1796; and the premiums proposed by the Institute, for the invention of the best watch, consisting each of a gold medal of the weight of a *kilogramme*, or 3200 livres, promise to prove of essential service to the progress and improvement of astronomy.

Towards the end of February, I had the satisfaction to receive from citizen Lenoir, an entire circle of nineteen inches, an instrument which I had upwards of two years been in expectation of, by means of which citizen le François has already determined the latitude of Paris, 48 degrees, 56 minutes, 15 seconds—the obliquity of the ecliptic, 23 degrees, 28 minutes, 1 second, at the end of June, 1796, being greater by eight seconds, than stated in the tables of the sun, which accompany the third edition of my astronomy.

Citizen Mechain, at Perpignan, has made exactly the same calculation; but as other observations give 12 seconds less, we will reserve the discussion of this question to a future opportunity.

The Board of Longitude has sent to citizen Duc la Chapell, jun. at Monrauban, the sextant, of six feet, with which Lacaille made his last observations; this ingenious astronomer has taken several observations this year, which he proposes to print.

March 31st, M. Olbers discovered, at Bremen, a comet in the Virgin; he has accurately observed it, and calculated the elements. This comet is the 85th which has been recorded, according to the catalogue given in my astronomy. Its errors from the 31st of March, to the 14th of April, only once amounted so high as six minutes.

Node, 0 signs 17 degrees, 2 minutes.

Inclination, $64^{\circ} 55'$.

Perihelion, 6 signs $12^{\circ} 44'$

Distance of perihelion, 1.578.

Passage, on 2d April, 1796, 20 hours, 23 minutes. Comet retrograde.

The opposition of Mars, happened on the 14th of June, on which reason the error discovered in my tables of 54 seconds, induced me to examine the equation of this planet, comparing this opposition

with the one in 1788, which was in the contrary part of its orbit. On this occasion, I accurately observed the perturbations, which I had neglected to do, till now, although I had given a calculation of them in 1758 and 1761. I have found that it is necessary to add about 15 seconds to the equation of Mars, stated in my last tables; but I do not propose to make any alteration, till citizen Deambre shall have made a fresh calculation of the perturbations, which he means to do, as soon as he shall accomplish his grand undertaking, respecting the meridian, which has interrupted his researches, as well as those of citizen Mechain, for two years.

The equation of Mars, according to the result of my newest observations, will be less by 48 seconds than that mentioned by M. Triesnecker, in that part of his memoir where he makes use of the perturbations (*Ephem. de Vienne*, 1789).

The opposition of Mars was observed by M. Zach, at Gotha, the 14th of June, 1796, and lasted 14 hours, 49 minutes, 30 seconds, in 8 signs, 24 degrees, 34 minutes, 37 seconds of the apparent equinox. Latitude 3 degrees, 37 minutes, $54\frac{1}{2}$ seconds south latitude. Heliocentric, 1 degree, 6 minutes, 9 seconds. Error in my tables less than 55 seconds longitude: but upwards of 18 seconds latitude.

The conjunction of Venus, observed on the 6th of August, by citizen le François, gives an error in my tables from five to six seconds: and as Venus was aphelion, this circumstance affords a satisfactory confirmation, of the determination which I have given of this difficult element (*Mémoires de l'Académie*, 1785).

M. de Zach, of Gotha, found an error in my tables, on the 29th of June, of rather more than four seconds in longitude, and less than 15 seconds in latitude.

The opposition of Jupiter, observed the 29th of August by Bouvard, gives an error in the tables of Delambre, of seven seconds. This is a convincing proof of the grand inequality announced by Laplace the 10th of May, 1786.

In the opposition of Saturn, the 15th December, 1796, the error of the tables proves to be less than 31 seconds. This affords a confirmation of this discovery, and of the skill with which Delambre has constructed his tables of Jupiter and Saturn.

The eclipse of the 4th star in Sagittarius is a rare and singular observation, made at Viviers by Fl. Caugergue, and in England, by M. Englefield. The former of

of these gentlemen discovered it on the point of emerging. It still bordered on the disk of Mars, the 17th of April, at five o'clock, 58 minutes 25 seconds. He found that the conjunction had taken place three minutes 12 seconds earlier, and that Mars was more north than the star, by 10 seconds. The longitude of Mars was then eight signs, seven degrees, six minutes, 26 seconds: latitude 20 minutes, five seconds. Latitude heliocentric 10 minutes, seven seconds. He calculates the right-ascension of the star, at 266 degrees 50 minutes 22½ seconds. Declension, 23 degrees 46 minutes 48 seconds.

The 26th December, a conjunction happened, which, if less remarkable for astronomers, was more so for the public. Mars was discovered above, and very near, Jupiter. Duc la Chapelle observed this conjunction carefully at Montauban.

Government, ever eager to promote the cause of science, have given directions, by the minister Benezek, to publish the *Histoire Céléste*, which comprizes all the observations made at Paris, and the 40,000 stars, which have been determined in the Military School. One hundred and twenty pages were already printed off on the 1st of January, 1797.

This History will contain successively all the observations made at Paris, for these 50 years past, by Delisle, Lemonnier, Messier, and even the ancient observations; but above all, the discoveries of the Paris Observatory, since 1792, with which year, the extracts published by Cassini from 1785 terminate.

The grand work of ascertaining the meridian, is continued with as little interruption as possible. Since the commencement of the year 1796, Delambre has been employed at Dunkirk in observing the latitude with an entire circle, to determine one of the extremities of the new meridian. The other extremity was determined by Mechain, at Barcelona, in 1792.

July 9th, Delambre, after having been long retarded by the remissness of the Board, departed for Bourges. He has commenced his labours, by placing signs as far as Hermont, opposite Clermont.

November 9th, he arrived at Sermier, having completed eight stations, and 288,000 toises of the meridian. He proposes to pursue his useful labours, during the winter, at Evaux.

Mechain has been less fortunate, not having been able to commence his operations so early as Delambre. He has been prevented by bad weather at Mount

Noire, to the north of Carcassone, in which town he has determined to pass the winter, and observe the azimuths, to ascertain, more successfully, the direction of his triangles.

Nouet, assisted by the skilful geographical engineer, Cardinet, has been engaged in a very laborious, but highly useful, astronomical campaign, in the Alps. He has constructed very large triangles, which comprehend the entire space inclosed between Thonon, to the north; Saint-Jean de Maurienne, south; Mont Blanc, to the east; and Mont Colombier, west.

Borda is engaged in determining the refractions, both by theory and ingenious and delicate experiments, on the density of the air.

The *Connaissance des Temps*, for 1797, was published in January, 1796. The addenda contains a catalogue of 1000 circumpolar stars; a matter of great importance, and hitherto a desideratum in astronomy: this is the first result of the grand work undertaken, in 1789, by Michel Lefrançois Lalande, and myself, to determine the 85,000 stars, of which 32,000 have been already observed; and Lefrançois, with indefatigable zeal, has, in the course of this year, increased the number up to 37,000.

It contains, likewise, several observations of eclipses, with their results.

Observations of the planets, and, in particular, of Mercury.

An Astronomical Journal, from 1782, with which year the Astronomical History of Bailly concludes, to 1788. The history of the preceding years I have separately published.

Observations made by M. de Zach, at Gotha; M. Barry, at Mannheim; Duc la Chapelle, at Montauban; Vidal, at Thoulouse; &c.

I have likewise given a determination of the diameter of the fourth satellite of Jupiter, and new elements of the orbit of Mercury.

The *Connaissance des Temps*, for 1798, appeared in August, 1797. The additions contained in this volume, are of greater importance than those of any preceding year. It contains several memoirs, by myself, relative to the motion of the stars, on the satellites of Saturn, on the curve of the apparent orbit of the moon, and the precession of the equinoxes. New tables of Mercury, which I have calculated from the last observations, taking account, at the same time, of the perturbations which Venus occasions on this planet.

The positions of 150 stars, determined by

by Lefrançois, together with a variety of observations by Messier, Duc la Chapelle, Bouvard, Vidal, Piéctet, Flaugergue, Thulis, &c.

Several eclipses, calculated by myself, a description of the entire circle, by Biffy, with the print which General Calon has caused to be engraved, and a representation of the moon.

Memoirs, composed by myself, on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, on the Longitude of Greenwich, and of the Cape of Circumcision; on the Altitude of Paris, above the Level of the Sea; on the different altitudes of the Seine, at Paris.

My History of Astronomy for the years 1789, 1791; my Tables for ascertaining the Passage of the Stars at Noon, and the Tables of Borda, for reducing the Altitudes of the Polar Stars.

The Elements of the Comet of 1795, by Messrs. Zach, Bouvard, and Prosperin.

The Memoirs of the Academy, for 1789, which have been long in print, but first published this year, contain a long and excellent treatise, by Laplace, on the Satellites of Jupiter; Memoirs, composed by myself, on the Motion of Venus, on the Ebbs and Floods of the Equinoxes, and on a variety of observations which I have calculated. The reader will find, likewise, the commencement of the Observations of the 8000 Boreal Stars, which I made at the Military School; together with the observations of Ageler, prior to his departure for circumnavigating the globe, which has deprived us of the assistance of this young and judicious astronomer.

Memoirs, by Messier, on the Two Comets of 1788; a Memoir, by Legendre, on the Figure of the Planets; Memoirs, by Laplace, on the Changes of the Precession, on the Obliquity of the Equinox, on the Degrees of the Earth, and on the length of Pendulums, from which this curious and interesting discovery results, that the inclination of the true ecliptic on the assumed ecliptic of 1700. the limits of which will be five degrees, twenty-five minutes, according to Lagrange (Mem. de l'Acad. 1774, Mem. de Berlin, 1782) reduces itself to one degree twenty-one minutes, because the action of the sun and moon on the terrestrial spheroid, reduces, by one quarter, the extent of the variations of the obliquity which would take place if the earth were a true sphere.

The memoirs for 1790, which are
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already printed, and will shortly be published, contain the sequel of the joint observations of myself and my associate, of the stars, together with the observations made by Ageler, previous to his departure; a long Treatise, by Laplace, on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; three Memoirs, by Messier, on the Comets of 1790; Memoirs, by Messier and myself, on the Disappearance of Saturn's Ring; the Passage of Mercury over the Sun, in 1789, by Messier, together with the Method of finding the true Anomaly, by Dufejour.

In the *Connoissance des Temps*, for 1797, I am now printing 2000 stars, of the sixth magnitude, which have never been observed nor calculated by any person before.

De Laplace has published his Exposition of the System of the Earth, which contains many new discoveries, and new ideas, on several objects of Natural History and Astronomy.

A third edition of Flamsteed's Atlas, in quarto, has recently been published by La Marche. I have added a considerable number of stars to the catalogue, and corrected various errors. Mechain has likewise greatly contributed towards the perfection of this edition.

The Poem on the Sphere, by Ricard, is an object of consequence to the science of astronomy, as it may assist its propagation. In this poem, the accuracy of the mathematician is happily blended with the luxuriant charms of verse. It was submitted to my inspection in manuscript, but I found little room for remark or alteration.

Mr. Dalby has published, in London, a memoir, consisting of twenty pages, which contains a narrative of the measure of a degree of longitude, and a degree of latitude, executed in the Indies, to the north of Calcutta, in 1791 and 1792, by M. Reuben Burrow. The degree of longitude under the tropic, is 41,620 toises, and the degree of latitude between 22 deg. 44 min. and 23 deg. 48 min.: that is to say, towards the tropic of cancer, 56,726 toises, which is less, by 27 toises than that of Peru.

The death of Mr. Burrow in May, 1792, has deprived us of the result of his labours, which it was his intention to have prosecuted as soon as he should receive the grand sector, which he has been soliciting ever since 1789.

A watch, by Arnold, with which he
4 B went

went and returned from east to west, has procured a longitudinal difference of two minutes, thirty-three seconds.

Mr. Dalby calculates, that these degrees give a plane of $\frac{1}{135}$; but, as this does not correspond with the measure of degrees taken in other places, he concludes that the earth is not a regular ellipsis, which is, indeed, the result of Laplace's researches.

Mr. Herschell has published, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, a description and representation of his famous forty-foot telescope.

M. de Roffel, the only surviving officer of the late Capt. Entrecasteaux's equipment, is occupied in London, upon a Narrative of this Voyage, which the British Admiralty design to publish at their expence.

The Vienna Ephemeris, for 1797, besides a variety of observations made at Vienna, Buda, Prague, and Cremsmunster, contains calculations of the longitude for a great number of towns; and a new determination of the distances of the satellites of Jupiter, by Trufnecker. He calculates the semi-diameter of Jupiter's equator, at 1892 seconds; hence the following comparative distances result:

1st satellite	5.86
2d do.	9.33
3d do.	14.99
4th do.	26.31

Major Zach, the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, has published his Tables of Aberration, with a new catalogue of the right ascensions of 400 principal stars, which are calculated with as great precision as the thirty-four stars of Maske-lyne. The instrument he made use of, is a meridian telescope, by Ramsden, which is placed with such perfect exactness, that he has scarcely found a perceptible difference between eight stars, distributed in a space of 162 degrees of the meridian, from Antares to Capella, under the pole.

Louis Breguet, a watchmaker of the first eminence in Paris, continues to labour on the perfection of chronometers and time-keepers for ascertaining the longitude. He has invented a scapement, upon a principle entirely new, which is absolutely independent of the movement. This ingenious artist was born at Neuchâtel, Jan. 7, 1749, but has been a resident in France ever since the year 1763. In 1780, he first began to occupy himself with bringing the art to its perfection.

Citizen O'Reilly, who has established a

large glass manufactory at Gros-Callou, manufactures flint-glass for acromatic telescopes. Citizen Carouch has made a experiment, and pronounces them of an very excellent quality.

Don Denis Alcalá Galeano, captain of a Spanish vessel, has presented to the Board of Longitude two memoirs on the Calculation of the Longitude and Latitude. We are indebted for these researches to the voyage of Don Alexandre Malaspina to the South Seas, in 1789, which voyage has procured us several interesting observations on the flowing and ebbing of the tides on both coasts of America.

Letters from Spain, dated Nov. 6th, inform us, that the Prince of Peace has established professors of Astronomy, theoretical, practical and physical, and likewise for the application of geography to the purposes of navigation. He has founded likewise a new military corps, under the title of *Cosmographical Engineers of State*; the members of which were presented to the king and queen, on the 30th of October.

The Prince of Peace has requested Mr. Herschell to furnish him with a telescope of twenty-five feet, and M. de Mendoza, a Spanish officer, has been commissioned to urge its execution.

Joseph Chaix, a native of Saint Philippe, about eight leagues distant from Valenit, after having successively studied, for several years, the sciences of astronomy and geography, both in France and England, has been appointed to superintend the grand observatory building at Madrid.

In Germany, M. Schroter has printed a work, under the title of *Aphrodisiographical Fragments*, containing the result of his observations on the figures, the spots, mountains, and rotation of Venus, on which subject he has already published several communications in the London Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of Goettingen, Erfurt, and Berlin, and in the Berlin Ephemeris. He has discovered that the mountains in Venus bear nearly the same proportion to the diameter of this planet, as the mountains in the moon to its diameter; and that, as in the moon, the most and highest mountains in Venus are towards the south.

The rotation of Venus appeared to him to be twenty-three hours twenty-one minutes. The alterations, which he observed in the space of two hours, in the horn of this planet, appeared to him to indicate, that the equator of Venus forms a large angle with its ecliptic, and that of

consequence, the change of seasons there must be very considerable. He is of opinion that Mr. Herchell has given Venus too large a diameter, when he calculates it at eighteen seconds eight. He computes it only at sixteen seconds $\frac{8}{10}$, as stated by myself and by M. de Zach in his *Berlin Ephemeris*.

M. Schaubach has published the *Calatrastrophisms* of Eratosthenes, in Greek and Latin. M. Amma has published a series of Operations, relative to the Topography of Swabia. M. Warms is engaged in comparing the Tables of Logarithms, by Didot, by which means we shall in future be furnished with a table totally exempt from error, as M. Warms's corrections are made upon the plates themselves, which have been preserved.

M. Woltman, of Cuxhaven, has made several curious observations and experiments on Terrestrial Refractions. He has transmitted a memoir on this subject to the Goettingen Academy.

M. Hornemann, an Hanoverian, has been fixed upon for exploring the interior of Africa. This gentleman is eminently versed in the Oriental languages, is a proficient in the art of physic, and understands likewise several branches of mechanics. He is an indefatigable pedestrian, robust, daring, and passionately in love with travelling. Major de Zach has offered to enable him to make astronomical and geographical observations, which promises to render the result of his expedition highly interesting and important.

M. Hennert has obtained the prize of the academy of Petersburg, for his *Memoir on the Perturbations of the diurnal Motion of the Earth*. The result of his observations, which will appear in print, proves, that there are some inequalities in the earth's rotation; but that these are modified in such a manner, that it may be considered as uniform.

The *Ephemeris* of Milan, for 1796, gives us a theory of the perturbations of Mercury, by Mr. Oriani, together with some excellent observations relative to this planet, by M. de Cocaris.

On the conquest of the Milanese by the French troops, several French academicians were deputed to collect all objects useful to the sciences and arts. But the observatories of Oriani de Cesaris, and Reggio, have been respected, and these ingenious astronomers were emphatically recommended to the notice and protection of the French General, Buonaparte.

At Verona, M. Cagnoli is engaged in an Italian Translation of Bailly's *Astronom.* M. Toaldo, of Padua, has translated my *Abridgment of Astronomy*.

Count Ignace Bathiani, Bishop of Weissenburgh, or Alba Carolina, in Transylvania, has erected an observatory in that place, under the inspection of Martonfy, who has commenced his observations.

It now remains for me to notice the losses which astronomy has sustained this year, by the death or sequestration of those who have successfully cultivated this useful science. I have obtained many interesting and valuable particulars, relative to that celebrated mathematician Rigibert Benne, but as his death happened the preceding year, I shall reserve these details for another opportunity.

Alexandre Guy Pingré, marine geographer, late associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and librarian of Sainte Genevieve and of the Pantheon, was born at Paris, Sept. 4, 1711. He studied at the College de Senlis, then belonging to the Regular Canons of the *Congregation of France*, vulgarly called the Genovefains, into whose society he entered in 1727. He had originally devoted himself to the study of divinity, of which he was elected a professor at the age of 24, before he had even taken priest's order; but the troubles which afterwards arose on the subject of Jansenism, obliged him to abdicate. On the establishment of an academy at Rouen, in 1748, Pingré was chosen a member, and an astronomer being wanted, Pingré was appointed to take the charge of this department. From that period his reputation, as an astronomer, became universally established. His death happened on the 12th of May. He is succeeded in the institute, by Cit. Jeaurat.

Jean Dominique Cassini IV, was born in 1748. In 1796, he retired into the country: he has been replaced at the board of longitude by Cit. Meffier, and in the institute by Bory.

Don Antoine de Ulloa, died at the advanced age of 80, at Cadiz, in June, 1795. This is the same astronomer, who, conjointly with Godin, Bouguer, and Condamine, was commissioned, in 1736, to measure a degree in Peru; on which important subject he published a work, in three volumes in quarto, in 1793. He was one of the most zealous patrons of astronomy in Spain, and contributed

greatly to the construction of an observatory at Cadiz. His great merit and experience procured him great reputation and influence in Spain.

We have likewise lost, with the commencement of 1795, Don Vincent Tosino, and Don Joseph Varela, officers in the Spanish marine; one of whom died at Cadiz, the other at Vera Cruz. They were conjointly occupied with making observations at Cadiz, of which they published two interesting volumes in 1776 and 1777. Cit. Delambre has calculated many of these observations, which have proved highly useful. They afterwards engaged in preparing a chart of the Spanish coasts, which appeared in 1786.

In America, astronomy has suffered a loss, by the death of M. David Rittenhouse, born in 1729. This gentleman built an observatory at Pennsylvania, and published several astronomical observations. But being in a public capacity, as treasurer of the province, and afterwards comptroller of the mint, he had little leisure for pursuing his astronomical researches.

In France, we have lost citizen Fortin, professor of mathematics at Brest, who made many valuable observations in that city, whilst in possession of an observatory.

The Chevalier Lorgna, who died at Verona, 28th June, was one of the most eminent geometers of the age. He founded an Italian society, of the transactions of which he has published seven volumes, each volume containing a great number of astronomical memoirs. Lorgna has bequeathed a very liberal sum to support this institution, and may be considered as one of the most active patrons of astronomy.

In England died within the year, Dr. A. Shepperd, professor of astronomy at Cambridge. He was born in Westmoreland in 1742. His correspondence was active and instructing; he possessed a large and well selected library, and being a man of property, contributed with his fortune to the progress of astronomy. He built, at his own expense, an observatory at Cambridge, which he furnished with the necessary instruments, and being a member of the Board of Longitude, he had frequent opportunities to assist, as well the science of astronomy itself as its votaries. He published, in 1772, his grand tables for correcting the distances observed at sea, and in general took an active part in every useful enterprize, and contributed richly to its success.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON MEDALS.

*Quod non imber edax non aquilo impotens
P'ssit diruere, ont innumerabilis
Annorum series, & fuga temporum.*

HOR.

"The medal faithful to its charge of fame,
"Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:

"In one short view subjected to our eye,
"Gods, emp'tors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie."

POPE'S EPIST. TO ADDISON.

THE art of stamping money, or impressing it with a certain mark, image, or figure, is a very early discovery, and seems to have been known in the rude infancy of society. Without tracing it to TUBAL CAIN, with the learned but fantastical VILLALPANDAS, certain it is, that the ancients cultivated this invention with uncommon success, and that

"The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years," is no hyperbole. Long anterior to that epoch, the business of the mint was carried to higher perfection than what it is at this very day.

No sooner had liberty unfurled her banners in Greece, than the arts were cherished and esteemed. It was then that the finely cultivated taste of antiquity was displayed in all its lustre, and kings attempted to emulate the grandeur of free states. Athens displayed her unrivalled excellence on her coins, while Sparta, less polished, but, perhaps, more wise, true to the maxims of Lycurgus, banished the precious metals from Laconia, and substituted iron* in their stead.

The Macedonian princes, in imitation of the neighbouring republics, produced a fine series of medals, which are in high estimation at this day. Syracuse, founded by a colony from Corinth, and, by turns, a commonwealth and a monarchy, as virtue and vice predominated, among the people, excelled in the numismatic art, and, perhaps, the finest coins now extant, were struck with the Sicilian die.

Rome too, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, cultivated the fine arts, although with inferior success, and never until the day that her perjured general crossed the Rubicon, and assumed the imperial

* The Belgick Britons, according to Cæsar, seem to have done that from necessity which the Spartans did from choice: "U. nuntur aut ære, aut annulis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo." De Bell. Gallico, Lib. v. § x

purple, was the money of that republic sullied with the image of a mortal.

An age of polished servility, followed by a long night of Cimmerian darkness, succeeded. Tiberius, Nero, Caligula, those deified monsters of the moral world, whose claim to the godhead seems to have been founded on the excess of their crimes, assumed on their coins all the symbols of divinity. Christianity too, no longer crawling meekly on the earth, but with her foot fixed on the neck of prostrate Paganism, converted the Augur's *lituus* into the Bishop's crozier, &c. borrowed the *nimbus*, or glory, with which the heads of the eastern emperors were arrayed, in order to adorn her saints and irradiate her gods*!

At length, literature and the arts, which had been rooted up by the barbarians, revived together, and Europe beheld with astonishment a prince†, seated on the throne of superstition, by a strange fatality, encouraging those very pursuits that were destined to shake priestcraft to its centre.

Louis XIV, imitating Augustus in a *protecting despotism*, like him, cherished genius, and, like him too, found it ever ready to court the smiles and lick the feet of that very tyranny which it was doomed so speedily to subvert. The vain-glory of this prince supplied a liberal patronage to the arts: His numerous dies, which form, as it were, a *medallic history* of his reign, display, however, all the fantasticalness of despotism; for we behold him, at one time, striking a superb medallion on the junction of the ocean and the Mediterranean, and, at another, eternizing the revocation of the edict of Nantz. In 1683, he records his just vengeance on Algiers, and celebrates the recovery of his subjects from slavery; in 1686, he perpetuates the discovery of the satellites of Saturn; while, in 1685, he tells posterity, that a tyrant king of France was base enough to make the first magistrate of a free state supplicate, in person, his forgiveness ‡.

* The ancient sympulum, from which the libations were poured out on the heads of the victims, in the temple of Jupiter, seems to have been converted into the *benetier*, or holy-water pot of modern times.

† Leo X.

‡ As the five medals alluded to are now before me, I shall transcribe the mottos, &c.

No. 1. *Subjct.*

Neptune smiting an Isthmus with his trident, and forming a Union between the Seas.

Legend.

MARIA JUDEA.

The effeminate and dissolute reign of Louis XV, added but little for the pen of the historian, the pencil of the painter, or the *burin* of the engraver; and yet all these were employed to flatter his vanity and soothe his pride.

The age of Louis XVI, is that of political *miracles*. The American revolution was but the forerunner of others infinitely more important. On this occasion was struck one of the finest medals that modern times have witnessed. I shall here describe it from a specimen lately in my own possession, but now appertaining to Professor Ogilvie, of King's College, Old Aberdeen. On the face, is a bust of a beautiful maiden, with her tresses floating in the wind. The head surmounted by the *cap of liberty*, suspended at the end of the *vindicta*, or rod, used by the Roman magistrate on enfranchising a slave:

"*Hæc mera liberias: hanc nobis pilea donant.*" PERS. SAT. 5.

— *famulusque jugo laxatus herili*
Ducitur, & gratæ remeat securior ætæ.
Tristis conditio pullata fronte recedit
In cinem, &c. CLAUD.

Exergue.

FOSSA A. GAR. AD.

PORT SETIUM

M.DC.LXXII.

No. 2. *Subjct.*

Religion (Superstition) planting a Crucifix on the desolated Altars of the Huguenots, or Protestants.

Legend.

RELIGIO VICTRIX.

Exergue.

TEMPLIS CALVINIANORUM EVERSIS,
M.DC.LXXXV.

No. 3. *Subjct.*

France releasing her captive Citizens with one Hand, and terrifying a Figure in a Turkish dress, by means of the Medusa's Head on her Shield, which she upholds with the other.

Legend.

CIVES A PIRATIS RECUPERATI.

Exergue.

ALGERIA FULMINATA,

M.DC.LXXIII.

No. 4. *Subjct.*

Saturn surrounded by his Satellites.

Legend.

SATURN. SATELLITES PRIMUM COGNITI.

M.DC.LXX.VI.

No. 5. *Subjct.*

The Doge of Genoa holding his ducal Crowns in his Right Hand, soliciting the Forgiveness of Louis XIV.

Legend.

GENUA. OBSEQUENS

Exergue.

DUX, LEGATUS ET

DEPRECATOR,

M.DC.LXXXV.

Legend.

Legend.

LIBERTAS AMERICANA.

Exergue.

4 JUIL. 1776.

The reverse exhibits (monarchical) France, attired like Minerva, presenting her Shield, with the Gallic Lillies in the Field, to an affrighted Leopard, under which Emblem Britain is insultingly typified, while, with the Right Hand, she is prepared to bury her Spear in his Side.

Below this vaunting Figure is a young Hercules, strangling the Serpents that had assaulted his Infancy. This allusion respecting America must be allowed to be appropriate.

Legend.

NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS.

Exergue.

17. 1777.

O&.

19. 1781.

Much about the same time the French school of engraving was occupied in celebrating the worthies of the American Revolution, &c. two of its best artists were actually busied, *by command of the court*, in tracing for posterity the features of a Virginian Planter, and a Printer of Philadelphia; Washington the supporter, and Franklin the founder, of American Independency!

From admiring the heroes of freedom in another country, and imitating them in our own, the step is inconsiderable. At length, in 1789, liberty was proclaimed in France, by the States-General, with the assistance of the people of Paris, who nobly seconded the endeavours of the representative body, and sealed their patriotism on the ruins of the Bastille.

The convulsion that succeeded uprooted the monarchy from its foundations; and has imposed a new face on the affairs of Europe.

The arts have been called in to eternalize the most celebrated epochs of Gallic freedom, and will find full employment for a century to come, in recording the victories of an infant commonwealth, which, in its very cradle, has smote the adult and decrepit despotisms on the continent with a deadly vengeance.

Here follows a description of a few of the medals which have been struck subsequent to the Revolution.

No. 1. Obverse.

A Portrait of the Citizen of Geneva, Author of the Social Contract.

Legend.

J. JACQUES ROUSSEAU, né A GENEVE en

1712.

Reverse.

Two Circles. The inner one contains the following Inscription:

LA PUISSANCE
LEGISLATIVE,
APPARTIENT AU PEUPLE
ET NE PEUT APPARTENIR
QU'à LUI.

The outer Circle contains the Book and Chapter of the Social Contract, whence the text has been borrowed, viz.

CONTRAT SOCIAL

Liv. 3.

Chap. I.

The Artist is

M. DUMAREST.

This medal was struck at Birmingham, by the newly invented balance-presses of the ingenious

Mr. BOLTON.

No. 2. Obverse.

A half-length figure of a gallant Officer, who, after participating in two Revolutions, languished until lately in one of the dungeons of Moravia.

Legend.

LAFAYETTE Deputé

A L'Ass. NAT.

CONSTITUENTE.

Né en 1757.

Reverse.

Two Branches of Laurels, tied at the ends and meeting at the top, after inscribing a Circle. Within this civic Wreath is the following Inscription.

II A COMMANDE
LA GARDE NATIONALE
PARISIENNE EN 1789

1790 et 1791.

The Artist is the same as the former.

No. 3. Obverse.

The National Parisian Guard, and the Deputations from all the armed Citizens of France, swearing Fidelity before the Altar of Liberty.

Legend.

VIVRE LIBRES

ou

MOURIR.

Above the Banners are the words

PACTE FEDERATIF.

Below, in the

Exergue.

14 JUILLET.

1790.

Reverse.

REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE.

1792.

The Artist is

M. DUFRE.

No. 4. Obverse.

Louis XVI, dressed in his Coronation Robes, swearing to observe the Constitution. Before him

him stands France, arrayed like Minerva, with her left-hand on the Laws. She is supported by Justice, who displays her usual Attributes. The Altar of Liberty is decorated with the Roman Fasces, surmounted by the Cap of Freedom, and encircled by a Garland of Oak.

The Legend

Consists of the Royal Oath, which was as follows;

JE JURE
D'ETRE FIDELLE A LA NATION
ET A LA LOI.

Reverse.

Within the inner Circle is the following Inscription;

LE VŒU
DU PEUPLE N'EST
PLUS DOUTEUX
POUR MOI.
J'ACCEPTE LA
CONSTITUTION.
13. SEPTEMBRE
L'AN. III. DE LA
LIBERTE.

Within the outer Circle we find that this was

Message DU ROI
A L'ASS. NAT. CONST.
President JES. GME. THOURET,

No. 5. Obverse.

Liberty seated on a cube, upholding the *pileum*, or the Cap, with her Right-hand, while her Left leans on the Table of the Law, inscribed

DROITS DE L'HOMME.
Article V.

Behind her is the Gallic Cock standing on a fluted Column, in the Act of Crowing.

Legend.

LIBERTE SOUS LA LOI.
Exergue.
L'AN. II. DE LA LIBERTE.
Inscription on the Reverse.
REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE,
1792.

No. 6. Obverse.

A Hercules attempting in vain to break a Bundle of Rods.

Legend.

LES FRANÇAIS UNIS.
SONT INVINCIBLE.

No. 7. Obverse.

Hercules breaking a Sceptre, and trampling on the Ensigns of Royalty.

Legend.

LA SAGESSE GUIDE SA FORCE.
Exergue.
LA FIN DU
DESPOTISME.

Reverse.

A Pyramid.
Legend.
RESPUBLICA GALLICA,
ANNO I.
Exergue.

ERE PERENNIS,
1792.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following description of the Marine School at Amsterdam, is taken from the MS. journal of the Travels of of THOUIN into Belgium and Holland, part of which was lately copied into the DECADE, a periodical publication of Paris. I think it calculated to inform, or gratify, the intelligent readers of your valuable Miscellany, and highly to deserve the attention of the British nation at large.

This republican seminary, in which the stadtholderian government took no sort of concern, but surveyed with distrust and displeasure, owes its origin, like the greater part of the most interesting establishments of Amsterdam, to the public-spirit of individuals, who subscribed at first towards its erection, and now contribute annually a certain sum, in proportion to their means, towards its support. Its object is to form a number of expert sea-officers, capable of rendering service to the commerce and naval tactics of their country.

"It was M. Teyffet, vice-president and secretary of the establishment," says Thouin, "who introduced us into the house, and made us acquainted with every part of its economy. He informed us, that it was founded in 1785; that it commenced with twenty-five scholars, whose number had gradually increased to 150, the present establishment: that it had already furnished the mercantile marine with sixty excellent seamen; and that several other *élèves* were now about to proceed on board the vessels of the republic, equipping for the defence of the States.

"These *élèves* are taken from among the children of citizens of all conditions, from the age of seven years to that of twelve. Here we see the sons of opulent merchants, those of superior officers, of governors of colonies, classed along with the children of simple street-porters, and common sailors. These last are instructed, &c. gratis; the others are required to pay a small board of twelve florins per month; all, however, are clothed, fed, and taught, in the same manner, without any distinction of treatment whatever.

"The objects of instruction, are the mathematics, astronomy, design, and the living languages of those nations with whom commercial intercourse is the most frequent. The pupils are also exercised to the working of a ship, in all its parts, and in every possible circumstance where in

it may be found ; to the management of great guns and small arms ; to the use of the sails, rigging, and even to the refitting and caulking vessels, &c. ; so that this apprenticeship will equally qualify the learner to conduct a ship, to repair it in case of need, and to defend it.

" Since the first institution of the seminary, only five pupils have died, of whom one perished by a fall from the top rigging of the ship ; two died by the small-pox, and two others by ordinary diseases.

" Their apparel is very simple, attended with little cost, yet commodious. It consists of worsted stockings, shoes tied with strings, large breeches, and a short sailor-like jacket, made of grey linen cloth for the summer, and of wool, of the same colour, for the winter. They wear also a kind of red furrou, very short, which they put over their other clothes when they perform their exercises, or go out of the house. Their hats are round, and made of good black felt, with a blue ribbon about them, on which was an inscription in Dutch, which I did not understand," says Mr. Thouin, " and consequently did not retain.

" With regard to their board, they breakfast regularly on water-gruel ; at dinner, they have soup, potatoes, stock-fish, bread made of a mixture of rye and corn, butter and cheese. For a change, they are served twice a week with peas, beans, and kidney beans, lentils, fresh meat, beef or mutton, and vegetables, according to the season ; the supper is always the same as the dinner ; and, at all their meals, they are allowed as much beer as they call for.

" They sleep in hammocks suspended to the cieling of a large dormitory, which dormitory resembles the interior structure of a ship ; in these hammocks are a mattress, a hempen sheet, and a worsted coverlet. To make the illusion more complete, under every hammock is a coffer, like those the marines have when at sea, to stow their baggage in. These coffers serve them for a wardrobe, for a seat, and are also used to tuck up the hammocks every morning to the cieling, and to untie them at night.

" The house is very simple, being an oblong square, with four stories ; every story comprises a large plot, distributed after different manners,

" On the ground-floor, which is somewhat lower than the level of the court, are magazines for such articles as are not liable to be damaged by moisture ; a place

to perform the exercises with small-arms, culinary offices, and the refectory.

" On the first story, comprising half of its length, is a hall, in which the scholars write, read, design, and study. The other half is used for the dormitory above mentioned ; here the hammocks are suspended at a small distance from each other, and underneath them, are the coffers, with locks and keys, which contain their apparel.

" The second story is divided into separate chambers ; of these one is used for an infirmary, containing ten good beds with very white linen, and other very neat furniture ; the other is a dispensary, not over-loaded with drugs, but plentifully furnished with excellent cordials, honey, sugar, and jellies of different fruits, acid and savory.

" Next to these two rooms, are the apartments of the officer of health : they are curious, and convey a respectable idea of the person who occupies them. Exclusive of his own furniture, &c. which is simple, and remarkably neat, we find a handsome library, and a glazed cupboard containing an assortment of anatomical preparations, of bones diseased and fractured in different ways. Beside them are placed instruments of surgery, preserved with great neatness. It short, it is difficult to arrange within so small a compass, so many useful and well-selected articles. The young man who possesses them, either is or will certainly become a man of merit.

" On the same story is a space appropriated to the exercise of great guns. The manner in which this is performed is ingenious ; on the walls are figured a portion of the side-planks of a large ship of the line, in which is a port-hole with a real cannon of the usual dimensions ; the flooring here resembles that of a ship ; facing the mouth of the cannon, and at one end of the hall, is the white mark, or point of aim, to which the piece is directed. The pupils are superintended by a skilful cannoneer, who trains them to the exercise. On a given signal, four of them drag the cannon out of its port-hole, another stops and places it ; one puts in the cartridge, another the wadding, a third points it ; a fourth opens the port-hole, a fifth directs the aim, and a sixth sets fire to the priming. As taking aim is the most important part of the process, every time that the pointer has adjusted his piece in the usual way, to ascertain whether it is well directed towards the point of aim, a plug which occupies the breech

is removed; by this means, by directing the view into the interior of the bore of the cannon, and the white mark being of an equal diameter, or even somewhat less, it is easy to pronounce whether the piece is exactly adjusted. This very ingenious mode of ascertaining the direction of cannon, is a saving in powder, and answers the same purpose of actual firing.

"The third story is occupied with magazines of comestibles, furniture, and utensils of every kind, kept with much regularity and the greatest neatness."

"The fourth story is laid out in granaries, lofts, &c. the workmanship of which, though very slight, is solid, and made like joiner's work.

"Above the whole building is a platform nearly fifteen feet square, used as an observatory for instruction in astronomy; in this is a quadrant, a clock, and a telescope. From this point of view the eye can extend over a considerable part of the city, over the port which displays a forest of masts, terminated by streamers of all colours, over the Zuyder See, over a part of North Holland, and a vast extent of the canal, which passes to the Texel. This view is extremely rich, and highly magnificent.

"On entering the house, we were conducted, by the vice-president, and some of the instructors, into an upper parlour, where the governors hold their meetings. According to the custom of the country, Malaga wine was brought us, together with biscuits, tea, and pipes. In this room we observed the portraits of the admirals Tromp, father and son, of de Ruyter, and other seamen distinguished by the services they had rendered to their country.

"We then descended to the ground-floor, where the pupils went through the exercise of the fuzee, and the military evolutions. They perform their manœuvres with precision, although with less promptitude than our volunteers. From thence we passed into the court-yard, where we were entertained with a spectacle we did not expect:—a three-masted vessel, completely furnished with rigging, sails, &c. It was mounted as if a float, that is to say, its prominence above the ground was equivalent to the height it would gain in swimming over the water. On the decks were sixty of the pupils, divided into three groupes. At the voice of their commander, placed on an elevation pretty near, they all fell into motion, climbing the masts without confusion, dispersing themselves over the

rigging, top-masts, yards, &c. and waiting on their position till the second word of command. They were then ordered to loosen the sails, to hoist them, and to spread them to the wind. They now descended on the deck, and the vessel remained rigged during some seconds; soon, however, a fresh signal was given, to brail up all the sails. This operation, which appeared to me to be more troublesome than the former, was performed with great order. In seeing these young persons climbing up, like cats, to the tops of the ship, curve their bodies, and place themselves in equilibrio, on moveable pieces of timber, I could not but admire their address and agility, yet was continually in fear lest some or other of them might fall: I was informed, however, that habit had rendered their exercise no less safe to them than it was easy.

"We next went to visit the school-room, where we found the pupils again collected. I remarked the same gaiety and attachment, in their application to all their exercises, and I thought I discovered the reason of this in the patience and good temper of their instructors. In this country it is taken for granted, that tuition cannot be profitable, unless the masters make it their principal study to render themselves beloved by their scholars.

"Their dinner, at which we were present, was to us a spectacle no less agreeable. The tables consisted of long chests, rising to the height of about eighteen inches above the level of the floor. The pupils were placed round about on four benches, with their knees on one side, and their right-hand in front of the table.

"Fifteen of them, that is to say, one for each table, were employed in fetching soup out of the kitchen, which was served up in large vessels (*sibiles*) of wood, very neat. These they carried to their respective tables; after which one of the youngest boys mounted on a bench, and recited aloud a prayer, which was attended to by the rest, bareheaded, and with a religious respect. Every one then sat down and fell to eating, out of his wooden bowl, with a pewter spoon.

"After the soup, another *sibile* was served up, filled with potatoes and stock-fish, with butter sauce poured over them. One of the pupils proceeded to mash this hotch-potch with a spatula, working it into a paste, consistent enough to be taken up by a fork. During this preparation, another was cutting slices of rye bread, which a third (doubtless a geometrician) divided into equal shares, though

though very irregular; the cheese was also sliced into as many parts as there were boys sitting at the table. Notwithstanding the science and good faith attributed to the divider of the cheese, the pupils take the following precaution to prevent any collusion in equalling the shares: the pieces counted are laid on the table, are taken up one after another by the divider, who always asks 'who shall I give this to?' on which one of the youngest, with his back turned to the table, names one of his companions, and so on till the distribution be finished. No collusion can be practised between the divider and the namer, as they do not know their appointments till all are seated at table; the company at large name them every day after the *benedicite*.

"ALQUIER, representative of the people, being with us, called for a glass of beer, and drank to the health of the pupils, and to the prosperity of the Batavian republic; on this all the youths rose up instantly, and uncovering, exclaimed, *Vive la République Française!* One of the younger pupils was then desired to drink a health to the glory of the French republic, upon which all of us Frenchmen who were present, returned the compliment by exclaiming, *Vive la République Batave!*

"The economy which reigns throughout the house is admirable; none are to be seen there, but a very small number of persons necessary to its service; a commandant of marine, a master-gunner, a man to look after the kitchen, and an officer of health. The pupils perform all the domestic service, each one by rotation. Every thing is swept, washed, &c. with extraordinary neatness, so that not the slightest disagreeable scent is to be perceived.

"Their education is entirely directed towards the maritime life, and they are early inured to all the good habits of seamen; their dress is sailor like, their provisions are nearly the same, and their lodging resembles that found on board ships: they work, however, much harder than on board ship, for which reason they are anxious to embark as early as possible, in order to put an end to their education. More than sixty students have already entered into the service of the marine, exciting the greatest hopes of their talents and good conduct.

"With regard to the police of the house, it is managed with great exactness by the instructors, who are obliged to give an account in writing, twice a week, to

the governors, of the behaviour of the pupils, their assiduity in study or labour, and their improvement. The inferior police is administered by the pupils themselves; the punishments being inflicted and executed by some among their own number, whom they appoint for that purpose. A slight fault is punished with the instantaneous privation of the blue ribbon, which they wear in their hats; and a greater one, by the stigma of eating at a table separate from the rest of the company. Such as beat their fellows, are punished by receiving lashes with small cords over their shoulders, running the gauntlet for this purpose through the whole school. Desertion is punished by imprisonment, and greater offences by dismissal from the house; this last is considered as the greatest disgrace possible.

"In the month of August every year, there is a grand vacation throughout the establishment. At this time, such of the pupils as have best discharged their duty, receive encomiums by proclamation, &c. They are moreover invited to drink wine out of a large silver cup, bequeathed to the house for this purpose, by a celebrated mariner.

"In a word," concludes Thovin, "this institution reflects honour on those who founded and support it, as a proper nursery for excellent seamen, useful to the Batavian nation, and tending to accelerate the progress of the sciences."

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following notice relative to the life and writings of VANDERMONDE, was written in French, by LACEPÈDE, secretary to the class of physical and mathematical sciences, in the National Institute, at Paris: and was recited, the 15th Germinal, in the first public sitting of that body.]

VANDERMONDE, member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, was born at Paris, in the year 1735. He devoted his youth to self-instruction; and, even at the age of thirty, was far enough from suspecting that he was destined to instruct others in his turn. Chance brought him near to the celebrated Fontaine. That sexagenary geometrician easily divined the progress which VANDERMONDE would one day make in the mathematics; in him he anticipated, as it were, a successor to himself; he patronized and caressed him; let him into the secret of his researches, calculations, inventions, of that lively enjoyment which profound speculation gives to an elevated

elevated, attentive mind; and which, blended with the sweets of tranquility, the charms of retreat, and the consciousness of success, becomes often a sort of passion, as felicitous as durable. All that time, Fontaine, whose attention was again directed to the researches which he had added to those of Jean Bernoulli, relative to the then famous question of the *tautochrones*, had the glory to be vanquished only by Delambert and Lagrange. Vandermonde, a witness to this combat, necessarily illustrious, animated by the honour which he saw annexed to that glorious defeat, enchanted with the sight of Fontaine, as happy, in spite of his age, from his love of geometry, as a youth of twenty could be with, a sentiment less tranquil, thought he should insure his happiness for ever, by yielding to a passion which the ice of age could not extinguish; in a word, he devoted himself to geometry.

His labours, however, were for some time secret; and perhaps the public would never have enjoyed the benefit of any of his works, if another geometrician (whose name, says Lapeyre, cannot be pronounced, in this place, without a mixture of interest and regret) had not inspired him with a consciousness of his own strength, and courage to display it. Fontaine had already devoted him to geometry; Dufesjour exhorted him to penetrate even into its sanctuary. In brief, he presented himself to the Academy of Sciences, into which he was admitted, in 1771; and, in that very year, justified the suffrages of his associates, by a paper which he published, relative to the resolution of equations.

From the sixteenth century, the method of resolving equations of the four first degrees has been known, and since that time the general theory of equations has received great improvements. In spite, however, of the recent labours of many great geometricians, the solutions of equations of the fifth degree had in vain been attempted. Vandermonde wished to consolidate his labours with those of other illustrious analysts, and he proposed a new theory of equations, in which he seems to have made it particularly his business to simplify the methods of calculation, and to contract the length of the *formule* which he considered as one of the greatest difficulties of the subject.

This work was quickly followed by another, on the problems called by geometricians, *problems of situation*. It seems to have been the destiny of Vander-

monde, as well as of Fontaine, who first initiated him into the mysteries of mathematical science, to labour frequently upon subjects already handled by the greatest masters. In his first memoir, he had started, so to speak, in competition with Lagrange and Euler: in his second, with Euler and Leibnitz. This last was of opinion, that the analysis made use of in his time, by the geometricians, was not applicable to all questions in the physical sciences; and that a new geometry should be invented, to calculate the relations of positions of different bodies. in space, this he called *geometry of situation*. Excepting, however, one application, made by Leibnitz himself, to the game of *joliveau*, and which, under the appearance of an object of curiosity, scarcely worthy the sublimity and usefulness of geometry, is an example for solving the most elevated and important questions, Euler was almost the only one who had practised this geometry of situation. He had resorted to it for the solution of a problem called the *cavalier*, which, also, appeared very familiar at first sight, and was also pregnant with useful and important applications. This problem, with the vulgar, consisted merely in running through all the cases of the chess-board, with the *knight* of the game of chess; to the profound geometrician, however, it was a precedent for tracing the route which every body must follow, whose course is submitted to a known law, by conforming to certain required conditions, through all the points disposed over a space, in a prescribed order. Vandermonde was chiefly anxious to find in this species of analysis, a simple notation, likely to facilitate the making of calculations; and he gave an example of this, in a short and easy solution of the same problem, of the cavalier, which Euler had rendered famous.

His taste for the high conceptions of the speculative sciences, as blended with that which the *amour patrie* naturally inspires for objects immediately useful to society, had led him to turn his thoughts towards perfecting the arts concurrent in weaving, by indicating a manner of noting the points through which are to pass the threads intended to form the lines which terminate the surface of different regular bodies: accordingly, a great part of the above memoir is taken up with this subject.

In the year following (1772) he printed a third memoir; in which he traced out a new path for geometers, discovering by learned analytical researches, *irrational* quantities

quantities of a new species, showing the sequels of which these *irrationals* are the terms or the sum, and pointing out a direct and general method of making in them all the possible reductions.

In the same year appeared his work on the Elimination of unknown Quantities in Algebra. This elimination is the art of bringing back those equations which include many unknown quantities, to equations which only contain one. The perfection of researches in this art would consist in obtaining a general and particular formula of elimination in a form the most concise and convenient, in which the number of equations and their degrees should be designed by indeterminate letters. Vandermonde, while he considered the geometers as very distant from this point, had some glimpse of a possibility of reaching it, and proposed some new methods of approaching nearer it.

In 1778, he presented, in one of the public sittings of the academy, a new System of Harmony, which he detailed more fully in another public sitting of 1780. In this system, Vandermonde reduces the modes of proceeding adopted until his time, to two principal rules, which thus become established on effects admitted by all musicians. These two general rules, one on the succession of according sounds, the other on the arrangement of the parts, depend themselves on a law more elevated, which, according to Vandermonde, ought to rule the whole science of harmony.

By the publication of this work, he satisfactorily attained the end he had proposed to himself, and obtained the suffrages of three great men, representatives, so to speak, of the three great schools of Germany, France, and Italy: Gluck, Philidor, and Piccini*.

With these labours, intermingled with frequent researches on the mechanic arts, as well as on objects of political economy, the attention of Vandermonde was taken up; when, July 14, 1789, the voice of liberty resounded over the whole surface of France, and suddenly all the thoughts, as well as all the affections of Vandermonde, were engaged on the side of liberty†.

* It was reserved for Gossec, one of our associates, to furnish a more solid basis for the rules of harmony, by discovering a series of sounds which nature communicates to such as are determined to ransack her secrets, and the detail of which will equally interest the friends of the physical sciences, and those of the fine arts.

† Some persons have reproached Lacedepé for

He was soon after attacked by a disorder in his lungs, which almost taking away his voice, manifested itself by alarming symptoms, and conducted him by rapid steps to the tomb.

In the mean time, the Representatives of the People sought, by the establishment of Normal schools, to repair the loss which Letters had sustained, and to open again the sources of instruction throughout the whole extent of the Republic. Vandermonde was hereupon invited to discuss before them the principles of political economy. The little time he had to prepare himself for a work which he had not foreseen, and to collect his scattered meditations on the great interests of nations, the nature of the rostrum in which he was to deliver his sentiments, the feebleness of his voice, the short duration of the school, which deprived him of one of his principal advantages, that of progressing constantly towards his end, all these obstacles concurred to prevent his ideas from being received by a numerous assembly, with the favour which his geometrical works had obtained from isolated readers.

Some time after (says Lacedepé) you admitted him one of your members, and, in spite of the progress of his malady, which became more alarming every day, he was just beginning to fulfil, among his old and new associates, the duties you had imposed upon him, when death suddenly struck him almost within these walls, on the 11th Nivose of 1795. Thus were his last moments, like the rest of his life, devoted to the sciences and the arts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE RELATIVE TO FLANDRIN, A CELEBRATED FRENCH VETERINARIAN. BY F. H. GILBERT, PROFESSOR-DIRECTOR-ADJUNCT OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL, AND MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PARIS.

IF the death of a celebrated artist is a public calamity, it is particularly so when he is taken away in the midst of his career, from an art yet in its infancy, and

not having represented Vandermonde as an associate of that atrocious class of men, who covered France with the scaffold, with ruins, and crimes. His reason for this was, that, in his opinion, discussions on political opinions ought not to be admitted into the sanctuary of the sciences.

which

which being more solid than brilliant, and less attractive than useful, disheartens by the series of labours to undergo, and of difficulties to surmount, those who are not to be stopped by the prejudices which obstruct its entrance.

Such is the veterinary art, which has lately lost Citizen Flandrin, after thirty years usefully employed in extending the limits of it. He was born at Lyons, Sept. 12, 1752, of parents more distinguished by the purity of their manners, than by their fortune; by the utility than by the dignity of their profession.

It was some years after that epoch, that the establishments destined for the melioration of the art of preserving and curing animals—establishment long called for by the wishes of all the friends of rural economy—the veterinary schools, were set on foot, first at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris.

Citizen Chabert, maternal uncle of Flandrin, charged with an important branch of instruction in one of those establishments, soon after their institution, had then excited great hopes, which he has well realized since, and laid the foundation of the deserved reputation of being the first veterinarian of his country.

Among the services which he has rendered to the veterinary art, we ought not to consider as one of the least important, the having invited to him his nephew, as soon as he judged him capable of profiting by his instructions.

Under the direction of so able and zealous a guide, young Flandrin could not fail to make improvement; this he did so rapidly, that at the age when most other persons make their *entrée* in this course, he was already employed to instruct them, and to conduct their first steps in it.

It was not long ere a wider field was opened to his activity and talents: the direction of the veterinary school at Lyons, which became vacant on the resignation of Rosier. Flandrin was called to it; he there formed many artists who have distinguished themselves by important services, and enriched the anatomical cabinet of the school with a great number of preparations, which attract to it daily crowds of connoisseurs, and all the foreigners who visit that celebrated city.

When citizen Chabert was called, in 1775, to the place of director-general of the veterinary schools, vacant by the death of their founder, De Bourgelat (whose memory would have been honoured by this institution alone, if he had not illustrated it by labours of the greatest importance) Flan-

drin was appointed to the place of director-adjunct, which his uncle had occupied.

Although a stranger to none of the elements, as numerous as diversified, of which the veterinary art is composed, he had particularly devoted his attention to comparative anatomy; experiments on the absorption of the lymphatic vessels, dissertations on the singular conformation of the *farigue* (a species of opossum) on the extent of the retina, and on a pretty large number of other points of comparative anatomy and physiology, evince in their author a very valuable sagacity, and make us regret that he was prevented from executing the project he had conceived of an extensive work on comparative anatomy; a project, immense materials for which, he had been a long time laboriously collecting.

The academy of sciences, to which he presented his dissertations, and some excellent observations on madness, gave him, in 1791, *lettres de correspondant*, which were not to him like so many others, a brevet for inactivity; they neither paralysed his scalpel, nor his pen.

Two journeys undertaken by order of government, one into England, in 1785, and the other into Spain, in 1787, inspired him with a very decided taste for rural economy; the rearing of sheep, in which the English and Spaniards have unhappily an acknowledged superiority over us, had above all fixed his attention. The researches which he made on the management of sheep in those two countries, have become the materials of a complete treatise, which he published in the second year (in large octavo) on the rearing of sheep; a work * the richest in facts that we possess on this subject.

He had already published some works equally useful, but less important in regard to extent: such as a *précis* of the anatomy of the horse, a *précis* of the exterior knowledge of the same animal, and a memoir on the possibility of meliorating horses in France.

The *Journal de Medecine*, the collection of memoirs of the Society of Agriculture, of Paris, of which he was a member, the papers called the *Cultivator*, the *Mercur*, the *Journal de Paris*, and many other periodical publications, contain a great number of dissertations and letters of

* In this, a notice, very well drawn up, has been inserted (by Huzard, the editor) of all the authors who have written on the same subject; a notice very interesting to such as devote their attention to researches of this kind.

Flandrin, on different subjects of the veterinary art and rural economy.

Associated with citizens Chabert and Huzard, in the editing a collection of instructions and memoirs on the veterinary art, he inserted in it many interesting articles, which have contributed to give to that work the reputation it has acquired with veterinarians and cultivators, of whom it is become, in some sort, the manual.

No art is more liable to shorten life, than that of contemplating organization in animals deprived of it. Plunged continually in an atmosphere loaded with putrid vapours, Flandrin early saw his health decaying, without losing his inclination for the labours which destroyed it. Attacked, about a year before, with a fever which had resisted all the means employed to get the better of it, his exhausted strength could not support the violence of a very acute peripneumony, which, in a few days, took him away from a beloved wife, from children in tender age, from an uncle who had for him the sentiments of a father, from his friends, from the National Institute, which had just admitted him an associate; in a word, from the veterinary art, the regrets of which it is the more incumbent on me to express, as I am called, in some measure, to perpetuate its sentiments, by my insufficiency in the exercise of the functions which he discharged with so much distinction.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extraordinary and affecting manuscript writing of the unfortunate stranger found drowned, in Sea-Mill Dock, which I transmitted to you last month, having very probably excited the attention and sympathy of many of your numerous readers; I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, to lay before them (through the channel of your useful Publication) some information which I have since been enabled to procure of this unhappy and extraordinary person.

A few days previous to the publication of your Magazine, I caused a paragraph to be again inserted in the Bristol newspapers, requesting the attention of the readers to the personal description of the stranger found drowned at Sea-Mill Dock, and inviting the two women, who had made enquiries after a stranger that was missing, and answering the same description, to come forward with their information, as the only probable means left of tracing out the name and connections of this unfortunate stranger. I was soon after waited on by two gentlemen, of Bristol, of the name of Ring, the proprietors of a large pottery, whose information and description of a person lately come to Bristol, and who worked in their ma-

nufactory, in the art of painting China, so exactly corresponded with the clothing and person of the man found drowned at Sea-Mills, that there remained not a doubt of his being the person, the subject of their enquiry. Through their polite assistance, I obtained the name of the deceased, which is James Doe, and I also got an interview with the K—f—m acquaintance, who having visited the tenement, and viewed the manuscript writing there upon the wall, recognized the hand-writing of his friend; he gave me likewise a description of his person and dress, which corresponded with that already published. For particulars of the deceased's family and friends, I was referred to several persons in London, one of whom, a respectable proprietor of a pottery there, writes thus:

"SIR,

"I received your's, and was much affected at its contents. I should have written sooner, but I wished first to see his uncle, who has informed me of the following particulars: "James Doe was born at Lambeth, in Surrey, of very respectable parents, and was educated in the same place. He served an apprenticeship, at Lambeth, to a painter in the China and earthen-ware line, and he painted in the biscuit before it was glazed. "In this line he was esteemed a good workman, and, to my own knowledge, he worked some years at Mr. Wedgwood's manufactory, in Staffordshire. He was there very much respected by his employer, his fellow workmen, and by all who knew him. "He was fond of company, but I do not remember him to neglect business when urgent. "Having a tolerably good education, he was fond of reading. He was particularly generous, and always first to relieve any of the trade out of employ, or in sickness. He worked at Mr. Baddely's, in Staffordshire, for six or seven years, and was, at that place, very much respected. In fact, I believe him to be generally beloved and respected wheresoever he worked. "About three years ago, he came to London, and finding little or no employment in the line in which he was brought up, he was obliged to leave town, and, being assisted by his friends, he embarked on board a ship for Newcastle, and from thence went on to Glasgow, in Scotland, where he was a fellow workman with one of my present journeymen, and supported an excellent character there. From this time, I believe, he met with many disappointments. He then went to Ireland, and after stopping there a short time, he embarked on board a vessel bound for Swansea, in South Wales, where he worked some time, and then went on to the Worcestershire China Manufactory, which was, I believe, the last place he worked at."

Another of the deceased's friends writes thus:

"SIR,

"Your's I received, and am sorry to hear of the melancholy account of James Doe. I have known him and his relations for several years.

" years. He has an uncle, a brother, and two sisters living. His acquaintance with the person he mentions in his writings upon the wall has been, I believe, of eighteen or twenty years' standing. He was always forward in performing acts of friendship to his fellow workmen, and was a truly good man to his neighbours. I have conversed with a particular friend and old acquaintance of the deceased, who is acquainted with every circumstance and the whole course of life of this extraordinary man; and he is collecting every information he can, which he will send you, in a letter, in a few days,

" I am your's," &c.

The following is an extract from the letter alluded to:

" SIR,

" *London, Nov. 20, 1797.*

" You seem to be very anxious concerning the life of the unfortunate stranger found drowned in Sea-Mill Dock. You have a right to know it, for the kindness you have shown to his unfortunate remains.— James Doe was born at Lambeth, about two miles from London, of honest parents, who brought him up in as creditable a manner as their circumstances would admit. At the age of fourteen years, or thereabouts, he was put as an apprentice to Mr. Griffiths, at the delft pottery, High-street, Lambeth. When he was out of his time, he continued working at his business until it became slack, and the queen's were meeting with great encouragement, he went into Staffordshire for employment, where he remained upwards of twenty years, working for different masters, and then came up to London, in want of employ, and got work at China-gilding for a few months. He was then invited into Staffordshire again, where he remained but a short time; and from that time he has been considered as the wanderer of the trade. He was the most charitable man I ever knew; and he was often known to neglect himself when misfortunes came on his friends and acquaintances, to whose relief he contributed both time and money, as much as lay in his power. Believe me, sir, you have bestowed your trouble on the remains of a very good-hearted man.—The acquaintance he alluded to in his diary, and another person, were going to France, about thirteen years ago, with a view of carrying over and establishing there the queen's ware manufactory; some of the master potters heard of it, and had them confined in prison: as soon as James Doe heard of it, he went through the trade to gather money to support his friend, and to preserve him from want; and he, poor soul, contributed all he had, for that purpose. To be denied assistance by that man whom he had relied in distress, was too great for his tender heart to bear. Sir, I do not pretend to hold my friend up to perfection, the last action of his life is against

" him; but I believe, the denial of relief by that man whom he had served and relieved in distress, was the sole cause of his committing the rash act of suicide. The language of the manuscript writing is nearly the same as his last conversation with me, as far as this friend is mentioned. I perfectly agree with you, that he was in his senses as much as he ever was in his life, when he committed the act of suicide. He was acquainted with a Mr. Greenwood, in Staffordshire, for some years, a man remarkable for fine knowledge; to that man the unfortunate Doe owed a great deal of his knowledge; and although Mr. Greenwood was a very sensible man, yet he held it just for a man to destroy himself, and, like my friend, in his perfect senses, actually made away with himself the day before he was to have been married to a person of credit and property. They are two of the strangest suicides I ever heard; and had James Doe written to his friends in London, he would have had money sent him; for his friends in London would have thought it a happiness to relieve him. He was a very useful man in the Staffordshire ware manufactory, as he had studied the chemical secrets of that business. He was fond of reading. I shall be happy in communicating any farther particulars you may require; and am, sir,

" Your's," &c. &c.

To the information contained in the foregoing letters, I beg leave to add, that I have lately conversed with several persons that knew the deceased in Dublin, in Staffordshire, at Worcester, in Swansea, and near Exeter; they all unite in one general opinion: viz. that he was an excellent workman, was universally beloved by all ranks of his fellow workmen, that he possessed a charitable and humane heart, and was ever ready in assisting his fellow creatures in distress. He came to Bristol early in August, and immediately visited his friend mentioned in his writings. I have traced him to his friend's house, where he spent three or four days and nights immediately before drowning himself. From a very particular and circumstantial enquiry into the conduct and deportment of the deceased, even to the very morning of Sept. 11, I do not find there was any the least mark of insanity about him; neither was he involved in debt, excepting ten or twelve shillings at his lodgings. It may then be asked, what motives could induce this person to destroy himself? Enjoying full health, and possessing an art by which he could obtain a competent and perhaps genteel livelihood, he had the means of providing for himself, and rising superior to want. We must therefore let him speak for himself. He says " If my ——— acquaintance had become my friend, he might have saved me from an untimely death." And again, " How often does sympathy soften one's sorrow, and, with the aid of a little pecuniary assistance, restore an

" unfortunate

"unfortunate being to industry and repentance." To show also how much this friend engrossed the secret thoughts of his heart, even in his dying moments, after quitting the tenement to drown himself, he first stepped into the ground-floor of another tenement, and wrote the following lines: "O Lord! how weary I am of life! If my acquaintance should happen to see this writing, he will remember, perhaps, the hand of an old former acquaintance."

"Despair pervades my soul—to death I fly for relief."

Here then is the testimony that this unfortunate person has fallen a victim to disappointed friendship and despair. The sweetest and most engaging pleasures of life are those which spring from our social connections; and let those who are joined in the bonds of particular friendship, be solicitous not to break off so delightful an union. A true friend is one of the most valuable blessings this life can bestow; and what greater satisfaction can we experience, than that which arises from our being connected with one to whom we can safely disclose the most secret thoughts of our hearts. Yielding then to the benign propensity of returning a generous and a good action, and bestowing a small bounty on an old friend in distress, might have been the means (in the present case) of saving a soul from death; whereas, on the other hand, if the base and unfriendly conduct of persons whom we have once loved, dissolve all the bonds of amity and friendship, and show our confidence has been abused, then are opened some of the deepest springs of bitterness in the human heart. If the unsuspecting friend be deserted in the hour of distress by the friend in whom he trusted; or in the midst of his misfortunes meets with cold indifference, where

he expected to find the kindest sympathy, and where the heart is sickened and wounded by the ingratitude or faithlessness of one on whom it had leaned the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?

I hope, Mr. Editor, there is not to be found an advocate for suicide. A heart impressed with a religious fear will say, "how can I commit his great evil, and sin against God?" The Christian religion teaches us to support ourselves with fortitude under all our misfortunes and trials. From hardships and difficulties we derive an experience and steadiness, which teach us to act with propriety in the stations wherein Providence has placed us. It is our duty to acquiesce in what is allotted us; and our sole concern to acquit ourselves well in our respective stations, and sustain well our characters upon this stage of life. Every one, therefore, ought to be satisfied with his portion, and instead of repining at the more liberal allotments of his neighbour, should be grateful for his own; for the wisdom of the supreme Ruler of the world alone knows what is most conducive to the well-being of the general system, and to the particular welfare of individuals. He assigns our station, and it is our duty to conform to it.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
JOSEPH JAMES.

*Stoke Bishop, near Bristol,
Nov. 22, 1797.*

P.S. I forgot to explain the meaning of the letter N. under most of the sentences written on the wall; the gentleman who first discovered them, in copying them off, marked each sentence with N. (the initial of his own name) to prevent copying any of them twice.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to say a few words in reply to PHILO-COSA's remarks on my paper, respecting Imaginary Quantities.

In the first place, then, we will examine a few of Philo-Cosa's assertions, and see how far they are agreeable to truth. He has asserted, that " $\sqrt{-a}$ is a term which has no meaning;" that " $-a$ is an imaginary number;" that " $-a$ is no number at all;" and that " $\sqrt{-a}$ is nothing at all." Are these assertions generally true? I answer, they are not. If they are not generally, are they partially true? I answer, that, *independently considered*, they do not offend against the truth. The terms $-a$, and $\sqrt{-a}$, are general expressions, in which a may be made to denote any thing. Of course, then, it follows, that if a , abstractly considered, be made to signify a thing of no meaning, the expression $\sqrt{-a}$, will be "a term which has no meaning." In the same point of view, " $-a$ may denote an imaginary number." And lastly, if a is made to denote nothing, then will " $-a$ denote no number at all; and " $\sqrt{-a}$ nothing at all;" for surely the square root of nothing is nothing; of a truth, *ex nihilo nihil fit*. But in the equations $b - a = c$ or $-a = c - b$, and $\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{c - b}$, who is there that will say, that " $-a$ is an imaginary number," or that "it is no number at all?" and that " $\sqrt{-a}$ is a term of no meaning," or that it signifies nothing at all?" Here the term $-a$ is as much a real quantity or number as either b or c ; and the term $\sqrt{-a}$ has as much signification as the

term $\sqrt{c-b}$. But, it may be asked, what signification have these last terms? I answer, that the term $\sqrt{-a}$ signifies the square root of $-a$, or in other words, the square root of a negative quantity, and is what mathematicians call an impossible or imaginary quantity. (See Maclaurin's Algebra, Part I. chap. viii. sect. 49; and Part II. chap. i. sect. 8.) The other term signifies the square root of the difference of the quantities c and b .

Let us now, Mr. Editor, take a view of the progress we have made. We have discovered that Philo-Cofa's assertions are not generally true: that they are true only when the terms are *independently considered*, in which case they may be made to signify any thing at all, no matter what; and lastly, that they are all of them *false*, when applied to those terms as they occur in equations. Now, as it was professedly in this light that I considered them, *viz.* as they really occur in equations, I think it will follow of course that Philo-Cofa's assertions, and consequent reasoning on them, will fall to the ground.

After this deduction, it may seem unnecessary to take any farther notice of Philo-Cofa's objections; yet, lest any one should think that his argument against the Corollary, as he has been pleased to call it, ought to have been disproved, I will here briefly consider it. To avoid cavilling, I will grant him as far as $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{a^2}$. "Thus," says he, "the second power of the $\sqrt{-a}$ is not $-a$, but $+a$." Against this conclusion I thus argue: $\sqrt{-a} \times \sqrt{-a} = +a$; consequently, by evolution, $\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{+a}$, *i. e.* an imaginary or impossible quantity, equal to a real positive one, which is absurd; therefore his conclusion is false.

Having now, I presume, Mr. Editor, done away all Philo-Cofa's objections against my paper, I would beg leave to observe, that the definition is not necessary to the existence of the structure, but only tends, as I think, to make the subject more intelligible. The structure will stand without it. With each case is given, what appears to me to be the only substantial illustration of its truth of which it seems capable. And if these cases, upon every occasion in real practice, give true results, surely every useful purpose is answered.

The subject of negative and imaginary quantities is by no means a difficult one of itself. It can be considered in only two points of view: *first*, as it relates to equations; *secondly*, in the abstract, or independently. Considered in the first point of view, there can be but one opinion concerning it: it is in this light only that the subject can be at all useful; it is in this light that the illustrious Newton has considered it. Considered in the second point of view, the terms may be made to signify any thing or nothing, at the caprice of the user: it is in this light that the terms seem to admit of an indefinite number of significations, each of which may be true as here considered, but false when applied to real use.

Let us now see, Mr. Editor, if we have not discovered the sunken rock on which mathematicians have foundered.

They consider the terms *independently*: in this light their conclusions are true; but when these conclusions are applied to the same terms as they occur in equations, is it any wonder that they should be false? This is the rock on which Mr. Emerson has foundered, when considering the quantities mentioned in the remark at page 117 of this Magazine. It is upon a corner of the same rock that my good friend Philo-Cofa has split.

If any of your ingenious correspondents should think it necessary to make any farther remarks on this subject, I could wish that they would consider it seriously; it surely deserves such a consideration; mathematical truths are not to be ridiculed and laughed out of countenance. After thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the indulgence you have granted me, believe me to be

Your obliged servant,

J. GARNETT.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Oct. 14th, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE in opinion with your ingenious correspondent, Philo-Cofa, so far as he has considered the doctrine of Imaginary Quantities. But as Mr. Garnet has, in his second and third cases, drawn conclusions different from those of all other writers upon the subject* (and which have not been noticed in the reply to his paper) I here solicit indulgence to examine their rectitude.

Mr. Garnet has, in his third case, endeavoured to prove, from the equation $a - \frac{x^2}{c} = c$, that the value of the product of the imaginaries $\sqrt{-a}$, $\sqrt{-b}$ will give the result $\pm \sqrt{ab}$; although he has before determined (see case 1) that when these factors are supposed equal, the result

* Mr. Garnet has mistaken Professor Euler's conclusions; they are each determinately $+$, or each determinately $-$. See Professor Hutton's Dictionary, under the article "Imaginary Quantities."

would invariably be a negative quantity only ($-a$). From whence, in the conclusion of his paper, he charges Mr. Emerson with having committed a mistake, by inadvertently having considered imaginary quantities abstractedly.

It happens, however, against this assertion, that the proof brought to support it is by no means to the point. For though $\sqrt{-a}$ and $\sqrt{-b}$ are imaginary quantities, it does not thence follow that $\sqrt{-a+b}$ is also one, but the contrary, when b is supposed greater than a . Mr. Garnet ought, therefore, to prove that $\sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-b}$ will produce $\pm \sqrt{ab}$, independently of any other quantity but that (x) which was to equate their value.

Suppose then, $-\frac{x}{b} + a = 0$, then, by Mr. Garnet's reasoning, $x = \pm \sqrt{ab}$; by which notation I presume he means that the quantity (\sqrt{ab}) under the vinculum, is invariably $+$. For if that be denied, suppose the root extracted, and call it $\pm n$, then we have $x = \pm \pm n$, which, I think, Mr. Garnet will himself allow to be nonsense.

This being the case, let us suppose b equal to a , and then $x = \pm \sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-a}$ (case 1). For the expression being generally true, must hold good in every value of \sqrt{ab} , let these factors be what they may. And this proved, we have $\sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-a} = \pm + a = x$, of certain consequence.

Hence it would seem that Mr. Garnet has fallen into an error, from the directly opposite cause he has supposed Mr. Emerson's to spring from, *viz.* reasoning from equation. For, supposing

$-\frac{x^2}{b} + a = 0$, it is certain that whatever x is, it will, from the nature of affected equations, have two equal values $+\sqrt{ab}$, and $-\sqrt{ab}$, differing only in the signs. Wherefore any conclusion drawn from such premises, proves neither for nor against his argument, the double sign being an effect, the result of a cause wholly independent of that which arises from the multiplication of the imaginary quantities.

Reassuming, then, the equation $\sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-a} = \pm + a = x$. Since, as we have just now proved that the double sign affixed to a has nothing to do with its value, as applied to its being the product of $\sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-a}$, it follows then that their value is $+$ a .

Indeed, the attempt to prove the general properties of imaginary quantities, by any conclusions drawn from particular equations, appears (to me) equally impracticable and absurd. For instance, allowing $\sqrt{-a} \cdot \sqrt{-a} = -a$. Then since we know that $-\sqrt{a} \cdot +\sqrt{a}$ is also equal to $-a$, we have, from the nature of geometrical progression, $-\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{-a} :: \sqrt{-a} : +\sqrt{a}$. Now, it has been proved that each of the equal means must be greater than one extreme, suppose than $-\sqrt{a}$. Then, multiplying those unequal quantities by $-\sqrt{a}$, we have a less than $-\sqrt{-a^2}$, which is impossible, since the last expression cannot produce a value greater than a .

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

I am, sir, your most humble servant,

Oct. 17, 1797.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE RULE FOR FINDING THE SUM OF THE POWERS OF THE ROOTS OF ANY EQUATION.

[Concluded from No. XXIII.]

IV. BUT from de Moivre's theorem for raising an infinite multinomial to any given power, it is manifest that a general expression for the sums of the m^{th} powers of $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon$, &c. may be easily deduced; for if A be the first term of P^m , B the second term of P^{m-1} , C the third term of P^{m-2} , D the fourth term of P^{m-3} , &c. A, B, C, D , &c. may be found by that theorem, and thence, by Sect. III, $a^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m + \delta^m + \epsilon^m + \dots = A + \frac{m}{m-1} \times B + \frac{m}{m-2} \times$

$$C + \frac{m}{m-3} \times D + \frac{m}{m-4} \times E + \frac{m}{m-5} \times F + \&c.$$

$$\text{Now } P^m = p^m - m q p^{m-1} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} q^2 p^{m-2} - \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6} q^3 p^{m-3} + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{24} q^4 p^{m-4} - \dots$$

$$+ \frac{m(m-1)}{2} q^2 p^{m-2} \} x^2$$

$$- \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6} q^3 p^{m-3} \} x^3$$

$$- m \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} q^2 p^{m-2}$$

$$- m \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} q^2 p^{m-2}$$

+ m

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &+ m \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{m-2}{3} \cdot \frac{m-3}{4} q^4 p^{m-4} \\
 &+ m \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{m-2}{3} \cdot 3q^2 p^{m-3} \\
 &+ m \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} \cdot (2qs + r^2) p^{m-2} \\
 &+ m t p^{m-1} \\
 &\text{\&c.}
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Hence, by substituting $m, m-1, m-2, m-3$, &c. instead of n , the following values are derived:

$$A = p^m$$

$$B = -(m-1) q p^{m-2}$$

$$C = (m-2) r p^{m-3} + (m-2) \cdot \frac{(m-3)}{2} \cdot q^2 p^{m-4}$$

$$D = -(m-3) \cdot \frac{(m-4)}{2} \cdot \frac{(m-5)}{3} \cdot q^3 p^{m-6} - (m-3) \cdot \frac{(m-4)}{2} \cdot 2qr p^{m-5} - (m-3) s p^{m-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E = & (m-4) \cdot \frac{(m-5)}{2} \cdot \frac{(m-6)}{3} \cdot \frac{(m-7)}{4} \cdot q^4 p^{m-8} + (m-4) \cdot \frac{(m-5)}{2} \cdot \frac{(m-6)}{3} \cdot 3q^2 r p^{m-7} \\
 & + (m-4) \cdot \frac{(m-5)}{2} \cdot (2qs + r^2) p^{m-6} + (m-4) t p^{m-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

&c.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{And therefore } \alpha^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m + \delta^m + \epsilon^m + \text{\&c.} = & p^m - m q p^{m-2} + m r p^{m-3} - m s p^{m-4} \\
 & + m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} \cdot q^2 p^{m-4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ m t p^{m-5} & - m v p^{m-6} & + m w p^{m-7} \\
 &- m(m-4) q^2 p^{m-5} & + m(m-5) q s p^{m-6} & - m(m-6) q t p^{m-7} \\
 &- m \cdot \frac{m-4}{2} \cdot \frac{m-5}{3} \cdot q^3 p^{m-6} & + m(m-5) \cdot \frac{(m-6)}{2} \cdot q^2 r p^{m-7} \\
 &+ m \cdot \frac{m-5}{2} \cdot r^2 p^{m-6} & - m(m-6) r s p^{m-7} \\
 &\text{\&c.}
 \end{aligned}$$

V. This is exactly the rule given by Waring in his *Miscellanea Analytica*, which appears to be the most proper form in which the fun can be expressed: and from this the Newtonian formulæ may be deduced.

Example I.

Let the given equation be $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$. In this example p is $= 8$, and $q = 12$.

Wherefore $\alpha + \beta = p = 8$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = p^2 - 2q = 64 - 24 = 40$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = p^3 - 3q p = 512 - 288 = 224$$

$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = p^4 - 4q p^2 + 2q^2 = 4096 - 3072 + 288 = 1312$$

&c.

which values are evidently accurate, for α being $= 6$, and $\beta = 2$,

$$\alpha + \beta = 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 36 + 4 = 40$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = 216 + 8 = 224$$

$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = 1296 + 16 = 1312$$

&c.

Example II.

Let the equation be $x^4 - 12x^3 + 49x^2 - 78x + 40 = 0$: that is $p = 12$, $q = 49$, $r = 78$, $s = 40$, $t = 0$, $v = 0$, $w = 0$, &c.

Then $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 12$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 = p^2 - 2q = 144 - 98 = 46$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3 = p^3 - 3q p = 1728 - 1764 + 234 = 198$$

$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 + \gamma^4 + \delta^4 = p^4 - 4q p^2 + 4r p + 2q^2 - 2s = 898$$

&c.

which may be easily proved, as $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, are equal to 5, 4, 2, 1, respectively.

Example III.

Required, the sum of the 6th powers of the roots of the equation,

$$x^5 - 15x^4 + 85x^3 - 225x^2 + 274x - 120 = 0.$$

By the general theorem $\alpha^6 + \beta^6 + \gamma^6 + \delta^6 + \epsilon^6 = p^6 - 6q p^4 + 6r p^3 - (6s - 9q^2) p^2 + (6t - 12qr) p + (6rs - 2q^3 + 3r^2)$.

But in this example $p = 15$, $q = 85$, $r = 225$, $s = 274$, and $t = 120$.

Therefore $p^6 = 11390625$, $6r p^3 = 4556250$, $(9q^2 - 6s) p^2 = 14260725$, $6q p^4 = 25818750$, $(12qr - 6t) p = 3431700$, $(2q^3 - 3r^2 - 6rs) = 936635$.

And $\alpha^6 + \beta^6 + \gamma^6 + \delta^6 + \epsilon^6 = 11390625 - 25818750 + 4556250 + 14260725 - 3431700 - 936635 = 30207600 - 30187085 = 20515$.

The sum required then is $= 20515$, which may be easily shown to be accurate in this case, as the roots of the equation are 1, 2; 3; 4; 5, and consequently

$$\alpha^6 + \beta^6 + \gamma^6 + \delta^6 + \epsilon^6 = 15625 + 4096 + 729 + 64 + 1 = 20515 \text{ as per theorem.}$$

VI. The uses to which this rule may be applied are many and various. It suggests, in the first place, an easy and expeditious method for finding the limits between which the roots of an equation are contained, when none of them is impossible. For in this case the squares, the biquadrates, the cubo-cubes, &c. of all the roots will be affirmative, and therefore greater than the same power of the greatest root. Hence, in order to determine a number greater than any of the roots of an equation, find by the theorem the sum of the squares, biquadrates, &c. of the roots: and extract the same root of this sum. The result will be the number required. Thus, in the first

example, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 40$, $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = 1312$, &c. and consequently $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \sqrt{40} = 6\frac{1}{3}$

nearly, $\sqrt[4]{\alpha^4 + \beta^4} = \sqrt[4]{1312} = 6\frac{1}{100}$ nearly, &c. which shows that the greatest root must

be less than $6\frac{1}{3}$, $6\frac{1}{100}$, &c. Also, in the third example, as $\alpha^6 + \beta^6 + \gamma^6 + \delta^6 + \epsilon^6 = 20515$,

$\sqrt[6]{20515}$, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ nearly, is greater than any of the roots of the equation.

In this way, it is evident, we may often find a near value of the greatest root, and afterwards by the common methods of approximation determine it to any degree of exactness. If one of the roots be much greater than the others, this method may be employed with much success: as for example in the equation $x^2 - 101x + 100 = 0$, where $\mu = 101$, $q = 100$, and $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \mu^2 - 2q = 10201 - 200 = 10001$, the square root of the sum of the squares is nearly equal to $\sqrt{10001}$, which differs from the greatest root of the equation only by $\frac{1}{20000}$ th part of the whole.

VII. A second use to which this rule may be applied, is to investigate general properties of curve lines. Harriot, by pointing out the genesis of equations from the combination of inferior ones, and thence the formation of the coefficients, suggested a great number of such properties; from the preceding theorem, which is founded upon this genesis, it is manifest, that many more may be deduced. We might exemplify this by denonstrating some of those curious properties of the circle given by that excellent geometer Dr. Matthew Stewart, in his book of General Theorems, but this we shall leave to some other occasion.

VIII. The last application which we shall make of this theorem is to the analysis of a certain class of problems belonging to the higher geometry. When it is required to determine the equation of a curve, from having given a certain relation between the segments of a variable line, which meets the curve in two or more points, the investigation will be much shortened by a knowledge of such theorems as the above. The cases in which it will be useful are those where the sum of any powers of the segments are given. The following problem may be given as an example:

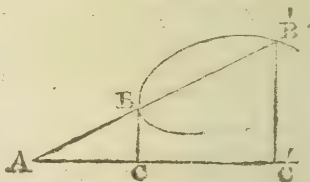
“Let the fixed point A be the pole of an indefinite number of right-lines, as ABB' , it is required to determine the curve line BE' which all these lines cut in the points B, B', &c. so that the sum of the m^{th} powers of PB, PB', &c. may be given.”

Let AC be taken for the axis, and from B, B', &c. draw the perpendiculars BC, B'C', &c.: then if n be the number of points in which AB cuts the curve, the number of lines AB, AB', &c. will be likewise $= n$, and consequently by a well-known property of curve-lines the relation between AB and the angle BAC will be expressed by an equation of the n^{th} degree. Let AB therefore $= x$, and let p, q, r, s , &c. be certain functions of the sine, cosine, tangent, &c. of the angle BAC; then may the relation between x and this angle be expressed by the equation $x^n - \mu x^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} - rx^{n-3} + \&c. = 0$, by which assumption the first condition of the problem is answered.

IX. The roots of this equation, it is evident, are equal to the segments AB, AB', &c. and the second condition requires that the sum of the m^{th} powers of these roots shall be constant: let this sum $= A$, and by means of the theorem Sect. IV, the relation between p, q, r , &c. will be given. We have then $x^n - \mu x^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} - rx^{n-3} + \&c. = 0$, and $p^{m-1} - mp^{m-2} + m \cdot p^{m-3} - \&c. = A$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &+ m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} q^2 p^{m-4} \&c. \\ &\&c. \end{aligned} \right\} = A$$

which two equations answer all the conditions of the problem;



Had the sum of more powers of the roots of this equation been given, the values of μ , q , r , &c. would have been more restricted.

From this equation, the relation between AC and BC may be easily deduced; for if $AC = v$, and $BC = y$, x^2 will be $= v^2 + y^2$, $x = \sqrt{v^2 + y^2}$, and $\frac{y}{x}$ = the tangent of the angle BAC, which values being substituted in the foregoing equations, the relation required will be found. We shall now consider some particular cases of this problem.

X. Let the number of points B, B', &c. be two, and let the sum of the squares of AB, AB' be given; then will $n = 2$, $m = 2$, and the two equations $x^2 - \mu x + q = 0$, and $\mu^2 - 2q = A$.

Hence $2q = \mu^2 - A$, $q = \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 - \frac{1}{2} A$; and $x^2 - \mu x + \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 - \frac{1}{2} A = 0$.

Let $n = 2$ and $m = 3$; then will $x^2 - \mu x + q = 0$, and $\mu^3 - 3\mu q = A$. Hence $q = \frac{1}{3} \mu^3 - \frac{A}{3\mu}$, and $x^2 - \mu x + \frac{1}{3} \mu^3 - \frac{A}{3\mu} = 0$.

Let $n = 2$, or let the line AB cut the curve in two points; then will $x^2 - \mu x + q = 0$, and $\mu^m - m q \mu^{m-2} + m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} q^2 \mu^{m-4} - m \cdot \frac{m-4}{2} \cdot \frac{m-5}{3} q^3 \mu^{m-6} + \&c. = A$. In this case the latter equation may be expressed differently; for the two values of x being equal to $\frac{1}{2} \mu \pm \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)}$ and $\frac{1}{2} \mu - \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)}$, AB^m will be $= (\frac{1}{2} \mu + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)})^m$, $AB'^m = (\frac{1}{2} \mu - \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)})^m$, and $(\frac{1}{2} \mu + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)})^m + (\frac{1}{2} \mu - \sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} \mu^2 - q)})^m = A$.

But a much simpler solution of this case may be given by assuming an equation of the form $x^{2m} - \mu x^m + q = 0$, instead of $x^2 - \mu x + q = 0$; for then $AB^{2m} + AB'^{2m} = \mu$, and consequently $x^{2m} - \mu x^m + q = 0$, which equation, expressing the nature of the curve, is infinitely more general than those of Bernoulli, Leibnitz, and de l'Hospital.

Aberdeen, Aug. 1796.

β. CYGNI.

APPENDIX.

XI. In Sect. VI, a method is pointed out by which the greatest root of any equation may be found by repeated approximations, when none of the roots are impossible. This is done by finding the sum of any power of the roots of the equation by the general rule, and extracting the same root of the sum; that is, if $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, &c. be equal to the roots of the given equation, α being the greatest, and m = any number sufficiently large, α will be nearly equal to $\sqrt[m]{\alpha^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m + \delta^m + \&c.}$. Now it is manifest that, if m be supposed infinitely great, α will be exactly equal to the preceding expression, and consequently if its value can be determined in this case, we will have a general rule for finding α .

XII. But by Sect. IV, the value of $\alpha^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m + \delta^m$, &c. is equal to $\mu^m - m q \mu^{m-2} + m \mu^{m-3} - (m^2 - m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} q^2) \mu^{m-4} + \&c.$; whence, by means of De Moivre's theorem, the

m^{th} root of this expression is found $= \mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2} + \frac{r}{\mu^2} - \frac{s+q^2}{\mu^3} + \frac{t+3qr}{\mu^4} - \&c.$

Therefore $\alpha = \mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2} + \frac{r}{\mu^2} - \frac{s+q^2}{\mu^3} + \frac{t+3qr}{\mu^4} - \frac{u+4q^2+2r^2+2q^3}{\mu^5} + \&c.$ which will give the true value of α , if the number of terms of this series be infinite, which is the case when m is infinitely great.

By dividing this series into factors, we have $\alpha = (\mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2}) (1 + \frac{r}{\mu^3}) (1 - \frac{s+q^2}{\mu^4}) (1 + \frac{t+4qr}{\mu^5}) (1 - \frac{u+3q^2+2r^2+5q^3}{\mu^6}) \&c.$

Now it is evident, that if the values of q, r, s, t , &c. be small in comparison of μ , the series expressing the value of α will converge very quickly: in such cases, therefore, it may be used with advantage.

In this value, if q, r, s, t , be taken $= 0$, α is equal to μ exactly, which, it is manifest, must be true, as the given equation is then a simple one. Also, by making q , or r , or s , or t , &c. to vanish with all the following coefficients, we shall obtain the following particular theorems:

1. In quadratic equations $\alpha = \mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2} - \frac{q^2}{\mu^3} - \frac{2q^3}{\mu^5} - \&c.$

2. In cubic equations $\alpha = \mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2} + \frac{r}{\mu^2} - \frac{q^2}{\mu^3} + \frac{3qr}{\mu^4} - \frac{2r^2+2q^3}{\mu^5} + \&c.$

3. In biquadratic equations $\alpha = \mu - \frac{q}{\mu^2} + \frac{r}{\mu^2} - \frac{s+q^2}{\mu^3} + \frac{3qr}{\mu^4} - \frac{4q^2+2r^2+2q^3}{\mu^5} \&c.$

Now the absolute velocity at G is as \sqrt{AF} , and that in the direction of CH as \sqrt{VE} , and this proportion will be expressed by that of AG to AF; whence we have $\sqrt{y} : \sqrt{VE} :: c : y$, or $y : VE :: c^2 : y^2$, then $VE = \frac{y^2}{c^2}$, and $CV = y - \frac{y^3}{c^2} = \frac{c^2 y - y^3}{c^2}$; but $y^2 = c^2 - x^2$, therefore,

CV = $\frac{x^2 y}{c^2} = \frac{1}{4}$ the parameter; and, by a common property, $EG = \sqrt{VE \times 4CV} =$

$\sqrt{\frac{4x^2 y^4}{c^4}} = \frac{2xy^2}{c^2}$; but $HR = b - x$, then $\frac{2xy^2}{c^2} + b - x = \frac{2xy^2 + bc^2 - c^2 x}{c^2} = DR$, then, by

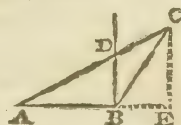
conics, we shall have $4CV : DR + EG :: HR : BF$, that is, $\frac{4x^2 y}{c^2} : \frac{4xy^2 - c^2 x + bc^2}{c^2} :: b - x$

: $a - y$, therefore, $4bxy^2 - 2bc^2 x + c^2 x^2 + b^2 c^2 = 4ax^2 y$; but $y^2 = c^2 - x^2$, and $y = \sqrt{c^2 - x^2}$, then, by substitution, $x^2 - mx^3 + 2bx + b^2 = px^2 \sqrt{c^2 - x^2}$ (where $m = 64$, and $p = 19 \cdot 2$). And this squared and refolved, gives $x = 1 \cdot 7376$ feet, then $y = 1 \cdot 802$, and $x \div c = \cdot 69504$, the natural sine of the required; $= 44^\circ 2'$ nearly.

This question was also answered by Mr. John Collins, Mr. T. Hickmar, and Virgo.

QUESTION XXXIII (No. XX).—Answered by Mr. R. Simpson, of Bath.

MAKE AB equal to the given base, also BD perpendicular to it, so that AB be to BD in the given ratio. Join AD, which produce indefinitely, and make the angle DBC equal to the angle A; so shall ABC be the triangle sought.



For, draw CE parallel to DB; then the angle BCE = DBC = DAB by the construction; therefore their complements are also equal; that is, the complement of the angle A is equal the supplement of the angle B. Also, the triangles AEC, AED, BCE, are equiangular; and therefore $AC : BC :: AE : CE :: AB : BD$, that is, in the given ratio by construction.

This Question was also answered by Mr. James Ashton, Mr. D. Booth, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. J. H. Mr. T. Hickman, and Virgo.

QUESTION XXXIV (No. XXI).—Answered by the Rev. L. Evans, of Froxfield, Wilts.

HAVING given the ratio of the base to one of the sides of an isosceles triangle, as 1 to r , and the area of its greatest inscribed ellipsis = a , the dimensions of both will be found thus:

Suppose, first, the annexed figure to represent a triangle and ellipsis similar to those required; in which $AB = 1$, $AC = BC = r$, and conse-

quently $CF = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$, are given quantities. Put $AF = b$, $CF = p$,

and $DF = x$. Then, by similar triangles, $CF : AF :: CD : DE = b \times$

$\frac{p - x}{p}$; and by the property of the ellipsis $2\sqrt{AF \times DE} = 2b\sqrt{\frac{p - x}{p}}$ the conjugate diameter

of the ellipsis; also, by mensuration, $\cdot 7854 \times 2bx\sqrt{\frac{p - x}{p}} =$ its area, or maximum; or $px^2 -$

$x^3 = a$ maximum; the fluxion of which made = 0, gives $x = \frac{2}{3}p$, or the vertical axis $\frac{2}{3}$ of

the triangle's perpendicular.

Next, let the above figure now represent the real triangle and ellipsis in question, the area of the latter being = a ; also, let $z = AB$, the base; then $z\sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = CF$ the perpendicular, and

$\frac{2}{3}z\sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = DF$ the vertical axis; also, by similar triangles, $CF : AF :: CD : DE = \frac{1}{6}z$,

and $2\sqrt{AF \times DE} = z\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$, the horizontal axis; consequently $\cdot 7854 \times z\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{2}{3}z\sqrt{r^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$

a , and hence $z = \sqrt{\frac{27a^2}{4r^2 r^2 - n^2}}$, where n is = $\cdot 7854$. Hence the remaining dimensions

follow.

This Question was also answered by Mr. James Ashton, Mr. John Collins, and Mr. T. Hickman.

QUESTION XXXV (No. XXII).—Answered by Mr. James Ashton, of Harrington.

THE surface of the given sphere is $2827 \cdot 44$, and its solidity is $14137 \cdot 2$; and by the given densities, the weight of the same quantity of rain-water is $8181 \cdot 25$ ounces, and that of air is $9 \cdot 8175$ ounces. Now put $a = 1728 =$ a cubic foot, $b = 19640$ its weight of gold, $t =$ the globe's surface, $t =$ the required thickness of the shell, and $w =$ the weight in ounces; then

$a : b :: st : w$, hence $bst = aw$, and $t = \frac{aw}{bs} = 25458$ of an inch when in water; and when

$w = 9 \cdot 8175$, then $t = \frac{aw}{bs} = 000305$ of an inch = the thickness when swimming in air;

hence the required thickness is 254275 of an inch.

The same answered by the Rev. L. Evans, of Froxfield.

Let $30 = d$, $5236 = n$, $19640 = g$, $1000 = w$, $12 = a$ and $x =$ thickness of the shell when swimming in rain-water. Then $nd^3 =$ solidity of the whole sphere, and $n \cdot d - 2x^3 =$ solidity of the cavity; therefore $nd^3 - n \cdot d - 2x^3 =$ solidity of the shell. Whence, by hydrostatics, $(nd^3 - n \cdot d - 2x^3) \cdot g = wnd^3$. In numbers, $x^3 - 45x^2 + 675x = 171 \cdot 84317$. Hence $x = 2590309$. And by putting $y =$ thickness of the shell swimming in air, and proceeding in the same way, we have $(nd^3 - n \cdot d - 2y^3) \cdot g = and^3$. In numbers, $y^3 - 45y^2 + 675y = 2062118$. Hence $y = 00030549$, and $x - y = 2587255$, the answer.

Otherwise thus.

Let $30 = d$, $5236 = n$, $19640 = g$, $1000 = w$, $12 = a$, and $x =$ diameter of the cavity when the globe is swimming in rain-water, then $nd^3 - nx^3 =$ solidity of the shell. Now, by hydrostatics, $(nd^3 - nx^3) \cdot g = wnd^3$. Hence $x = d^3 \sqrt{\frac{g-w}{g}} = 2948193$, and $\frac{d-x}{2} = 2590309$, the thickness of the shell. Again, by making $y =$ diameter of the cavity of the globe, swimming in air, and proceeding in the same way, we have $(nd^3 - ny^3) \cdot g = and^3$. Hence $y = d^3 \sqrt{\frac{g-a}{g}} = 2999338$, and $\frac{d-y}{2} = 00030549$, the thickness of the shell. The difference between the former thickness and this, is 2587255 , the answer.

Arithmetically.

Now $\frac{30^3 \times 5236 \times 1000}{19640} = 719 \cdot 815$ cubic inches of gold in the shell swimming in rain-water.

But $30^2 \times 7854 \times 4 = 2827 \cdot 426$, the superficies of the globe.

Then $\frac{719 \cdot 815}{2827 \cdot 426} = 254$, the thickness, nearly.

Again, $\frac{30^3 \times 5236 \times 12}{19640} = 863728$ cubic inches of gold in the shell swimming in air;

and $\frac{863728}{2827 \cdot 426} = 0003054$, the thickness; and their difference 253 is the answer, nearly.

Nov. 14, 1797.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Hickman.

Be pleased to notice the following errata: at page 117, of this Magazine, last line of the letter, instead of "insertion of it," read "insertion of this paper;" in the exemplification of case 2, supply the denominator b to x^2 , thus, " $\frac{x^2}{b} + x = 0$;" in case 6, supply the negative

sign, making it " $\pm \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$;" also, at page 118, line third from the top, read " $(- : \times \pm \sqrt{ab} =) \mp \sqrt{ab}$."

Erratum in Mr. Taylor's Translation from Plato.

The concluding paragraph, page 532, "Plato was prevented by death from finishing, &c." should be read as a note of the translator. It is entirely through the carelessness of the printer that it has been thus misplaced.

In page 557, the gentleman, Mr. Greenwood, who is stated to have committed suicide, is, we are told, still living. The correction reached us too late.



